"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain to-day; snow or rain, colder to-morrow; variable winds.

VOL. LIX...NO. 19,003. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1910.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT, In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

NEW MINE DISASTER CLAIMS 68 VICTIMS

Fire-Damp Explosion in Mexico Believed to Have Been Caused by a Miner's Cigarette.

DRAKESBORO DEAD ARE 34

Seventy-five Killed in Colorado Catastrophe—Cause Cannot Be Determined for Some Time.

THREE DAYS' MINE VICTIMS.

	Killed.	Injured.
Jan. 31—Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Primero, Col.....	75	..
Feb. 1—Browder Coal Mine, Drakesboro, Ky.	34	15
Feb. 2—Palau Mine, Las Esperanzas, Mexico...	68	50
	177	65

LAREDO, Texas, Feb. 2.—Sixty-eight were killed and about fifty injured in an explosion to-day in the Palau mine at Las Esperanzas, Mexico. The explosion occurred in a shaft of the coal mine of the Esperanzas Mining Company, and is attributed to the ignition of gas from the flame of a cigarette smoked by a miner contrary to the rules.

The miners, principally Mexicans and Japanese, had taken their places in the workings shortly after 7 o'clock. About 8:30 those at work above ground heard a loud explosion, and a cloud of dust and smoke shot from the mouth of the shaft.

As soon as the air in the shaft could be purified sufficiently many volunteers were ready to undertake the work of rescue. A cage was quickly sent down, followed by two others. When the men made an examination of the first and second levels everything was found intact, and beyond being frightened the men working in those levels were safe. They were brought to the top as rapidly as the cages could be loaded.

The rescue party continued its explorations and went down to the third level, and as soon as the air could be sufficiently cleared entered the various shafts and began a search for the dead. Scattered about in various positions in the workings they found the bodies of the men, suffocated, their faces indicating in many instances the hopeless fight they had waged.

The rescuers worked in relays, searching for and carrying to the surface the bodies of the dead and dying. The injured owe their escape to the fact that they were working at points in the third stage of the workings where they were practically protected from the rush of foul air.

Most of the killed were Mexicans, the Japanese miners being employed in other parts of the mine. As soon as the authorities learned of the explosion State representatives were sent to the scene and placed in charge of the work of rescue and investigation. A report of the explosion and a deduction as to the probable cause—explosion of mine damp—was telegraphed to the Governor of the State of Coahuila.

The Pau Lau mine is one of the best equipped coal mines in Mexico. It has an adequate ventilation system and is provided with electric lights. The mining officials are at a loss to account for the presence of mine damp.

DRAKESBORO, Ky., Feb. 2.—Thirty-four miners are known to have been killed, one is missing, and fifteen are injured as the result of the explosion in the Browder coal mine near here yesterday. One or two of the injured are in a critical condition. Of the dead about half were whites, all Americans, and the remainder negroes.

The explosion is believed to have been caused by a miner's lamp igniting gas in an unused room. The force of the explosion was apparently sufficient to cause instant death to all the men in the eastern wing, where it occurred. Cars and heavy timbers were blown about like kindling wood.

Will Reno, colored, who was in charge of the cage, was found dead at the bottom of the shaft. He may have been trying to reach the cage and take the miners to safety.

Peter Kelly, the foreman, is missing. He had been in mine accidents before, and frequently had told his wife that should an explosion ever occur where he was at work he would escape somehow, either by rushing to the airshaft or to some safe part of the mine, and the members of his family are still hopeful that he has escaped the fate of his men. The mine officials, however, fear that Kelly is dead.

State Mine Inspector C. J. Norwood said the Browder Mine had given the inspectors some uneasiness on account of its peculiar gasy condition, and, therefore, had been inspected oftener than required by law. The mine has been visited at least once a month.

PRIMERO, Col., Feb. 2.—Monday's explosion in the main mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company claimed a total of seventy-five victims and left thirty-five widows and sixty-five fatherless children. These facts were determined late this afternoon when the official canvass of the company was completed and the names of the missing men were checked with the pay-roll.

Exploration of the workings continued all day but not until 8 o'clock to-night were the efforts of the relief parties successful. Then the bodies of two drivers, unidentified, were found in a cross-cut and brought to the surface. All day the number of bodies recovered had remained at forty-eight, but workers succeeded in penetrating portions of the mine hitherto held from invasion by afterdamp.

Late this afternoon a semi-official statement was given out, which showed that exploring parties have penetrated 5,000 feet from the entrance along the main slope. As to the rocevery of bodies, the statement says that all expectation has been given up of recovering any more bodies until the entries have been cleared of debris. This will require weeks and perhaps months, as all the workings except the main slope are badly filled.

No opinion was expressed as to the cause of the disaster, it being said that no positive conclusion could be reached until the workings had been cleared and thoroughly examined.

Italian Consul A. Rossi and Deputy Austrian Consul James Goricad arrived today, accompanied by interpreters. They talked with the families and friends of the victims. To-night they said they were ready to give temporary aid to families of the dead should it be needed. They will continue their investigations to-morrow preparatory to sending reports to their Governments.

GIVES HIS LIFE FOR A GIRL.

Fire-Tender Driver Turns His Cart Into an Elevated Pillar.

To save the life of a 15-year-old girl, who stood panic-stricken in the path of his galloping horses, Driver Frederick Mayer of Hose Tender 141 wrecked the tender last night against an elevated pillar at Fifty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, Bay Ridge. Mayer was thrown from his seat by the force of the collision and was taken dying to the Norwegian Hospital, with a fractured skull.

The hose cart, which is stationed at Sixty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, Bay Ridge, was responding to an alarm of fire at Fifty-fifth Street and Third Avenue. It was racing north beneath the elevated structure along the northbound trolley tracks. Mayer saw a southbound car approaching, and there were many thick pieces of ice, which the street cleaners had chopped up, lying partly on the tracks.

Mayer feared that his wheels would strike on one of these ice chunks and skid against the side of the car. He determined to pull out from the trolley tracks entirely and swerved his horses to the east. As he did so 15-year-old Elsie Matthews of Owington Avenue, near Third Avenue, darted from the west side of the street to the east, from behind the car. She had been spending the evening with a friend.

Seeing the galloping horses almost upon her the girl stood still on the east side of the trolley tracks. Hemmed in by the car and the girl, Mayer, summoning all his strength, lifted his racing horses around almost at right angles to the track. The pole of the hose cart struck the elevated pillar squarely in the centre and snapped short off.

Capt. George Elliott on the rear running board of the cart had already shouted to the rest of the men to jump. But Mayer was thrown out on his head and lay unconscious in the street until the ambulance came. A piece of the pole, about a foot long, also struck the Matthews girl and knocked her unconscious. Mayer was 54 years old and had driven Tender 141 for about five years. He lived at 165 East Seventh Street, Bay Ridge. The girl recovered sufficiently to go home. The fire was a trifling one.

GOOTMAN IDENTIFIES SLAYER.

Picks Out One of Four Suspects—To be Operated on To-day.

Isaac Gootman, whose father was murdered and who was wounded himself by a burglar who broke into the Gootman apartments on the ground floor of 16 East 109th Street early last Sunday morning, is in a serious condition in a private hospital in West Eightieth Street. His wound, which extends for ten inches across the lower part of his chest, is infected, and Dr. McDonald Peggs will perform an operation upon the young man this morning. Until this has been done, the physician said last night, it will be impossible to tell how seriously Gootman is hurt, as it is not know now whether the covering of his lung is affected.

Capt. Barnett of the Harlem Detective Bureau took four men, arrested on suspicion of having been implicated in the crime, to the hospital yesterday morning and lined them up before young Gootman. The injured man looked at the four carefully and finally said:

"I am certain that three of these men are men I have never seen before. That fourth man may be the one; take him off a few feet and turn him partly around so that he is somewhat back to me."

The man he indicated was led a few paces away and placed in the position young Gootman desired.

"Take off his coat," said the injured man.

This was done also, and Gootman examined him carefully. Finally he shook his head:

"I am not certain," he said, "but I think that he's the man."

Capt. Barnett would not divulge the name of the man whom Gootman had picked out. All four of the men were taken back to Headquarters and locked up.

$150,000 FOR NEW CITY PARK.

A Citizen Offers It to Improve Four Blocks Near the City College.

An offer to the city of $150,000 by a private citizen for the improvement of the four blocks south of City College, for the purpose of making that area a park site and erecting there an amphitheatre for the use of the college and the public, was announced by Charles D. Stover, Commissioner of Parks for Manhattan and the Borough of Richmond, at the fourth annual dinner of the Rensselaer County Society of New York, at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. He said later that, although he could not now divulge the name of the citizen making the offer, he himself was heartily in favor of the plan and believed the improvement of the site much more likely through this channel than through appropriation by the Board of Estimate. He has already conferred with President John H. Finley of the college for carrying out the park scheme.

Commissioner Stover declared himself also in accord with the proposal to erect a stadium for Columbia University at the water's edge in Riverside Park. He said he considered it a good plan, too, to accept the offer of the New York Central Railroad to expend $60,000,000 in suppressing its tracks beneath the surface of Riverside Park, provided the city grants the company a perpetual franchise in Eleventh Avenue. This, he said, would add vastly to the artistic beauty of Riverside Park, as well as extend it to the river's edge.

"I hope, too," said Commissioner Stover, "to have at least three public forums in our Manhattan parks—two in the downtown tenement section, and one at some place in Central Park. I think it desirable, despite many protests against setting up a forum in Central Park, to create some public place where the people can speak on whatever subjects interest them. Finally, I trust that during my term I shall secure for park purposes portions or all of the East River Islands now devoted to charitable and corrective institutions."

Other speakers at the dinner, at which 150 guests attended, and the President of the society, G. F. Spencer, presided, were Judge M. A. Tierney of Rensselaer County, Judge Joseph A. Lawson of Albany County, Tax Commissioner Charles T. White, John Armour, and the Rev. C. W. Dunham of Mount Kisco.

Bjornson Said to be Dying in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Björnstjerne Björnson, the Norwegian poet and novelist, whose condition has been critical recently, was said this morning to be dying.

KNICKERBOCKER LIMITED TO RUN SUNDAYS. Now leaves Grand Central Station for Boston 1 P. M. every day in the year. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.—Adv.

PEARY OFFERS SHIP TO SEEK SOUTH POLE

Asks National Geographic Society to Back Antarctic Dash in the Roosevelt.

HE WILL NOT GO HIMSELF

But Men Who Followed Him in the North Are Ready to Run England a Race to the South.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Commander Peary has made a proposition for a south polar expedition to the Board of Managers of the National Geographic Society which puts the question of American participation in the race for the south pole—the last of the great earth discoveries—squarely up to that society. He has pointed out the great opportunity the society now has to give to the United States the honor of discovering the south as well as the north pole, as well as to secure scientific data of great value for all the world.

Commander Peary's proposition in behalf of the Peary Arctic Club was made at a dinner given by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell to the Board of Managers of the Geographic Society last night. It is, in effect, that the Geographic Society join with the Peary Arctic Club in the expedition, the Arctic Club to furnish as its share of the equipment the steamer Roosevelt, used by Commander Peary on his last trips to the north polar regions, and the Geographic Society to furnish funds for the other expenses to the amount of $50,000. Commander Peary suggested that any expenses above $50,000 might be borne equally by the Geographic Society and the Peary Arctic Club, but the impression prevails among men well informed on the subject that if the Geographic Society will obligate itself to furnish the $50,000 the expedition will be assured, whether the society undertakes to share any further expense or not. The Roosevelt, it is pointed out, could not be duplicated for less than $150,000, and such a vessel is an absolute necessity for the successful outcome of a south polar expedition.

Peary Himself Not to Go.

Commander Peary would not undertake to head the expedition himself, and that means, of course, that he would not be a member of it. He said to the guests at Dr. Bell's dinner that he thought that the work should be intrusted to younger men. This was in response to the suggestion from some of them that, if he would agree to lead the expedition, there would be no question of raising ample funds. The members of the Geographic Society were enthusiastic about the proposition, and eager to have the expedition undertaken, but there was some hesitancy among them last night and to-day about committing the society to such an expense without careful consideration. There are several matters under discussion by the Geographic Society al linvolving outlay of money, and some of the managers did not feel like agreeing to the south polar plan until they had taken stock of the resources and comitments of the society.

It is clearly recognized, however, that Command Peary's offer gives the Geographic Society a magnificent opportunity to foster a great exploring expedition with probably much larger prospect of success at the first effort than any other arctic or antarctic party has ever had. The elements making for success in the Peary plan are several, and they will not remain as promising for very long. To begin with, it is understood that the offer of the Roosevelt contemplates also the joining of the expedition by practically all the members of Commander Peary's successful north polar party, with the exception, of course, of Peary himself. The probability is that Capt. Bartlett, McMillan, Borup, and the others, with the members of the ship's crew, would all join.

The scientific men are practically certain to go, and they are men trained by Peary himself, who have the experience which his work has proved essential to successful polar exploration. They have the advantage of thorough familiarity with every detail of the scientific equipment of such an expedition, and this means knowledge not only of what is ordinarily understood by the term scientific, but also of the making and handling of sledges, and of the preparation of supplies of every sort, together with practical experience in the amounts and kinds of supplies to be carried.

Now Most Favorable Time.

The equipment of the Roosevelt in this regard will, of course, deteriorate quickly. In a year, if not called into service again, it will be hardly more than half as valuable as at present, and in two years it will be practically dissipated. So, too, the personnel that made the Peary north pole expedition successful will disintegrate, and could be brought together only with the greatest difficulty, if at all.

The importance of the opportunity of the Geographic Society lies not only in the fact that this is the last big race for geographical discovery—the last of the great unknown problems of the sort to solve. There is a distinct opportunity to add very materially to the sum of the world's scientific knowledge.

The British expedition already preparing for the south pole will start in from the opposite side of the antarctic continent from that which an American expedition would take. The Peary Arctic Club-National Geographic Society expedition, if it goes, will start by way of Punta Arenas and Cape Horn, going thence to Coates Land, in the Weddell Sea, where the base would be established. Thus there would be a square race between the American and British forces, almost directly toward each other, with the south pole midway between them. They would start about equally distant from the goal, and there would be the greatest incentive to each to make the utmost possible speed without endangering the certainty of going on. Scientific men here say that the value of the observations of each party would be more than doubled through the observations of the other force on the side of the antarctic continent. It is known that the British are keen for the race and are far from any feeling that the Americans would be trespassing on their preserves by attempting the feat.

It is felt here that there is a peculiar propriety in the undertaking of the proposed expedition by the National Geographic Society. It is distinctly the sort of work to which the society is devoted, and the society represents through its membership the entire American Nation. It has members in all parts of the country who have already manifested an interest in this kind of work. The members of the Board of Managers recognize both the opportunity and the peculiar obligation of the society to undertake the proposed expedition, and the expectation now is that formal action on Commander Peary's offer will be held before very long.

Commander Peary's Statement.

Commander Peary made the following statement in explanation of his proposal:

"The time is now ripe for antarctic exploration by this country. It was nearly ripe a year ago last May, when I gave

Continued on Page 2.

In order not to miss the many notable features in next Sunday's Times it is important to place orders with news dealers to-day.

DRAMATISTS REGAIN $140,000 ROYALTIES

Money Fraudulently Withheld from Barrie, Doyle, and Hornung by London Agent.

REVEALED BY NEWS ITEM

Showed That "Raffles" Had Been Played in America More Times Than Reported by Bright.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—An extraordinary story of how Sir A. Conan Doyle, J. M. Barrie, E. W. Hornung, and other popular playwrights were defrauded of large amounts due them as royalties was related to-day before Justice Warrington in an action involving the estate of the late Addison Bright, a dramatic authors' agent, who acted for the playwrights named.

Bright died in May, 1906. Shortly after Hornung saw a paragraph in a newspaper saying that his play "Raffles" had been presented more than a thousand times in America. He had received royalties for nothing like that number.

An investigation ensued, in which Barrie and Doyle took part, which resulted in the discovery that Bright had fraudulently retained $140,000 belonging to them. Of this sum $80,000 was due to Barrie, $40,000 to Doyle, and the rest to Hornung, all of which has since been paid by Bright's executors.

Addison Bright was for a long time the business agent and adviser of a small group of English playwrights that included Barrie, Doyle, Hornung, and for a time Stephen Phillips. At that period none of these authors had representatives in America, nor had Bright any actual agent here, although he sometimes had correspondence with a play broker in New York. Royalties due the authors he represented were usually sent to him by the American managers. He suffered a nervous breakdown some time before his death, and for a long period was a victim of melancholia.

Miss Elisabeth Marbury, the play agent, said last night that she was confident that Bright had not intentionally defrauded any of his clients. For a year or two before he died he had been physically incapable of attending to his business properly, and the non-payment of royalties was most likely due to carelessness in bookkeeping. Since his death, she said, all the money due the playwrights had been paid out of the estate, which was more than ample to meet the debts.

Edgar Selwyn of Selwyn & Co., also play agents, and associated with Miss Marbury in the American Play Company, said that there was club gossip in London last Summer that Bright's accounts were not straight, but no definite stories were told. Bright, said Mr. Selwyn, was more than an agent for Barrie. He was a friend and confidential adviser, and was largely responsible for Barrie's turning to play writing.

Bright's partner for a time was a man named Hardy, who does not appear in this case. Golding Bright, Addison's brother, is Miss Marbury's London agent, handling her business in that country.

SLAIN BEFORE WOMAN'S EYES.

Strange Italian Shot Down by Countryman in West Broadway.

Mrs. Rose Appirio of 436 West Broadway was walking up that thoroughfare at 9:30 o'clock last night when, near Houston Street, she saw an Italian step from behind an elevated railroad pillar and level a revolver at the head of another Italian walking a few steps in advance of her. Before the woman could scream a warning or the victim dodge the assailant fired. The bullet struck the Italian in the left eye, killing him instantly.

Mrs. Appirio darted forward as the assailant made off down Houston Street. She tripped and fell over the body of the dead man, but picked herself up and continued the chase.

Men took up the chase, and as the fugitive darted in a saloon in Thompson Street, a short distance from Houston Street, Mrs. Appirio abandoned the pursuit. So did every one else, for from the saloon began to pour a stream of frightened Italians, shouting aloud that the man had a revolver in his hand.

When the police got there they learned that the murderer had run to the back of the saloon and had jumped out of a window down ten feet to the rear yard, where, by climbing a fence, he was able to make his way into the basement of a tenement opening on to Sullivan Street. Capt. McDonald and the reserves of the McDougall Street Police Station surrounded the house, but did not catch the man.

There was nothing on the dead Italian to identify him except a brass check marked "B. & C. 663 A." It is believed to be a laborer's identification check. He had an open knife and the butt end of a billiard cue, two feet long, in his pockets.

TRAINS COLLIDE ON TRESTLE.

Pittsfield and Boston Expresses Hit at South Norwalk—No One Injured.

A misplaced switch caused a head-on collision between the Pittsfield express and the southbound Boston express of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad on a trestle just east of South Norwalk at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Owing to the reduced speed at which both engines were moving no one was injured, and only the pilot and breast beam of the Pittsfield engine were damaged.

The trestle, which is just outside of the South Norwalk station, is approached at either end by a slight curve, which hid the trains from each other until a moment before they crashed. The Pittsfield express had just pulled out of the station and was proceeding at eight miles an hour when it turned into the wrong track. The Boston express was slowing up, as it was due to stop at South Norwalk.

After a delay of twenty minutes the Pittsfield train was able to proceed without repairing its damaged locomotive, and made up its lost time. The Boston train, in charge of Fred Pomeroy, engineer, and Smith Warriner, conductor, reached Grand Central Station forty minutes late. No passenger on either train was injured, although all were violently shaken. Many of the women, however, fell into a panic for fear the trains might fall from the trestle.

H. P. TOLER A SUICIDE AT INSANE ASYLUM

Leaps from Ward's Island Into East River and Is Swallowed Up by Inrushing Tide.

VICTIM OF RELIGIOUS MANIA

Believed Himself Persecuted by Christian Science Leaders—Broker and Former Golf Champion.

Believing himself telepathically persecuted by leaders of the Christian Science Church, Henry Pennington Toler, Princeton graduate, athlete, Stock Exchange broker, and Reader in the First Church of Christ, Scientist, plunged into the inrushing Hell Gate tide on Tuesday from the southern point of Ward's Island. He had been confined in the Manhattan State Insane Asylum for the last seven months as a victim of incurable religious mania.

All day yesterday the Manhattan State Asylum authorities, the Harbor Police, and his brothers, Hugh and John Toler, brokers of this city, searched in vain for his body. He was of powerful physique and an excellent swimmer. But his friends and keepers do not believe that after wading out into the tide race he made any attempt to swim. They believe that he succeeded in an attempt to commit suicide, and that his body will be found wedged in some inlet or dock of the East River or the Sound within the next few days.

After having achieved considerable notoriety a year ago by accusing Mrs. Augusta Stetson, leader of the First Church of Christ of exerting "malicious animal magnetism" over him, and by various other acts of religious delusion, Toler last July was adjudged insane and committed to the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane on Ward's Island. His case was diagnosed there as one of constitutional insanity with certain paranoiac features. Nevertheless, as he was a man of genial nature and pleasant address, he was, according to Dr. H. C. Evarts of the asylum, yesterday, put "on parole" and allowed to go freely about the grounds.

Although recognized as incurable, he was thought to be harmless until Tuesday morning, when he walked into Mr. Mabon's private office on the island, and with a nervous, furtive manner, which at once attracted the alienist's attention, pointed to a small abcess which for several months had been forming upon his cheek.

For the first time in months he began to revert to his former accusations against the Christian Scientists.

"They are making it worse, doctor," he said with a troubled gesture. "There's only one escape for me."

Dr. Mabon, realizing that his patient's delusion was returning to a dangerous degree, summoned an attendant from Ward 44, where newly arrived cases are kept under observation. This ward is on the ground floor of a two-story wing of the main asylum building, and Toler walked quietly over to it with the keeper. He was examined by Dr. Spellman, and was then put in charge of Mrs. Pierce and was led up to the second story to Ward 45, where convalescent cases are confined.

This ward is quite long and there is a locked door at the other end of it. Mrs. Pierce, realizing that the patient could not let himself out, turned to perform some other duty. Toler swung coolly down the long room and approached the seated attendant who guards the locked door at the other end. The attendant had come to know and like Toler, and did as the other keepers.

"I've been up visiting Mrs. Pierce. I want to get back into the air and sunshine. Let me out, will you?" said Toler easily.

The attendant had come to regard Toler as permanently on parole. He knew nothing of Dr. Mabon's order of twenty minutes before.

"It's the healthiest place to be, Sir," he answered and unlocked the door. Toler walked down the single flight of stairs and out upon the grounds. He quickly skirted the power house and green houses, and, almost before the authorities realized that he was missing, had reached the southernmost point of the island, a quarter of a mile away.

Churned and foaming under the wintry wind gusts, the incoming tide was rushing toward Hell Gate. An eighth of a mile away, half the distance between the asylum and the island point, a lone sentry, standing outside his sentry box, saw a tall, athletically built man, dressed in well-cut civilian's clothes, wade out into the rushing water. When the water reached the man's knees the ledge sheered and the man plunged off it into the maelstrom. He rose twice after this, but seemed to be making no effort to swim. The sentry ran into his box and telephoned what he had seen to the asylum. The search which then began for Toler's body had not ended yesterday.

Born forty-five years ago, Toler came of a wealthy New York family. He graduated from Princeton in 1886, after having achieved considerable distinction through his golfing and football playing. He was a member of the famous Princeton football team on which a fellow-player, Lamar, made a record run the length of the field and defeated Yale. He continued his golfing after he left college and won many championship matches. He married Miss Virginia Wheeler and formed a partnership with Charles D. Halsey, a college classmate, in the brokerage business, becoming a member first of the Consolidated and then of the Stock Exchange.

In 1901 he took up Christian Science and gradually became the victim of fixed religious notions. He gave $50,000 toward the building of the First Church of Christ in this city, at Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, and made other lavish donations to the Christian Science cause. His religious notions finally subverted his mind to such an extent that he sold his seat on the Stock Exchange for $53,000 and took a position as reader in the Church.

As a result of his religious leanings he separated from his wife, who has been living at 75 East Fifty-fourth Street with her two children, while he took up residence at the Hotel Seville. He practiced "psychic healing" for a time after selling his Stock Exchange seat, and also laid claim to $3,000,000,000 of Harlem real estate, which, he believed, should have rightfully been in the possession of several hundred other heirs under a grant of Charles IV.

He established several offices in this cause in various parts of the city, and announced that, when his lawsuit was successfully terminated, he would turn the track into a "New Jerusalem." The movement dragged along for two years, and Mrs. Eddy finally wired him to drop it, when it threatened to make the Christian Science cause in this city ridiculous. He quarreled with Mrs. Eddy, and when Mrs. Augusta Stetson led a revolt against her in this city he espoused the latter's cause.

About a year ago he became convinced that he was a "Messiah." He also got the idea that he had run down and killed some one in his automobile. He quarreled with Mrs. Stetson, accused her of exerting "malicious animal magnetism" over him, and attacked her in the study of the First Church, which he had helped to build, choking her, beating her head against the wall, and blacking her eye.

Last July his brothers, John and Hugh Toler, and Mrs. Ruth Litt of Chicago persuaded him to return to a room in the Hotel Seville. From there he was taken to Bellevue, and from the latter place to the State Insane Asylum.

TAFT BEHIND GRISCOM.

Praises His High Ideals and Promises Him Any Aid.

Lloyd C. Griscom, the new President of the Republican County Committee, was at the headquarters in the Metropolitan Life Building yesterday for a short time. He met several of the district leaders and transacted some organization business.

In his mail was this letter from President Taft:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, D. C.
Jan. 31, 1910.

My Dear Mr. Griscom: Congressman Bennet telegraphed me of your election as Chairman of the County Committee. I am exceedingly glad that the committee has selected a man of high ideals and disinterested motives, and I sincerely hope that you may be able to keep the standard of New York City Republican politics up to a high point. It is an exceedingly difficult position, but it is one in which you have great opportunity for usefulness, and I doubt not that you will succeed. Whenever you wish to call on me for any aid that I can give you, I shall be delighted to make the effort.

Sincerely yours,
WILLIAM H. TAFT.

The Hon. Lloyd C. Griscom,
Chairman Republican County Committee,
New York, N. Y.

PUNCH ON MAUD ALLAN.

Can Picture Only Faintly the Distress of Modest Altschuler.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The following is from this week's issue of Punch:

"Maud Allan is making her first appearance in America. She will, says THE NEW YORK TIMES, be accompanied by the Russian Symphony Orchestra, Modest Altschuler, conductor. We can only faintly picture this gentleman's distress."

TO FIGHT FOR LARGE ESTATE.

Drake Family Unite to Get Fortune Estimated at $200,000,000.

NEW CASTLE, Penn., Feb. 2.—Members of the Drake family in Western Pennsylvania have organized, and on Feb. 18 will meet in Niles, Ohio, where plans will be formulated by prominent attorneys to obtain a fortune said to have been left by Sir Francis Drake and now in litigation in the British Chancery Courts. The fortune is estimated at $200,000,000.

$100,000 GIFT TO COLLEGE.

Large Sum for Chair in Medical Department of University of Pennsylvania

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—Announcement was made to-day by the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania that a gift of $100,000 has been received for a chair in the medical department of the institution.

Further particulars of the gift will be announced on University Day, Feb. 22.

$100,000 GIFT TO WESLEYAN.

Institution Gets This Sum from General Education Board.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—A gift of $100,000 to Wesleyan University from the General Educational Board of New York was announced by President William Arnold Shanklin at the annual dinner to-night of the Wesleyan Alumni Association at Boston. President Shanklin made his first appearance before the alumni and received a hearty welcome. He made a plea for larger salaries for professors, who had not had an increase for twenty years; more scholarships, a chemical laboratory, a library, and a college union.

H. A. Ingraham, President of the New York Alumni Association, argued for expansion of the university, better control of athletics, and the elimination of lecture courses as far as possible.

DEATH STOPPED GRAND MARCH

Woman Who Was to Lead It with Her Husband Stricken in Ballroom.

While she was preparing to lead the grand march with her husband, Drum Major John J. Eckerson, at the annual ball of the field musicians of the First Regiment in the armory, Newark, last night, Mrs. Susan Eckerson was stricken with heart disease and died.

Her husband and daughter Frances were with her when she died in the anteroom of the dance hall. Mrs. Eckerson had complained of illness on her way to the dance. The ball was postponed.

CHAMP CLARK FOR PRESIDENT.

Enid, Oklahoma, Organizes the First Club for the Purpose.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Representative Champ Clark, Democratic leader of the House, has been informed that the first "Champ Clark for President" Club has been organized in Enid, Okla. An official notification to that effect has just reached Mr. Clark.

Telegrams from Tulsa, Okla., have also been received by the minority leader nominating him for Speaker of the next Congress and then for President. Mr. Clark is not committing himself just now, as to his candidacy for either office, he says.

TEETH VALUED ABOVE BOY.

Jury Awards $300 for Lad's Death and $500 for Man's Injuries.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 2.—A jury here which yesterday brought in a verdict of $300 against a chauffeur in the employ of Julian Curtis of New York for killing a boy with his automobile in Greenwich, to-day awarded $500 damages to Thomas Turner, a Greenwich hack driver, for minor injuries.

Turner lost two teeth and was bruised three years ago when the automobile of John R. Johnson of New York, running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, telescoped the hack in Greenwich.

INJURED IN STRIKE RIOT.

Operatives at Valley Falls, R. I., Are Attacked by Mob.

VALLEY FALLS, R. I., Feb. 2.—The police had to fire their revolvers into the air to quell a riot in front of the gates of the Tilton cotton mills to-day. When several hundred men, women, and children, many of them strikebreakers, attempted to go to work they were assaulted by 150 striking Polish weavers and their friends. Showers of stone and ice and they were cut and bruised.

The strikers and their sympathizers then attacked operatives of the Pemikes mills, whom they mistook for strikebreakers. Finally Chief of Police Burlingame and four of his officers reached the scene, and after some time dispersed the rioters, descended upon the throng at the gates. Several arrests were made.

Kalil's, Finest Downtown Restaurant. Grand Opera and music noon & ev'g. 14-18 Park Pl. —Adv.

MISS KENEALY TRIES TO END LIFE

Woman Whose Father Sunk Fortune in Tichborne Case in London Hospital.

DESPERATE OVER LOST PLACE

Said to Have Taken Poison in London Daily Mail Office After Losing Suit Against Northcliffe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 2. — Miss Annesley Kenealy, a woman journalist, sister of Alexander Kenealy, editor of The Daily Mirror, and daughter of the late Edward Vaughan Kenealy, Q. C.—who spent many years and his fortune in the defense of Arthur Orton, the famous Tichborne claimant—is lying dangerously ill in St. Bartholomew's Hospital tonight from poison. It is said on excellent authority that Miss Kenealy made a dramatic attempt at suicide this afternoon in the office of The London Daily Mail.

Miss Kenealy recently brought an action against The Daily Mail for alleged wrongful dismissal from the staff of that paper, but was unsuccessful. It is said that she went to the office of that newspaper this afternoon and sent up a note to the editor saying that she was going to end her life. Before she could be reached she had taken the poison.

At St. Bartholomew's Hospital tonight I was informed that Miss Kenealy was there, having been brought in this afternoon, and was dangerously ill from the poison.

Her Father Disbarred.

Miss Kenealy's father, the late Dr. Edward Vaughan Kenealy, Q. C., after his activities in defense of Arthur Orton, the Tichborne claimant, on his trial for perjury committed in that famous lawsuit, in which Dr. Kenealy sunk his fortune to back the impostor, was disbarred for his part in the trial. He died poor, believing like thousands of other dupes in the justice of his client's cause, which history has since pronounced the most stupendous imposture in the annals of English jurisprudence.

Miss Kenealy brought suit against Lord Northcliffe and the Associated Newspapers, Limited, of which Lord Northcliffe is Chairman, for wrongful dismissal, and demanded six months' remuneration, to which she alleged she was entitled according to custom as an associate editor. She conducted her own suit, examining and cross-examining all witnesses, and on last Jan. 20 the jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict for the defendants.

Lord Northcliffe was one of the most important witnesses in the suit, and the passages between him and Miss Kenealy frequently elicited the laughter of every one in the court, from Justice Darling down. Miss Kenealy hinged her case on the existence of a "Humanities Department" of The Daily Mail, in the editing of which she asserted she was to have been associated with Lord Northcliffe. Miss Kenealy outlined the details of her claim as follows:

She said she heard in 1906 that Lord Northcliffe was to establish the "Humanities Department"—and that she had an interview with him, which resulted in her being appointed co-editor with him. Certain difficulties due to her anti-vivisectionist views were smoothed over. In 1907 Lord Northcliffe went abroad and before leaving told her that Pomeroy Burton, recently come from America, would act as co-editor with her. She objected, but Lord Northcliffe was firm in this arrangement. Mr. Burton's behavior toward her was, she said, most offensive, and there appeared to be a conspiracy to "freeze her out." Her remonstrances at the treatment accorded her were met, she asserted, with threats to expose a scandal concerning her. Finally her removal from her position was detrimental to her in Fleet Street.

Lord Northcliffe was called to the witness stand at the conclusion of the presentation of Miss Kenealy's case and he denied her charge in detail. He declared that he had never heard of the "Humanities Department" until Miss Kenealy used the term in court, and that she was mistaken about her appointment to the head of any such department.

The Cross-Examination.

In cross-examining Lord Northcliffe, Miss Kenealy asked: "Do you think you treated me with consideration?"

"You have been treated as my friend's sister—with the greatest kindness," replied Northcliffe, referring to Miss Kenealy's brother, editor of The Daily Mirror, as "his friend."

"Do you say that what I said about the Humanities Department is the invention of a fraudulent mind?"

"I say it proceeds from your fiction department."

"I have never been a writer of fiction."

"Then I suggest you begin," remarked Lord Northcliffe, amid the laughter of the court.

Miss Kenealy protested at this form of reply, but was informed by the Judge that as she asked questions she must accept the answers.

"But he is in the witness box, and I am not," continued Miss Kenealy.

"I will change places," replied Lord Northcliffe, smiling.

Miss Kenealy referred then to the bringing of her suit, which she denied she had tried to settle.

"Be honest," exclaimed Lord Northcliffe. "You know you tried to settle this suit. No one was more surprised than you were when it went on trial."

"Nor more delighted," responded Miss Kenealy, quickly.

"Well, I hope you are enjoying it."

Miss Kenealy dropped this subject and began questions referring to her visit to the London Hospital. She said she got into trouble there by expressing her anti-vivisection views, and that Sydney Holland of the hospital telephoned to Lord Northcliffe about her. It developed that Miss Kenealy had gone to the hospital to write up the maternity work being done by the hospital, and that Mr. Holland had written, not telephoned, to the publisher.

"He wrote me a jocular letter," said Lord Northcliffe.

Miss Kenealy wanted to know what the joke was, but Lord Northcliffe said he should prefer to have Mr. Holland explain it. Miss Kenealy insisting, Lord Northcliffe finally said that while Miss Kenealy was quietly and attractively dressed in court the letter had referred to her eccentric appearance.

Allusion to Guy Fawkes.

Directed finally by the court to reveal the wording of the letter which he had tried hard to refrain from doing, Lord Northcliffe finally said:

"My impression is that he wrote: 'Why do you send this old Guy Fawkes down to worry me?'"

Miss Kenealy turned next to her broth-

er's connection with the bringing of her suit and demanded:

"Is it true that you held my brother responsible for the costs of this action if it were brought?"

"I have never spoken to your brother of this action at all. We have too much sympathy for him to mention it."

"You absolutely deny that you have asked my brother to give you an indemnity against the cost of this action?"

"It is a lie," exclaimed Lord Northcliffe.

"Has no pressure been brought to bear upon my brother?"

"None whatever."

"Did you threaten to dismiss him?"

"It is an outrageous lie. Your brother has visited me, and we have never referred to this sad matter. I am very fond of your brother, and very sorry for him that you are dragging this scandalous family feud into court."

Mr. Burton on the stand denied that he had treated Miss Kenealy offensively, and said that so far as he remembered he had never seen her except on the occasion when he had met her in Lord Northcliffe's office. Miss Kenealy under pressure was unable to specify any offensive acts.

In summing up Justice Darling said that the action was one to recover damages by reason of wrongful dismissal and not to recover damages from persons who had spread rumors about the plaintiff, as she alleged. He pointed out that whatever agreement she might have had with Lord Northcliffe was on oral one. She asserted that there had been a conspiracy to "freeze her out," and this had been denied by Mr. Burton and Lord Northcliffe. She might as easily have declared that Lord Northcliffe had told Mr. Burton to murder her when he could get her alone, suggested the Justice. There was no more evidence of her statement than this. He suggested that Miss Kenealy had imagined grievances and had brooded over them.

The defendants made no application as to costs after the verdict was rendered.

WANTS THE DOCTORS JUDGED.

Jerome Favors a Medical Tribunal to Disqualify Unworthy Practitioners.

The establishment of a tribunal in the medical profession, with some powers similar to those of the Appellate Division in its relation to the legal profession, was advocated by ex-District Attorney William Travers Jerome at the complimentary dinner tendered to Dr. Carlos Frederick McDonald last night in the rose room of the Hotel Astor. This tribunal, he said, should have power to disbar or suspend unworthy members of the medical profession as unprofessional lawyers are now disbarred or suspended by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Such a tribunal, he said, would prevent the scandals which had arisen from corrupt expert testimony in criminal trials where the defense of insanity was interposed.

The dinner was attended by 100 men prominent in the various activities of the city. Dr. George D. Stewart was toastmaster. Dr. Austin Flint spoke on Dr. MacDonald as a "Teacher," Goodwin Brown enlarged on his services as a public officer, and De Lancey Nicoll paid a tribute to his qualities as a man. Dr. Stephen Smith, who was designated to discuss his qualities as a physician, was unavoidably absent in California and sent a letter of regret, in which he praised Dr. MacDonald's abilities as an organizer of asylums and a pioneer in the modern methods of treating the insane. Dr. William B. Pritchard read thirty letters from prominent men in various parts of the country and in foreign countries expressing their disappointment at being unable to attend a public testimonial to Dr. MacDonald.

Dr. Austin Flint, who was Dr. MacDonald's teacher in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he graduated with honors in 1869, after gallant service in the civil war as a member of the Sixth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, spoke of him as a "fearless and honest expert and a capable public servant." He said he was his "ideal of a public teacher," and a living exponent of the maxim, "Men must be taught as though you taught them not." He declared that he had attended the first of Dr. MacDonald's series of lectures out of curiosity and had thereafter not missed one of the course.

Mr. Jerome created a laugh by looking about the room and asserting that he thought the gathering was "the first annual reunion of the Thaw trial experts," and that he saw that "most of the swearers are here."

"There is no subject on which more poll parrot nonsense is uttered than the subject of medical expert testimony," Mr. Jerome observed. "Out of the 15,000 lawyers in New York there are not more than fifty who are qualified by experience to speak with authority on this question. No man has had more experience with experts than myself during the eight years I was District Attorney. And during that time I recall only one man whose testimony was radically dishonest. There were many who disagreed with me honestly. [Applause.] In only one case was there any miscarriage of justice. And in every case the judgment of the experts retained by the State was justified by subsequent clinical history. There was only one case which attracted great public attention, and there was only one physician who was touched by the great scandals arising therefrom. And I am positive in stating that the scandals arose through judicial incompetency rather than from any corrupt medical testimony.

"I have never heard of greater nonsense than the proposal that there should be a trial of the guilt or innocense of the accused first and then that the question of insanity should be considered by the court under proper safeguards. I know of no case where insanity was interposed as a defense where it was not conceded that the killing would have been murder in the first degree if the accused had been sane. There is no more need of the abolition of expert medical testimony because it is said that some medical experts are willing to prostitute their knowledge—to lie on the stand—than to abolish lawyers because some attorneys coach witnesses in a way that amounts to subordination of perjury. I have caused the disbarment of twenty lawyers for unprofessional practices, and in not one case where I have proceeded against an attorney has he escaped disbarment or suspension." [Applause.]

Mr. Jerome then went on to outline his plan for a medical supervisory tribunal. He said there were hundreds of men in the knowledge of those present who through "drunkenness, the use of narcotics, or charlatanism, were a menace to the community," and that there is no adequate method of dealing with these cases. He said the supposed scandals connected with expert testimony would be abolished by the creation of this tribunal.

In closing he voiced his respect for Dr. MacDonald, citing a recent case where he had committed on his own motion to Dr. MacDonald's custody a client of his, pending the determination of his sanity, although the doctor was retained by the opposition.

PAULHAN FLIES IN SNOW.

Almost Frozen After Going Fifteen Miles in Driving Storm.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 2.—Louis Paulhan made a fifteen mile cross-country flight at Overland Park to-day in a driving snowstorm.

Plowing through three inches of snow at the start, Palhan warmed up his engine by a preliminary flight of eight miles. It was bitterly cold, but after donning heavy clothing, he again rose in the air and disappeared over Western foothills. He swung back in a wide circle and alighted within a few feet of his starting point.

The snow settled thickly in the planes, but the machine seemed to cause the aviator no inconvenience. Paulhan was so stiff from cold after the flight that he had to be helped from the machine.

New Brooklyn Library Trustees.

Mayor Gaynor appointed William H. English and Paul Grout, brother of ex-Controller Edward M. Grout, to the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library yesterday. Mr. Grout succeeds William S. Hurley, who was a member of the old Rapid Transit Commission, and Vice President of the Borough Bank of Brooklyn. Mr. English succeeds Tax Commissioner Kaufmann. The Mayor has also reappointed Nathaniel H. Levy and Daniel M. Somers.

REPUBLICANS AGREE TO PUSH TAFT BILLS

Programme Includes Postal Banks, Interstate Commerce Amendments, Conservation.

ALDRICH SOUNDS ALARM

Says Campaign Pledges Must Be Redeemed—House Regulars and Insurgents to Work Together.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Administration programme as revised to-day by leaders of the Senate and House and stamped with the approval of the White House comprises the following legislation:

Statehood for Arizona and New Mexico in the form of the Senate bill, which provides for ratification by Congress of the Constitutions of the new States after approval by the President.

Postal savings banks with safeguards against funds being transferred from sections where originally deposited to the money centres.

Giving the President authority to withdraw from entry public lands desired for conservation purposes or for classification, the withdrawals to remain in force until revoked by him or by acts of Congress.

Creating a Court of Commerce, and amending the inter-State commerce act, including restrictions on the issue of stocks and bonds.

Creating a legislative council for Alaska, the members to be appointed by the President.

All the measures designated are to be enacted into law if the influence of President Taft and the Congress leaders who are in charge of the machinery of the Senate and House is powerful enough to carry the programme through. There is no indication that there will be any division of Republicans along "insurgent" and "regular" lines, although it is known that certain individuals of both factions may oppose features of several of the bills.

Some Bills May be Added.

Later in the session is may be decided to make additions to the Administration programme by adding some measures which are now deemed of secondary importance. For instance, President Taft has told his advisers that he is inclined to come out strongly for ship subsidy in come form, and it is possible also that he may urge the passage of the bill providing for certificates of indebtedness to the amount of $30,000,000 to provide money to carry on reclamation work.

No formal Republican conference has been held, and it has not been decided in just what order the measures are to be put through either the Senate or House. In the last few days President Taft has called into consultation many leaders of both branches and his ideas on the subject of legislation are well known, therefore, throughout the Capitol.

All the Republican members of the Senate Committee on Finance had a meeting early to-day in advance of the regular session. Some plain talk was indulged in by Chairman Aldrich over the situation in which the Republican Party has found itself by reason of opposition to certain of the platform pledges which had been indorsed unequivocally by Mr. Taft in his campaign speeches and on trips over the country since he assumed the Presidency.

It was stated that the President has the situation in the House well in hand and that the Republicans, "regulars" and "insurgents" alike, have agreed to put their shoulders to the wheel and roll the Taft policies through that body. Assurances were given that there would be no conflict between the "insurgents" and the Rules Committee. This would be avoided, it was said, by caucuses to be held for the purpose of designing new machinery, where any may be found necessary, for the passage of the Administration bills.

Insurgents Not to Obstruct.

In return for this concession to the "insurgents," it was stated, Mr. Taft had been promised that the "insurgents" would not permit their antipathy for Speaker Cannon to interfere with the programme.

In the near future a conference between the Senate and House leaders will be held to map out the plans of the two branches so that the measures will dovetail together and confusion be avoided.

The House "insurgents" made it known to-day that they have no intention of abandoning or postponing their fight on the rules of the House and that they propose to continue it without cessation. Several of their leaders stated that their attitude toward the rules was as pronounced as their intention to support unanimously the various Administration measures before Congress, of which they claim to be the original champions in the House.

No chances are being taken by the "old guard" in the Senate in the matter of filling committee vacancies. The Committee on Committees met to-day to select a Republican for the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, of which Senator Cummins is Chairman. Senator Borah wanted the assignment, and Chairman Cummins had expressed a desire that he be named.

When the personnel was examined it was found that Senator La Follette is already on the committee with Mr. Cummins, and the appointment of Mr. Borah, who some people think has "insurgent" proclivities, would give that faction a majority of the Republicans, as there are only five Republicans on the committee. Senator Borah was put through an examination in which he declined to state where he stood on the question of pensions for superannuated Government employes and on other questions with which the committee has to deal. He also asserted with considerable force that he was not a member of any faction, and that he did not care to be interrogated in any such manner.

No good excuse for rejecting Mr. Borah was found, and since there was some doubt as to what faction might get his support on important questions it was decided to increase the Republican membership to seven. The new members will be Senators Borah, Smoot, and Dixon. The membership of Senators Perkins and Lodge gives the "regulars" unquestioned control of the committee.

JOHNSON UNDER $1,500 BAIL.

Pugilist Comes from Buffalo to Face the Charge of Beating a Small Negro.

Hastening from Buffalo, where he had started on a ten-weeks' vaudeville engagement, Jack Johnson, the negro pugilist, appeared before Judge Mulqueen in General Sessions yesterday, and pleaded not guilty to assault in the second degree. A jaunty sealskin turban covered one side of his head, and a mammoth fur coat vied in splendor with the studs in his shirt. For the few moments that he was there the court was the centre of interest for the entire building.

Assistant District Attorney Jacobi, pale but firm, asked that the bail be raised from $1,000 to $10,000 on the ground that Pinder, the little negro whom the pugilist is accused of having thrashed, is in a shattered condition, and that for Johnson to have brought his hands into play was to have made an attack with dangerous weapons.

Lawyer Nugent, for the pugilist, however, said that if Johnson had really struck Pinder as alleged, Pinder's jaw would not have been left sufficiently intact to tell the tale. With this point scored, bail was fixed at $2,500.

Later in the day Johnson, escorted by a lackey, reported that he had been unable to find that sum, and, with District Attorney Whitman's consent, he was released on $1,500. He then started for Buffalo at full speed, lightly brushing aside as he left the courtroom a man who had come to serve him with papers in a civil suit.

Miss Marlowe to Act in Australia.

Announcement was made yesterday by the representative of E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe that this is the last season in which these stars will be seen together. Next year Miss Marlowe's plans include her appearance in England and Australia in a Shakespearean repertoire, while Mr. Sothern will probably remain in New York for an entire season.

PAULISTS CHEERED.

Judge O'Sullivan Praises Them at Jubilee Meeting and Audience Applauds.

Carnegie Hall was filled last night for the Catholic laymen's meeting in honor of the Paulist Fathers, whose golden jubilee was celebrated last week. Archbishop Farley introduced the speakers, and himself dwelt briefly on the progress of the Catholic Church.

W. Bourke Cockran was the principal speaker. His theme was the life of Father Hecker, founder of the Paulist Fathers. He compared the coming of Father Hecker to St. Patrick's unobstrusive evangelistic work in Ireland at a time when the Roman empire was crumbling.

Speaking of the circumstances under which Father Hecker began his mission Mr. Cockran referred to the disrepute into which republican government had fallen immediately after the French revolution, a disrepute which remains in Europe today, he said. He declared that but two movements existed there at present, one toward personal authority and the other toward Anarchy and Socialism.

He told how Father Hecker made a plea to Pope Pius IX., who gave him the authority to establish the Society of St. Paul in America.

Judge Thomas C. O'Sullivan of the Court of General Sessions spoke of the Paulists' work from the layman's viewpoint. He warmly praised the Paulist priests, calling them by name while the audience applauded enthusiastically. The mention of Father Elliott, Father McMillan, Fathers John and Thomas Burke, and Father Smith were occasions for loud outbursts of handclapping, while Father John Hughes had to rise to his feet.

Walter George Smith, a lawyer of Philadelphia, was another speaker. A choir of 125 boys and men from the Cathedral, accompanied by a full orchestra, was a feature of the celebration. Some of those present were: Justice Edward B. Amend, Nicholas J. Barrett, Louis G. Benziger, James Butler, Judge John P. Cohalan, John D. Crimmins, John P. Davin, John J. Delaney, Justice Victor J. Dowling, Dr. Thomas A. Emmet, Justice James Fitzgerald, Justice Giegerich, Dr. Thomas Kelly, George W. Loft, Justice James A. O'Gorman, Herman Ridder, James P. Silo, Dr. James J. Walsh, John Whalen, and Morgan J. O'Brien.

PEARY OFFERS SHIP TO SEEK SOUTH POLE

Continued from Page 1.

formal notice to the International Polar Commission of intentions in that direction.

"Antarctic work naturally divides itself into two parts, namely:

"First—An attempt to reach the south pole with such scientific work as may be undertaken in that connection.

"Second—Scientific work pure and simple, without any attempt to reach the pole.

"Either of these parts may be taken up independently of the other, or they may be combined in a single comprehensive, homogeneous programme. Conditions seem particularly favorable now for the latter to be done in a way commensurate with our National dignity.

"The plan, condensed from notes and studies made by me during the last expedition north, can be presented very briefly.

"Send an expedition south next Fall to Punta Arenas, coal there, and replenish supplies; then proceed as conditions may indicate to Coates Land or down the east side of Anarctica, or down the centre of Weddell Sea, obtain Winter quarters as far south as possible, and from there sledge to the pole, using the equipment and methods of the last north polar expedition.

"The Roosevelt is suited for this work as she now stands. Coates Land is about the same distance from Cape Horn as Cape York is from St. Johns. The cost of such expedition would be about $75,000.

"This expedition out of the way, then build a ship on the same general lines as the Roosevelt, but somewhat larger, arrange and fit her with accommodations and laboratories for a second Challenger expedition up-to-date; give her a complement of specialists, and send her south for two, three, or, if necessary, four years of modern scientific work around the Antarctic Circle and the delimitation of the entire circuit of the Antarctic continent, coming up at the end of each season's work to Cape Horn, Cape of Good Hope, Australia, or New Zealand, to communicate with home, ship back specimens, and replenish supplies and personnel.

"Such an expedition should have a specially built ship, its route and detailed programme should be determined by a commission of the highest naval and scientific experts in the country, and it might be under the auspices of the Government, or the Government and the scientific societies jointly, or under the scientific organizations only.

"Such, in general, is the plan. As for its application, the society and the club could take up the first part of the proposition at once. They are in a position to do so with the maximum degree of certainty and effectiveness, and the greatest economy of time, money, and effort.

"This done, they can, if desired, unite with other organizations to push the other part of the proposition through.

"I understand an effort is being made to interest the Government in the work of exploring Wilkes Island. If so, there should be no conflict of interest; on the contrary, the plan is big enough to include all interests. The society and club could, if desired, join in exerting their influence to further this project, and if it materialized, the Wilkes Land quadrant could be the first to be taken up and then the others in turn.

"Such work, however, cannot, even under the most favorable conditions, materialize before a year from next Fall, and it must be borne in mind that time is a very important factor now not only because the observations of the British and American expeditions, if taken simultaneously, will have the value of both enhanced, but because we need formally to pre-empt the route and field of work before some one else gets ahead of us.

"The way is wide open for us now. My caveat of nearly two years ago to the International Polar Commission and Scott's recent manly letter, gladly welcoming an American expedition, make this entirely clear.

"Just a word as to my own part in the matter. If I considered my own ease or comfort I should not be interested in it.

"But my position is this: At some sacrifice and cost of time and money on my part and large cost of money on the part of my friends, a certain capital of experience and equipment has been assembled which has no duplicate, and I feel that it is perhaps a duty not to let that capital be thrown away when a little further expenditure of time and effort will enable it to bring in still greater returns."

Commander Peary had an interview today with Admiral Holliday, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, in regard to his future. So far no plans have been perfected, and the Navy Department will inquire into the engagements which the officer has already made before giving him formal orders of attachment.

REUNION OF PEARY'S MEN.

Four of the North Pole Party to be with Him at the Opera House.

One of the most attractive features of the testimonial to Commander Robert E. Peary at the Metropolitan Opera House on next Tuesday night will be the presence on the stage of four of the men who shared with him all the hardships of the northward journey, one of whom actually went with him to the pole.

These men are Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, Dr. J. W. Goodsell, George A. Wardwell, engineer of the Roosevelt, and Matt Henson, the negro, who has been with Commander Peary on all his polar trips and who alone of these who went out from this city was taken to the goal on the journey. All will make brief addresses.

Another special feature will be the reading of an original poem, dedicated to the occasion, by Percy Mackaye, a personal friend of the commander. Mr. Mackaye was the author of the Lincoln Centennial ode.

The souvenirs, to be given to each person attending, will be illustrated booklets containing a special contribution from Commander Peary, with a fac simile of Peary's record buried in a cairn on the extreme northern coast of Greenland in 1900 and found by the Danes two years ago.

TOSSED POLICEMAN THROUGH A WINDOW

Then the Pugilistic Bouts Went on While Inspector and Raiders Fumed Outside.

THEY HADN'T ANY EVIDENCE

And Couldn't Break In Because the Man Inside Had Been a Little Too Premature.

Adam Christian, a Gibsonesque policeman attached to the Adams Street Station in Brooklyn, can't make up his mind whether he was the victim of circumstances last night or whether he was double-crossed by the Manhattan police force. However, he isn't coming across the Bridge again, even if they do need his help, as Inspector Walsh and Capt. Thompson of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, assured him was the case last night.

"Harlem Tommy Murphy and East Side Sammie Smith are going to fight at the Sharkey Athletic Club in Broadway at Sixty-sixth Street to-night," said the two officials to Christian, "and of course there'll be a big crowd. It's a good night for a raid, but our men are known. Now you go in, get the evidence, and when the fight comes off jump into the ring, arrest the combatants and blow your whistle for us. We'll be on the outside and we'll break in and help you."

Christian agreed. He followed the programme to the point where he was to jump into the ring and arrest the fighters. It was a preliminary bout, and Christian seized "Jimmy" McGinn and "Young" Donohue. The fighters promptly broke away from him and jumped out of the ring. Then he grabbed Referee Jimmy De Forest. De Forest also broke away. Christian stood alone in the ring blowing his whistle, while the crowd cheered him to the echo. Nothing happened at the doors.

For ten minutes Christian blew until he was purple in the face, and the crowd roared its encouragement. Finally they wearied of this amusement.

"Kill him," said a voice. "He's only a cop, and he's got no friends."

Christian began to think this last was true by this time, for no one answered his whistles. The crowd jumped him; Christian fought as well as he could, but they picked him up bodily and tossed him through a window which let him out onto an outside stairway leading to the street.

His appearance was greeted with yells outside, for there were gathered Inspector Walsh, Capt. Thompson, and all the reserves they could scrape up.

Christian picked himself up and saluted.

"I have to report that there's a boxing fight inside," said he to Inspector Walsh.

"Forward!" cried the Inspector, and led the way to the front door, where he knocked gently. They didn't let him in, so the Inspector tried the back door. They didn't let him in there either. So, as he had no evidence, he drew up his men outside and waited till the show was over. About 11 o'clock the fight spectators came out.

They had had a very pleasant evening an dsmiled pleasantly at the policemen as they passed them. When the last man was out of the building, the Inspector drew his men off, thanked Christian for his efforts, and went back to the station house. Christian went over to Brooklyn to tell about a real Manhattan raid, which he had been foolish enough to spoil by failing to get any evidence of actual fighting.

The police could not break in just because they were not sure they heard the whistle; second, because the evidence seeker was outside before he got any evidence.

THE GROUNDHOG WENT BACK.

Six Weeks More Winter, He Indicates, and Weather Bureau Backs Him.

Although there were clouds in the sky yesterday, and at exactly noon the sun was somewhat obscured, bright sunshine followed so quickly that everybody agreed that any groundhog around New York which ventured out surely did see his ow. Consequently six weeks more Winter weather may be expected.

Winter certainly is not over yet, for last night the Weather Bureau, which has a higher official standing as a prophet than the groundhog, announced that Alaska was enjoying temperatures of 60 degrees below zero, and that these, somewhat modified as they went along, were coming this way. There is to be a beginning to-day with rain or snow and colder weather.

It was to be expected that Boston would cast doubt upon the groundhog theory, and it did.

"Those who pin their faith upon the groundhog as a meteorological expert and credible weather prophet," said a dispatch from that city last night, "looked upon the bright New England sun, and prepared for more Winter. But few families here take stock in that legend of the vulgar here now. Boston has just gone through the warmest January in twenty years, with the exception of 1906."

PUNXSUTAWNEY, Penn., Feb. 2.—This is the great day of the year in Punxsutawney, the home of the groundhog. The people, attired in their Sunday best, assembled in the public square at noon to hear Burgess Freese issue the official bulletin from the Groundhog Weather Works, while the Stars and Stripes was flaunted to the breeze and six weeks more of Winter was announced. Here is the official bulletin:

"The official shadow was cast across the official groundhog hole at 8 o'clock this morning. The shadow was tangent to Canoe Ridge 23 degrees, and stood square on the east gable of Miller Stoops's barn. This indicates blustery weather until St. Patrick's Day. There will be good fox hunting Feb. 22. Prune your apple trees Feb. 15, and set your buff Cochin hens March 29. Dig your sassafras now. The robins will sing in B flat on St. Valentine's Day, and the swallows will appear April 27."

This is considered a fine proclamation.

HELD AS HOTEL SWINDLER.

Baker Got $300 from the St. Regis and Was About to Sail.

A search which extended over two continents reached an end yesterday morning when George A. Baker, a hotel clerk, who has been sought for four months charged with swindling hotels, was arrested as he was about to embark on the Red Star liner Finland.

Baker, who had booked his passage in the name of Anderson, is wanted for giving worthless checks. The police know of charges that he obtained more than $3,000 in this manner, Inspector McCaffery says.

When he was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon a short affidavit was drawn charging Baker with having received from Willis G. Barnes of the Hotel St. Regis on Sept. 14 last $300 on a check for $1,500, made payable to the prisoner and indorsed by him. He was then committed to jail in $5,000 bail for further examination on Friday.

Last September Baker was employed as clerk in the Hotel Seville, Havana. At that time Joseph Hahn, brother of the proprietor of the St. Regis Hotel in this city, was on a visit to Havana, and Baker introduced himself as the manager of the Seville, he says, and made himself so obliging that Mr. Hahn asked him to be sure and call at the St. Regis whenever he was in New York.

It was not long before Baker arrived here and saw Mr. Hahn. In due time, according to the police, he presented a couple of checks for $1,000 each, drawn on the Royal Bank of Canada, and induced the St. Regis manager to cash them.

The next day he presented another one, this time for $1,500, saying he was very anxious to visit Atlantic City. As there was only $300 in cash in the safe the cashier gave him that and kept the check. Baker is also charged with obtaining $300 worth of jewelry from the Gorham Company.

The police say he then went to Europe, but that last month he was heard of in Allentown, Penn., where he is alleged to have obtained $200 on a worthless check from a hotel keeper.

When taken to Headquarters Baker begged that his picture be not taken, declaring that it had never entered his head not to discharge his obligations in full. He admitted the charges of the St. Regis Hotel and the Gorham Company.

RECEIVER FOR PACKING CO.

Its English Bondholders Want to Protect Mexican Concessions.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 2.—United States Circuit Court Judge Lanning named today Henry De Kay, now living in Mexico City, Mexico, receiver of the Mexican National Packing Company, which figured in the recent failure of the United States Banking Company. The application was made by the British and Mexican Trust, Limited, of London, a heavy creditor of the packing company. The court made a rule returnable Feb. 14 to show cause why the receivership should not be made permanent.

The bill says that the packing company has an authorized capital of $22,500,000. The charge is made upon information and belief that the packing company last March issued 6 per cent. debenture first mortgage bonds secured by a trust deed executed to Campbell P. Ogilvie, Vincent W. Yorke, and Sebastian Camache.

Bonds of the company to the amount of $4,000,000 and two-thirds of the outstanding capital of the defendant company are owned by the British and Mexican Trust, Limited, and that corporation has also advanced $800,000 in cash for carrying on the business, the bill says. In addition the packing company, according to the allegation of the bill, has a heavy floating indebtedness, and its affairs have now reached a crisis where various creditors are pressing their claims strenuously.

The complainants say that the most valued assets are located in Mexico City, and consist of slaughter houses and exclusive privileges from the Mexican Government, where slaughtering is done free from taxation, and the most valuable contracts are for furnishing meat to the British and Mexican armies.

The bill further asserts that if the assets of the company can be properly protected it can still carry on a profitable business. The United States Banking Company, the bill says, has claims of more than $2,000,000 against the packing company. The packing company, through its Directors, joins in the suit.

Samuel Untermyer, who represents the English bankers and other investors in the property, made a statement yesterday. He said:

"The appointment of a receiver for the Mexican National Packing Company is due to the temporary tying up of a large amount of the company's resources through the suspension of the United States Banking Company of Mexico City. While we have no definite figures showing the position between the packing company and the bank at the time of the suspension of the bank, we are advised that the packing company had upward of $500,000 gold to its credit in the United States Banking Company at the time of the bank's suspension.

"The company continues its operations. Arrangements were under way in England for furnishing the company with a large amount of additional capital at the time of the suspension of the bank. These arrangements will proceed without interruption."

The receiver was appointed, Mr. Untermyer said, that the assets might be conserved until a settled course was found.

BALLET NOT SUPPRESSED.

Dippel Says "Wiener Waltzer," Revised, Will Be Given on Feb. 15.

"Wiener Waltzer," the ballet which was to have been given its first performance at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, will not be definitely suppressed, according to Mr. Dippel, but will be produced with "Alessandro Stradella" at the German Press Club's benefit at the Opera House Tuesday evening, Feb. 15, by some odd trick of fate, the same day that the Directors of the Metropolitan hold their annual meeting.

"Wiener Waltzer," it was decided, after its rehearsal early this week, would not do for the Metropolitan in its present form. Several of the Directors of the opera company were present at the rehearsal, and they decided that neither the dancing nor the costumes nor the scenery were up to the usual standard of the house. The definite suppression of the work was considered, but now there will be an attempt made to make the ballet presentable.

No other work has been suppressed at the Metropolitan since the memorable "Salome" performance, which was given one rehearsal before an invited audience and one public performance. "Salome," however, was taken off the stage for ethical reasons. There is said to have been nothing about the production of "Wiener Waltzer" to offend anything but the aesthetic sense.

Mr. Dippel said last night "Wiener Waltzer" is not ready, that's all. The scenery and costumes are not fully prepared, but they will be in time for the performance on Feb. 15. The ballet was done at the Metropolitan some years ago, so that it cannot be said that it is not worthy of this institution. Of course, the costumes and scenery are new, but the ballet is the same.

A notice was received last night from the press representative of Miss Rita Sacchetto, who is one of the principal dancers in "Wiener Waltzer," which reads as follows:

"On Friday evening Miss Rita Sacchetto will dance the Wiener Waltzer. The performance of which had to be postponed on account of unforeseen scenic difficulties. Miss Sacchetto gives to that delightful suite of dances a novel interpretation as she sees in it an exposé of the history of the waltz and a symbol of the awakening of the human soul from half-conscious slumber to full life and overflowing enthusiasm."

At the Metropolitan it was said that the management had no knowledge of the fact that "Wiener Waltzer" would be danced on Friday evening, but some ballet divertissement will undoubtedly be given in connection with "Alessandro Stradella," which is too short, it seems, for an entire evening's entertainment.

"L'ATTAQUE DU MOULIN" NEXT.

Bruneau's Opera to be Produced at The New Theatre on Tuesday.

Bruneau's "L'Attaque du Moulin" will be sung for the first time in New York next Tuesday evening in The New Theatre. The principal rôles will be sung by Mmes. Delna, Noria, and Heliane, and Messrs. Clément, Dinh Gilly, Andrea de Segurola, Georges Régis, Paul Ananian, and Leo Devaux. Egisto Tango will conduct. At the Wednesday matinée next week at The New Theatre "Czaar und Zimmermann" will be given.

"Germania" will be sung at the Metropolitan Opera House on Monday night with Mme. Destinn and Messrs. Caruso and Amato; "Faust" will be Wednesday's bill, with Miss Farrar and Messrs. Bonci, Gilly, and Didur; "Alessandro Stradella" on Thursday, with Miss Gluck and Messrs. Slezak, Reiss, and Goritz; "Lohengrin" on Friday, with Mmes. Fremstad and Homer, and Messrs. Jadlowker and Soomer; "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci" Saturday afternoon; "Othello" Saturday evening.

MRS. J. M. BELDEN DEAD HERE.

Wife of the Syracusan Expires Suddenly of Apoplexy at a Friend's.

Mrs. Jessie Van Zile Belden, wife of James Mead Belden of Syracuse, died suddenly last night at the home of Frederick C. Penfield, 787 Fifth Avenue, where she had been visiting. While much secrecy was maintained at the Penfield residence as to the circumstances of her death, it was learned that the cause was apoplexy, and that Mrs. Belden died at 6:30 o'clock. Beyond that no information could be obtained at the Penfield home.

Mrs. Belden was accustomed to making occasional visits here. She often stayed at the home of Mr. Penfield, who was an old friend of her husband. She came to the city from Syracuse last week to attend a musicale. At that time her health appeared to be excellent.

The attack of apoplexy came as the Penfield family was about to sit down to dinner. Mrs. Belden had not suffered an attack before. When she was stricken a call was sent to a physician in the neighborhood, but Mrs. Belden died before he arrived.

Mrs. Belden was one of the best-known residents of Syracuse and had a wide acquaintance in this city.

CROWD BOMBARDED BY FRENZIED BROKER

Samuel O. Bowen Hurls Bottles and Furniture from His Office at 2 Wall Street.

SAYS HE'LL SHOOT POLICE.

But His Gun Is a Broken Broom Handle —Four Patrolmen Have Hard Fight to Get Him to Bellevue.

The crash of glass in the Wall Street windows of the second floor of the United Bank Building at 2 Wall Street and loud shouts and the sound of smashing furniture drew a large crowd of belated Wall Street workers to the Wall Street corner of Broadway shortly after dark last night.

As the crowd grew a gray haired man appeared for a moment at one of the windows directly above the banking rooms of the First National Bank and hurled a bottle an da leg of a chair at the upturned faces, and then stepped back to come into sight again with another missle. No policeman was in sight, the traffic man at the crossing having gone off duty for the night. The man who was raising the disturbance upstairs had everything his own way till a porter from the "Chimney" building across the street rang up the porter of the United Bank Building and told him what was going on.

George Hall, the colored night watchman at 2 Wall Street, rushed upstairs. He was met with a fusillade of bits of furniture, dinner dishes, and such threats of what was about to happen to him that he promptly ducked out of range, and ran down to the street looking for a policeman. Patrolman Johnson of the John Street Station next tackled the job.

He found that the second-floor tenant had locked himself in his office, but had broken in the glass panel of the door a porthole for occasional ale bottles, lumps of cannel coal, and other odds and ends which he hurled at the stairway or the doors of the offices opposite, indiscriminately.

Johnson decided it was more than a one-man job. He retreated for help, and reinforced by three more men from the John Street Station returned to the attack. Meanwhile the second-floor tenant turned his attention to the crowd in the street, and kept bombarding them from the window, climbing half way out to get better aim.

The watchers retreated well out of range, and when the word was passed that the man had a gun there was a wild scurrying for New Street, and round the Broadway corners.

The squad of police had no intention of trying an assault. By a diplomatic use of hard language and by taunting the man with being afraid to show himself in the open they induced him to unlock the door and come into the hall. Then they discovered that his gun was nothing more deadly than a broom handle, but it took all four policemen to overpower the man.

He was apparently suffering from an attack of violent insanity, and he was carried bound to the Hudson Street Hospital. At the Hospital he had calm moments, and gave his name as Samuel O. Bowen. He was removed to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue, and later said he lived at 7 Forest Parkway, Woodhaven, L. I. Bowen told the police that he was a broker.

There is no broker of that name in any of the directories. The night porter at the United Bank Building said that he had seen the man about the building for about three years. The police learned that he had been acting queerly for several days.

INDICT INSURANCE OFFICERS.

President and Secretary of People's Mutual Accused of Perjury.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The Grand Jury in session in this city to-day reported indictments for perjury against Iram C. Reed, President, and Willard H. Peck, Secretary, of the People's Mutual Life Insurance Association and League. With the indictments the Grand Jury presented a memorandum to Justice W. S. Andrews, in which the indignation of the jurors was expressed at the state of affairs revealed by the investigation.

The report stated that indictments for larceny could not be legally justified because there was no evidence to show that the money distributed by Lieut. Gov. Horace White was the money of the People's Mutual.

Both indicted men appeared in court shortly after the true bills were reported and were arraigned at once. Both pleaded not guilty. Attorney C. H. Lewis for the indicted men started a discussion as to when argument on a demurrer to the indictments could be held. District Attorney George H. Bond replied that bail was the first consideration; that it was a serious matter, and that he thought the amount should be fixed at $15,000.

Counsel for the indicted men protested that this would be exorbitant, as "there was not the slightest chance of either of the men running away." They suggested $2,500.

The indictments accuse the men of having perjured themselves in the testimony they gave at the recent hearing regarding the liability of the insurance society on the contracts they made with the society six years ago. The officers of the State Insurance Department charged that Reed and Peck had reported to the Insurance Department that there was no liability on the contracts, but both stated, on examination under oath a month ago, that the money they received in the distribution of funds by Lieut. Gov. White was in payment for their contracts.

John Tevis of Louisville, Ky., obtained control of the People's Mutual on Dec. 21 last through the resignation of five Directors, to whom was paid $110,000 by Lieut. Gov. White as trustee. William H. Hotchkiss, Superintendent of the State Insurance Department, alleged that Tevis had bought the company with its own money. The courts gave his department control of the company.

Tevis sent $150,000 in Canadian money here for the Directors, but the First National Bank credited to White the proceeds of the sale of People's Mutual securities, sold to make a deposit of $150,000 with the Farmers' Bank of Toronto, and gave the Farmers' Bank Tevis's money sent for the trustees, thereby mixing the funds.

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PLEA FOR AN ART BUILDING.

Other Cities Have Them—Dr. Bensel Glad the Skyscrapers Haven't Hurt the Skyline.

Graduates and former students of the Schools of Science and Architecture of Columbia University crowded to the limit last night the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor at their annual dinner. They marched in headed by a drum and fife corps, and the Columbia Glee Club aiding and abetting, the 500 old students, many of them gray headed, romped through all the old college melodies. Edward E. Sage and Jasper T. Goodwin, members of the only American crew that ever defeated the English at Henley, which was in 1878—were among those present.

The dinner was in a way a farewell to two members of the Faculty—Charles F. Chandler, Professor of Chemistry for thirty years, Dean of the School of Mines, and J. H. Van Amringe, retiring Dean of the university. Daniel E. Moran was toastmaster.

John W. Alexander, President of the National Academy of Design, in his speech after dinner, noted an increasing tendency toward co-operation in the art world, as in everything else, and expressed the opinion that there is a fine art w

AMERICAN CONCERT FOR FLOOD VICTIMS

Will Be Important Socially and Artistically and Is Expected to Raise $30,000.

RAILROADS STILL CRIPPLED

Flood Nine Feet Deep at Stations—River Falls Three Feet—Much Water Below Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The concert to be given under American auspices at the Opéra Comique on Thursday of next week for the benefit of the flood sufferers will be both socially and artistically one of the most important of the season. All the most distinguished American women in Paris, Mrs. Bacon, wife of the American Ambassador, heading the list, will serve as active patronesses, and with oly a few exceptions the singers and virtuosi will be Americans.

The arrangement of the programme is in the hands of Alfred Baehrens. Reynolds Holm, a Venezuelan who has just composed a ballet which is to be put on at the Opéra, will accompany a group of his own songs to be rendered by Mlle. Lindsay, formerly of the Opéra. Isadora Duncan will dance, Ruth Delgo will play a McDowell concerto with the orchestra of the Opéra Comique, and there will be other fine numbers.

It is expected that the concert will yield $30,000 for the relief fund.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—As the flood recedes the streets of Paris present a deplorable condition. Miles of them in the districts along the Seine are covered with broken wreckage and the slime left by the waters, and they present in many place dangerous pits and yawning gaps.

At nightfall the Lyons and Austerlitz Stations were still surrounded by water and the tracks of the Orléans and Invalides Stations were submerged, the flood at these points being nine feet deep. The work of restoring the transportation systems is proceeding energetically, but progress is necessarily slow. It will be many days, and probably weeks, before the telegraph and telephone systems, the surface railways, and the railroad lines are again on a normal basis.

The water is receding from the wine and spirit warehouses at Bercy Quai, the largest in Europe. The losses here alone are estimated at $300,000.

It will probably be several weeks before Ambassador Bacon can return to his residence, the basement of which is completely under water.

Because of the danger of further clogging the sewers the authorities have issued notices prohibiting the throwing of confetti on the occasion of the Mardi Gras next Tuesday.

During the last twenty-four hours the river has fallen from two to three feet, but below Paris there are several feet of water, and boats are to be seen everywhere carrying relief to the sufferers.

Every precautionary measure has been taken to prevent a scourge following in the wake of the flood, and the health authorities are sanguine that the danger of an epidemic of any disease, except typhoid, is a negligible quantity. Typhoid is always endemic in France, due undoubtedly to the polluted water supply. Nevertheless, with the warnings issued against the drinking of unboiled water, it is hoped to avoid this danger. The Government has instructed the Prefects of the departments and the provincial authorities everywhere to enforce the most rigid disinfection as the waters recede.

Contributions are coming in from every direction, and the Americans here, as well as those in their own country, have been generous beyond all others. One of them, Rodman aWnamaker, has offered, through the American Ambassador, to supply one loaf of bread for every flood victim in Paris each day for a period of one month. Large money subscriptions have been received from many well-knoyn Americans, including $5,000 from Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg and $1,000 from citizens of Baltimore. The grand total of American subscriptions now exceeds $160,000, the largest sum contributed by any foreign country. Up to this morning Ambassador Bacon had turned over to the French Government $120,000, which is being used by the authorities at their direction or transmitted to some agency for distribution designated by the donors.

The German Emperor donated $5,000 to-day, and also sent a warm telegram of sympathy to the French Government. His delay in contributing to the relief fund seems to have been due to doubt as to whether German help was desired or would be accepted.

Not taking into account foreign contributions to the relief fund, or the $400,000 appropriated by the French Parliament, the total French subscription up to the present exceeds $800,000. The collections in the Catholic churches have amounted to $60,000.

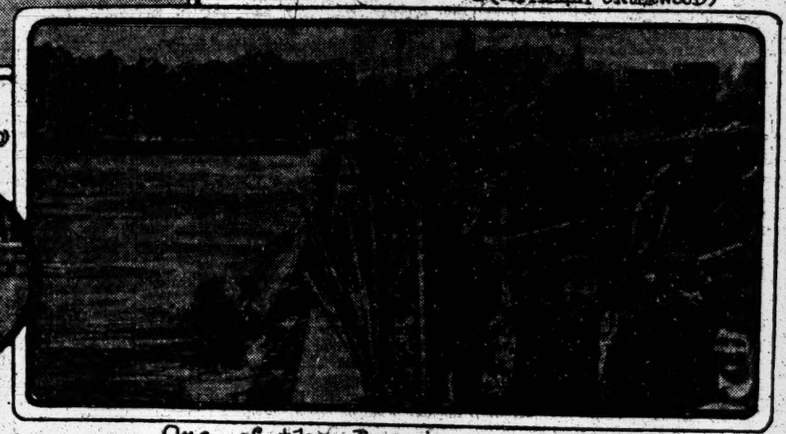
It is estimated that the Public Charities Department and the Red Cross are distributing daily more than 100,000 loaves of bread in the city and vicinity.

Submerged Paris and Efforts to Stay the Flood

Quai in front of the Louvre Palace (COPYRIGHT UNDERWOOD)

A Custom House in front of the Louvre Palace (COPYRIGHT BY UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD)

Improvised Bridge Over the Rue Gros



One of the Barriers

JOHN BURNS LEAVES PARIS.

No Epidemic Likely, He Says—France Needs Free Trade.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—John Burns, before starting for London to-day after inspecting the condition of the portions of Paris which have been under water, said he was satisfied that there would be no epidemic.

"As Chief of the English Health Department," he said, "I wanted to be forewarned of any measures it would be necessary to take to protect our own people."

Apropos of the news that Germany had determined to begin a tariff war against France, Mr. Burns said his visit here had convinced him that what this country wants is free trade.

TELL OF PARISIAN FLOOD.

Home-Coming Americans Recount Incidents of the Disaster.

The North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, arrived here yesterday a day late, owing to the bad weather in the Atlantic, during which she had to run thirty-five hours at reduced speed. She brought a number of Americans in her first cabin, who saw the waters of the Seine within a few feet of the arches of the bridges when they left Paris on the morning of Jan. 26.

They said that the general attitude of the Parisians was one of curiosity. Thousands of men, women, and children lined the parapets of the river along its course from Charenton to Auteuil, watching the waters rising steadily and flowing over the land. Many of these sightseers were workmen, it was said, who had been thrown out of employment by the flood. Others were clerks, sent out by their employers on business errands, who seized the opportunity afforded by the interruption of transportation to stay out. The firemen, soldiers, sailors, and employes of all the city departments were working together in the endeavor to cope with the situation.

Furniture, farming utensils, stable fittings, and all kinds of woodwork belonging to houses in the country were washed down the river. For the most part they had been brought into the Seine by the Marne, l'Aube, and other tributaries. Sometimes the sun shone brightly on the swirling waters, the passengers said, and then the sky would become overcast and snow or sleet would drive the people indoors—that is, those who had homes to go to.

Dog Is Rescued from a Bureau Top.

Horses and dogs were seen floating about in the flooded districts in the environs of Paris, especially near Asnières, where the water was very deep. One woman, who had been taken off the roof of a small house just before it was washed away, screamed out to a man who was rowing past in a boat to save her little dog, as it was too young to swim in such a current.

A sapper, who was working on an embankment near by heard her appeal, and, plunging into the icy water, succeeded in taking the dog from the top of a bureau, on which it had been washed out of the house. Some cats were seen taking a voyage on the débris, mewing strenuously.

H. A. Flurscheim, an American banker, who resides in Paris and lives on the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, explained that the greatest discomfort to the residents in Paris during the flood was the cutting off of heat, electric light, and elevators.

"In Paris," he said, "nearly all the elevators in private houses, hotels, and business houses are worked by hydraulic pressure. The water forces the elevator up and then has to be let out for the elevator to descend. As there is no place now for the water to go to through the inundation, all the elevators in the city are at the top story of the buildings, and will stay there until the flood subsides."

"What do you think of the conditions in Paris with regard to the sufferers from the flood?" he was asked.

Paris Does Not Need American Money

"France is a very rich country," Mr. Flurscheim replied, "and is well able to look after her own people. Personally I do not think that there is any need for the United States to send money there, and it might be used to better advantage in relieving the distress among our own poor.

"I took an automobile ride on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 25, before leaving for Cherbourg to see what the conditions of the country outside the city were like. All along the lines of the Western Railroad leading out of the St. Lazare Station the water was up to the steps of the cars and deeper on the adjacent fields. To go to Cherbourg on Wednesday morning the best train had to make a détour on account of the depth of water on the tracks. Parisians are very light-hearted and did not appear to take the floods seriously. From day to day they buoyed themselves up with the hope that next morning would see the waters stop rising and the danger past."

Albert Germain, another passenger on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, said that between 6,000 and 7,000 persons were homeless and without shelter when he left Jarls on Jan. 26. Between the towns of Asnières and Bois de Colonde thousands of acres were flooded over from 3 to 20 feet in depth, and there was not a sign of life to be seen. Viewed with glasses from the top of a church tower the water looked like a vast inland sea. Some of the houses were covered up to the second story, while in other districts in whole streets of three-story wooden houses the water was lapping the eaves of the roof.

"On one street, the Rue de Ville," said Mr. Germain, "I saw a woman attempt to get from one house to another through fear of her own going to pieces. The water was fully 20 feet deep at that point and full of wreckage. She jumped in without warning any one of her intentions, and was drowned before we could get to her.

"All the subways were flooded except the No. 1 line from Etoiles to Vincennes, and the Paris-Bordeaux Railroad was cut off from the city at Affertville, where the water was only a level with the third story of the houses. On nearly all the railroad tracks nearing Paris the water was on a level with the floors of the coaches, and in many cases the fires on the locomotives were put out.

Ludwig Stollwerck, a merchant, with offices in Paris and New York, said when he left the centre of interest in Paris was the Pont d'Alma, as it was expected that the authorities would blow it up with dynamite at any moment on account of its dangerous condition.

"There was a series of explosions early in the morning," said Mr. Stollwerck, "and the people rushed out, thinking it was the bridge, but it proved to be at a factory, where a lot of chemicals had been stored, with 100,000 gallons of methylated spirits, which fortunately did not take fire, owing to the exertions of the Fire Department, who were working night and day."

The New York County subdivision of the American Red Cross announced yesterday subscriptions to the amount of $4,314 for the relief of sufferers by the Paris flood. Jacob H. Schiff heads the list with $1,000, Mrs. Emily T. Sloans gave $2,000, William D. Sloane $500, R. M. Olyphant $200, James Douglas $250, Aitken, Son & Co. $250, and Horace White and Alfred L. Simon $100 each.

Le Progrès, the local French newspaper, has received subscriptions for the same object amounting now to over $2,200.

LETTERS AGAINST SACKVILLE.

Go to Show He Was Illegitimate Son of Late Peer.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Sir Robert Finley, representing the present Lord Sackville, occupied to-day's session of the Probate Court with the introduction of documentary evidence to controvert the claim of Ernest Henry Sackville-West that he is a legitimate son of the late Lord Lionel Sackville Sackville-West, and so entitled to the estate which the former British Minister to the United States left to his nephew, the present Lord Sackville.

Among the papers was a memorandum the late Lord had give to his sister, Lady Derby, in 1881 on the eve of his departure for Washington, in which he declared formally that the children of Josefa Duran, including the petitioner, were not legitimate. There were also letters which the petitioner had written to Lady Derby in 1890, in which he said: "Remember we are illegitimate children."

However, in 1896 the contestant changed front and wrote Lord Sackville demanding public recognition as his legitimate son. In his reply Lord Sackville declared emphatically that he had never married the petitioner's mother, and that his correspondent and his sisters were illegitimate. After further correspondence Lord Sackville refused to prolong the discussion or to see his son.

Counsel read a deposition by the late Lord in which he stated that his companion had shown him a certificate attesting her marriage with Antonio de la Oliva and adding that he was anxious to marry the woman if her husband was dead.

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AULD TELLS STORY OF NAVY HOP FIGHT

Accused Paymaster, on the Stand, Denies That He Struck Dr. Cowles.

WHY DOCTOR WAS EJECTED

Witness Says His Attentions to Miss Hesler Were Gossiped About—Considered His Presence an Insult.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—With Paymaster George P. Auld's own story of his fight with Dr. Edward S. Cowles at the hop in the Charlestown Navy Yard, the taking of evidence in the Auld court-martial was closed this afternoon.

Mr. Auld spent more than an hour on the stand, about half of the time under cross-examination or in answering questions put by the court. He described in detail his encounter with Dr. Cowles in the lobby adjoining the ballroom.

"He called me a 'common cur' or 'coward,' or words to that effect," said the witness. "I turned and, facing him squarely, said, 'What do you mean by that?' He continued his abusive language and I caught him by the shoulders. We wrestled and I threw him to the floor. I was on top of him.

"I got up and brushed my trousers. Then I walked away. I heard Mrs. Cowles say something about having me arrested. I walked away. I did not run. I did not strike Dr. Cowles or attack him from behind."

"Did you hit him on the head or on the neck?" asked Major Leonard.

"I did not."

"Did you feel justified in treating him as you did in view of his menacing attitude and words?"

"I did."

"Were you anxious to engage in such an encounter?"

"No."

"Why?"

"Because I didn't think it was a proper place for any altercation. I tried to be civil and courteous. I considered his presence an insult."

Capt. Hirschinger of counsel for the defense then asked:

"Do you know Miss Dorothy Hesler, in whose behalf you acted?"

"I do."

"Who is she?"

"She is the daughter of a dead naval officer," replied the young Paymaster solemnly.

What Led to the Fight.

Mr. Auld testified that he was at present, "on special temporary duty," at Charlestown, "waiting orders," which means that his fate is in the hands of the Inquiry Board. He then rehearsed in detail the incidents leading up to the disturbance at the hop.

"I had been informed that Dr. Cowles had been annoying a certain young girl, who is a friend of mine and Dr. G. A. B. Robnett and others. My attention had been called to three instances. Dr. Cowles's attentions to this young woman were a matter of common gossip."

"Who is the girl?"

"Miss Dorothy Hesler."

"I visited the home of Commandant Swift on the Tuesday prior to the hop, which was held on Wednesday evening," the witness went on. "Miss Margaret Ames and Miss Virginia Swift were among those present. Dr. Cowles's name was a subject of general discussion, and the comment was very unfavorable to him. The fact that Miss Hessler had been annoyed by Dr. Cowles's attentions was discussed.

"I spoke of Dr. Cowles with Miss Ames. I rather took her to task for not stopping these stories about Miss Hessler. She replied: 'You don't suppose I would gossip about Miss Hessler?' and I said, 'I don't know.' Miss Ames then went into another room, and some one remarked that I had hurt her feelings. I felt mighty sorry and went in and apologized to her.

"I told her I did not intend to offend her, but that I resented the gossip about Miss Hessler. She told me she would gladly clear up the matter if there was any way to do without hurting the feelings of Mrs. Cowles."

Considered It an Insult.

"Why did you take it upon yourself to object to Dr. Cowles?"

"I was treasurer of the Hop Committee, and thus felt interested. I considered his presence would be an insult. Miss Ames told me that she would be willing to do what she could if her interference did not come to the attention of Mrs. Cowles. I decided that I would not take it up with the Hop Committee, because we did not expect that Dr. Cowles would attend the dance after the photograph incident.

"Mess Hesler was so upset over Dr. Cowles's attentions that she threatened to go home before the dance, but I persuaded her to stay."

Miss Margaret Ames, daughter of Medical Director Ames, was recalled to the stand, and asked if she wished to modify her testimony of yesterday regarding the incidents connected with the encounter between Mr. Auld and Dr. Cowles. Miss Ames said that she wished to correct an impression, which, she understood, had been made by her testimony yesterday when she said at the time of the trouble Paymaster Auld was "not himself." Miss Ames said she did not mean to insinuate that Auld was under the influence of liquor, but rather that he seemed much agitated. She said that she did not think his agitation was due to his trouble with Dr. Cowles.

The spectators in the courtroom just missed hearing from Miss Ames what she claimed was the real cause of the ejectment of Dr. E. S. Cowles from the dance. Miss Ames wanted to tell the cause, but the court preferred to hear Mr. Aul's version of the affair.

Aguments will be made to-morrow by Major Leonard for Auld and by the Judge Advocate.

FAIRBANKS TO SEE POPE.

Will Also Be Received by King Victor Before Leaving Italy.

ROME, Feb. 2.—Former Vice President Fairbanks will be received by King Victor Emmanuel and by the Pope before his departure next week.

He will stop at Florence and Venice, going thence to Berlin, where a dinner will be given in his honor on Feb. 14 by American Ambassador Hill.

Workman Hurt at Frick Conservatory.

A beam falling from the fourth story of the conservatory of music that H. C. Frick is erecting for his daughter at 5 and 7 West Forty-third Street struck John Dougherty of 96 Tenth Avenue, a laborer, as he was guiding the arm of a derrick from a platform over the sidewalk yesterday. At the Flower Hospital it was found that his skull, spine, and three ribs were fractured, and the surgeon said he had little chance to live.

BIGGEST THIGH BONE FOUND.

Specimen from Africa Much Larger Than That of Diplodocus.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The first shipment of prehistoric bones collected by the German expedition in German East Africa, comprising 46 large boxes, reached the Berlin Paleontological Museum to-day. Reports from the explorers indicate that they have been highly successful in finding important specimens. One of the most treasured is a thigh bone which measures 6 feet 11½ inches, as compared with the 4 feet 11 inches measurement of the corresponding bone of the American diplodocus. The African specimen is the largest femur in existence, it is claimed.

The explorers believe the African saurians were the direct progeny of those whose remains were found in Wyoming.

The expedition was sent by the Government to investigate the remains of ante-diluvian animals discovered by Prof. Fraas of Stuttgart in 1907 in the southern part of German East Africa and to make more thorough search.

MESSAGES TO PAPER FORGED.

Two Charged with Using Name of Its Regular Correspondent.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—An echo of the recent political campaign was heard to-day when Frederick Horner, former member of the House of Commons, and a newspaper man named Lambeth were committed for trial in the Old Bailey Court on the charge of having forged telegrams sent to The Daily Mail.

The telegrams were dispatched from Falmouth and were signed with the name of The Mail's regular correspondent at that place. They recited a sensational story of an alleged hostile demonstration against David Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer. The latter publicly impugned the accuracy of the report, and inquiry is alleged to have established that the story had been sent by Horner, who had previously instituted an unsuccessful libel suit against The Mail.

The case was brought first before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House. The prosecution suggested that Horner had been actuated by vindictiveness.

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GAYNOR WON'T TALK OF POLICE CHANGES

Confers Briefly with McClusky and Will See McCafferty Probably To-day.

MORE RUMORS ABOUT BAKER

Also Reports of a Pending Reduction of Inspectors—Promotion for Patrolman, Made a Mayoral Detective.

Rumors flew thick and fast yesterday between City Hall and the new Police Headquarters, at Centre and Grand Streets, with regard to forthcoming changes in the Police Department. To find out, if possible, what changes were in contemplation, these questions were sent to Mayor Gaynor yesterday:

Will Commissioner Baker be removed?

Will Fire Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo be put in his place if he is removed?

Will Inspector McCafferty be removed as Chief Detective, and if so, will his successor be Inspector McClusky?

The Mayor wrote back:

"Have no time to bother with rumors. There is nothing in them."

Nevertheless, Inspector McClusky, now in charge of the Tenderloin territory, and twice before head of the Detective Bureau, called on Mayor Gaynor yesterday afternoon and had a few minutes' talk with him, "on police matters," he said. Nothing about his visit could be obtained from the Mayor's office. Inspector McCafferty will visit the Mayor to-day.

The rumor still persisted yesterday that Commissioner Baker himself was scheduled to leave the department. The Commissioner, having denied it on Tuesday, declined to talk about it again.

Another police matter about which little information was obtainable was the sudden elevation of James McKetrick, a patrolman in the old West Twentieth Street Police Station, who had been on the force six years and drew $1,400. He was assigned recently to detective duty in the Mayor's office. Yesterday he was made a full grade detective at $2,250 a year.

McKetrick reports daily in plain clothes and sits inside the Mayor's door. Commissioner Baker says he never did any detective work for the department before. Asked to explain the elevation, the Commissioner answered yesterday:

"The order speaks for itself."

McKetrick is a neighbor of the Mayor's in St. James, L. I.

Police Headquarters forecasters were sure yesterday that six of the so-called Bingham Inspectors are to be reduced to Captaincies, and that some of the Inspectors whom he reduced to Captaincies will be raised to Inspectorships. It is figured that this will save the city nearly $5,000 a year, and this is given as one reason for the change, another not mentioned being the tendency to erase as much of Bingham as possible from the memory of the police.

After Gen. Bingham got through the Legislature his Civil Service bill in April, 1907, six Inspectors were immediately reduced to Captains, though they continued to draw $3,500 each, as the bill did not permit a reduction of their salaries. They were Sylvester D. Baldwin, now at the Charles Street Station; Donald Grant, the Union Market Station; Stephen O'Brien, Lee Avenue Station, Brooklyn; James Kane, old West Twentieth Street Station, and Thomas Murphy and John Wiegan of the Bureau of Information.

It is said that concurrently with the promotion of these men will be the demotion of Inspector John Linden, now at the head of the Bureau of Supplies and Repairs, who, it is said, never wore a uniform until he was made a Captain; and William Boettler, now commanding the Traffic Squad. But the Captains whom Bingham made Inspectors can collect the salary of that rank only so long as they hold it, so every time Baker reduces a Bingham Inspector and puts in his place an Inspector of the old rank he saves the difference between a Captain's and an Inspector's salary, or $750.

Yesterday went by without any large addition to the crime column now against the Police Department. There was little progress to report on the cases still to be cleared up.

Herbert Jerome Dennison, the mad magician, under arrest on the charge of killing Arthur Shibley and Robert Lomas, will be further examined this afternoon before Magistrate Corrigan in the Criminal Courts Building. The positive identification of him by John Fredericks as the man who shot him four days before the two boys were shot will assist the latter case indirectly.

District Attorney Whitman said yesterday that up to date not enough evidence had been presented against Dennison to warrant the presentation of his case to the Grand Jury.

GREECE PROTESTS T OTURKEY

Objects to Hostile Tone of Newspapers —Powers Watching Cretans.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 2.—The Greek Minister visited the Porte to-day, and protested against the anti-Greek tone of several of the Turkish newspapers. The Minister of War has requested the press to abstain from publishing anything relating to military affairs.

ATHENS, Feb. 2.—An semi-official statement was issued to-night declaring that the anxieties existed in Turkey by the summoning of a National Assembly in Greece are quite groundless; that the Greek Cabinet is animated by a pacific spirit, and is composed of men too prudent to pursue a risky policy, and that the Assembly has been convoked precisely because it will defer the date of the Parliamentary elections, which might have given the Cretans an opportunity to realize their intention of sending Deputies to Athens.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Should the Cretans attempt to send delegates to the Hellenic National Assembly convoked by King George, which would be considered a serious threat to peace in the Near East, or should they in any other way disturb the existing status, international troops will be landed on the island. One of the conditions under which the troops were withdrawn was that the Cretans should take no steps against the sovereignty of Turkey. To send delegates to the Greek Assembly would certainly be a breach of the agreement and would result in the immediate return of the forces which occupied the island so long.

The danger is not considered imminent, however, as the National Assembly is not expected to meet for months, and responsible Greeks and Cretans have reassured the powers that they will do nothing to disturb the peace. Nevertheless the countries interested in the Balkans are exchanging views. Several Ambassadors and Ministers conferred to-day with Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, on the subject, and every possible precaution is being taken to prevent irresponsible persons from stirring up trouble.

As to Turco-Bulgarian relations, it was reiterated at the Foreign Office to-day that so far as was known nothing had occurred that would be likely to cause a rupture.

VIENNA, Feb. 2.—A communiqué received from the Bulgarian Government and published here to-day characterizes as "pure invention" the reports of strained relations between Turkey and Bulgaria and of preparations for war. It concludes:

"The relations between the two countries are excellent, and a commercial treay which is on the point of being concluded will further strengthen these relations to the mutual advantage of the two nations."

GERMAN TARIFF DEAL NEAR.

Announcement of Agreement with United States May Be Made To-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—It was announced at the State Department this afternoon that in all probability a final understanding between the United States and Germany on the tariff issue will have been reached by to-morrow evening, and a public announcement made at that time. This statement was preceded by a call at the State Department by the German Ambassador, and later by a conference between the officials, members of the Tariff Board, and chiefs of the Bureau of Trade Relations.

With the German tariff situation practically disposed of, the State Department and the Government tariff experts will take up at once the French tariff to determine to what extent American products are being discriminated against. It may be some time yet before a conclusion is reached as to whether each is to receive the minimum rates of the other.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 2.—The Chilean Congress to-day ratified the protocol submitting the Alsop claim of the United States against Chile to arbitration by King Edward.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 2.—Heavy loss of life has occurred among the fishing fleets that were caught off the storm-swept coasts. The bodies of ten fishermen have been washed up at Lofoden Isles. Nine smacks manned by forty mariners are missing.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 2.—The Victorian Cabinet has decided to dispatch a mission to the United States and England to promote immigration.

PORT LOUIS, Island of Mauritius, Feb. 2.—There is much anxiety concerning the British-India Steamship Company's steamer Loodiana, which sailed from here on Jan. 10 for Colombia, and when last reported was in the path of a cyclone. The vessel carried ten European and seventy native passengers in addition to her crew.

MALTA, Feb. 2.—The German steamer Axenfels, which sailed from Calcutta Jan. 4 and Colombo Jan. 15, for Boston and New York, via Malta, has returned here, driven back by severe weather. During the struggle with the storm one sailor was killed and three others were injured.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 2.—The epidemic of cholera for this season is officially regarded as closed, the last cholera patient having been discharged as cured from the city hospitals. Since the outbreak of the epidemic in August, 1908, there have been 18,594 cases and 6,606 deaths, of which 7,631 cases and 2,690 deaths occurred during the year just closed.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The assessment for the Prussian income tax made in January, 1909, shows that the business depression that began in 1907 had a marked effect in checking the growth of incomes in Prussia. The aggregate amount of incomes assessed was $3,340,000,000, a gain of only $120,000,000, whereas for 1907 there had been a gain of $280,000,000, and for 1906, $385,000,000.

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SENATE INQUIRY NOW INTO COST OF LIVING

Finance Committee Proposes Tariff Framers' Investigation of Cause of High Prices.

LODGE MAY HEAD BODY

Hope to Lead Away Public Suspicion from Payne-Aldrich Bill as Largely Responsible for Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The leaders of the Senate have decided that the upper house of Congress must also take a hand in the many investigations now being conducted by various branches of the Government into the cost of living. Senator Lodge introduced this morning, on behalf of the Finance Committee, a resolution authorizing the Vice President to appoint a select committee of five to investigate throughout the past ten years the course of prices relative to the cost of living.

Coming from the Finance Committee, the resolution is certain to pass, and this certainty was made still greater by the reference of the resolution to that committee this morning. It is expected that a favorable report will soon be made to the Senate, since the committee discussed the matter informally at a meeting this morning.

The resolution is so framed as to give the committee members a clear road to exonerate, if possible, the tariff law from the blame of the present high prices in the country. Mr. Lodge is a member of the Finance Committee, which had so much to do with raising the Payne bill even beyond the limit set by Mr. Payne's committee in the House. The senior Senator from Massachusetts has devoted weeks to a study in defense of the tariff bill, and a few days ago he delivered a carefully prepared speech, arguing that the cost of living had nothing to do with the addition to the tariff wall he helped to build around the country last Summer.

Will Investigate Wages Also.

The resolution provides that, besides investigating the cost of food and similar necessities now as compared with their cost ten years ago, the committee shall prepare similar comparative tables relating to the cost of transportation and distribution now and ten years ago with a statement of the variation, if any, in wages in that period. It is hoped by the Republicans that in some of these collateral investigations material will be found for removing the blame from the tariff law.

No problem, it is said, has proved so embarrassing to the Republican Party during its long-continued control of Congress. When the majority members of the Finance Committee met to-day consideration was given to demands from every section of the country that something be done to restore normal prices on all necessaries of life. Several Senators declared that the high prices would be attributed directly to the tariff, and that unless something were done to refute these charges the Republican Party would be compelled to bear the brunt of the attack.

Suggestion was made that the proposed investigation by the Ways and Means Committee of the House would accomplish every purpose, but after examination of the resolution introduced by Chairman Payne yesterday it was characterized as a "drag net." The opinion was expressed generally that such an inquiry as was proposed by the House would not be concluded in time to be of assistance to Republicans in their campaign for re-election.

Senator Lodge, after remonstrating vigorously, finally agreed that he would undertake to conduct a rigid investigation and report to the present session of Congress if he were chosen the head of a committee. It was upon that promise that the resolution was drafted and later introduced by Mr. Lodge providing for the committee of five Senators. Senator Lodge has requested that Senator Smoot also be assigned to this committee. Both are members of the Finance Committee and were recognized as hard workers during the preparation of the Tariff bill.

Senator Elkins made an inquiry in the Senate to-day concerning the resolution introduced by him several weeks ago providing for a general inquiry into the cost of food. This resolution is before the Committee on Contingent Expenses. Chairman Kean of that committee replied that he would explain delay when he presented a report upon the Elkins resolution. If the Lodge resolution is adopted, as seems probable, it is understood that the Elkins resolution will be reported adversely.

AFTER EASTERN PACKING MEN.

Big Companies' Employes to be Subpoenaed in Chicago Grand Jury Investigation.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Eastern employes and officials of the big meat packing companies will be subpoenaed in the Federal Grand Jury's investigation into the methods of the so-called "Beef Trust," according to a report current about the Federal Building to-day. William R. Maderas, a special Government officer working on the case, is in New York, and is said to have summoned a certain Mr. Marks to appear here.

The Grand Jury disposed of a few minor cases to-day and then turned its attention to a mass of documents concerning the workings of the National Packing Company. No witnesses were called at the morning session.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Feb. 2.—Farmers of Southwestern Ohio have taken a hand in the anti-meat crusade. It became known yesterday that nearly 500 of them have signed a paper agreeing to withhold from market all live stock for sixty days. This, they believe, will prevent any fall in prices. Several agricultural societies are said to be backing the movement informally, and it is spreading.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—"Cold Storage" legislation continues to find its way into the legislative hopper. Assemblyman Caughlan put in a bill today requiring all meat, game, or poultry that has been kept in a refrigerator or market for a period of fifteen days after slaughter to have attached a tag with the inscription "Cold Storage."

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—A further advance in the price of beef, lamb, and pork is looked for in the market district, to become effective this week. Failure on the part of the packers to ship meat eastward is the reason given for the contemplated increase. The retail demand for meats is said to be below normal.

MEAT PRICES CLIMB AGAIN.

Dealers Attribute It to Short Supply —Jersey Investigation Goes On.

The tendency to a general rise in the price of meats continued yesterday. Beef ran from one-quarter to half a cent higher at wholesale rates than on Tuesday, and lamb was also about 1 cent in advance. Pork loins were up about 1 or 1½ cents over the figures of last week. Wholesalers declared that the rise was the natural result of the diminished consumption, which began last week, and still more of the agitation in favor of a boycott, the dealers here having reduced the supply.

In any case, they said, beef is likely to rise at this time of the year in consequence of the cost of grain fattening, and this year the farmers are holding off from preparing their cattle for market till they can be more certain of the conditions. The receipts of live stock in the Chicago and Kansas City stock yards on Tuesday were generally below the records for the Tuesday before.

The cattle received at Chicago numbered 4,500, against 6,000 in the week before, and at Kansas City 6,000, against 12,000. Yet the price ran from 10 to 15 cents higher. Chicago saw an increase of from 5 to 15 cents for hogs, but received on Tuesday only 16,000 instead of the 18,000 of the week before. It was paying from 10 to 15 cents more for sheep, while the receipts fell from 15,000 to 12,000 head.

Prosecutor Pierre P. Garven of Hudson County, N. J., who started on Tuesday to investigate the high price of meat and other foodstuffs by bringing before the Grand Jury representatives of cold storage plants in Jersey City, was in conference yesterday afternoon with Supreme Court Justice Swayze at the latter's library in Newark. They discussed the legal status of the case and planned future steps which the prosecutor proposes to take to compel the cold storage people to tell all about the contents of their plants.

Yesterday the prosecution had detectives on watch at all cold storage plants and also in the railroad yards to learn the amount of meat taken in and shipped. To-day at 2 o'clock the Hudson County Grand Jury will visit Swift & Co.'s big plant at Provost and Ninth Streets, Jersey City, and inspect the building from top to bottom.

It is understood that when the Grand Jury meets again on Friday several witnesses will testify to where 36,000,000 eggs are stored. It is said they have been kept in one place since last March.

END OF MEAT EATING.

Horace Fletcher Says Boycott Marks Beginning of Universal Vegetarianism.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 2.—Dr. Horace Fletcher, who is in Pittsburg for a course of lectures before women's clubs here, is watching the progress of the meat boycott with keen interest. Commenting on the increased cost of living, the doctor prophesies the passing away of meat as a common article of diet, and justifies this by citing its alleged ill-effects.

"This no-meat agitation if persisted in long enough," the doctor said, "will result in the practical elimination of meat as a diet product. It is my firm belief that meat will cease to be eaten in America in the next ten years. By the continued eating of meat there is in time produced a condition known as auto-intoxication, which is akin to alcoholic poisoning, and just as fatal in its effects.

"Meat is in nowise needed in the economy of the body. In every test I have made it has been found to be positively deleterious."

ATE MEAT AND DIED.

Steak He Cooked Himself Choked Vegetarian of Four Days' Standing.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—At least one death in Chicago can be charged to the meat boycott. Last night, after a vegetarian diet for four days, Goff Peller, a sign painter, could resist no longer. He purchased a large steak, cooked it himself at the paintshop, and combining it with a loaf of bread made a giant sandwich.

Two fellow-workmen were present, and Peller imagined they were envying him the meal. "You fellows are not going to get any of this; it is too good to waste," he said, and then he began to choke. A piece of the steak lodged in his throat, and although the three men did their best to pull it out, they could not. Peller died before a physician arrived.

HENS LAYING SMALLER EGGS.

Dr. Wiley Says They Are Bred to It for Commercial Ends.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, at a public food hearing to-day, declared that the hen was being bred for commercial purposes to lay smaller eggs and more of them. A hen's egg-producing capacity was limited, the doctor said, and she could produce only so much egg, though it might be in large or small installments.

The matter came up in the course of a discussion as to the proper size of a loaf of bread. Dr. Wiley, announcing that he appeared as plain "Citizen Wiley," maintained that the bakers of the District of Columbia should be compelled to sell a loaf of uniform weight, containing not more than 35 per cent. moisture and proving up to a certain degree of nutriment. He also told the District Commissioners they should have a law to regulate the handling of bread during its delivery.

NO PHIPPS RECONCILIATION.

Husband Sails on the Celtic, Emphatically Denying Reports of One.

Lawrence C. Phipps of Pittsburg sailed yesterday on the White Star liner Celtic with his daughter. The name of Mrs. Phipps did not appear on the ship's list of passengers. Mr. Phipps denied the reports that he and his wife were to be reconciled.

"Let me say now," he declared, "and once and for all that there is no chance that I and Mrs. Phipps will remarry. There is no more chance of this than there is of—well, state positively that there is no chance whatever.

"There has been absolutely no good cause for the publication of such stories. I myself do not mind the stories so very much, but they must indeed prove very trying to Mrs. Phipps. There is no cause for them, and their publication is a persecution in a way. It is about time that such rumors should be silenced."

Mr. Phipps was asked about a rumor that he and his wife had never been divorced.

"Such a story as that is utterly absurd," was his reply. "Mrs. Phipps and I have been divorced for five years. Now, isn't that sufficient? Let that settle the affair once and for all."

Mr. Phipps had Stateroom 75 on the Celtic, and his daughter, Miss Emma L. Phipps, had an adjoining room. Her name did not appear on the list, and the officials of the line said that Mrs. Phipps had not booked passage so far as they knew.

MINERS LIKE TRUST POWDER.

Union Men Refuse to Use Cheaper Brands, Inquiry Here Shows.

Union coal miners urge the use of trust powder, according to the evidence at yesterday's hearing before Examiner W. G. Mahaffy in the suit of the Government against the E. J. Du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, which was held in the offices of the company, 90 Wall Street.

Alfred E. Harper, President of the Manufactuers' Coal and Coke Company of Chicago, told of a purchase of cheaper powder from another concern. When the powder had been in use only a short time, he said, the miners began to grumble. A little later they absolutely refused to use it, asserting that it did not bring results. Testimony to the same effect was given by several mine officials.

Charles E. Phelps, Treasurer of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, explained that a coal company with which he was at one time connected tried another kind of powder because its price was lower, but returned to the Du Pont Company as soon as it found it could not get satisfactorily served from the cheaper brand. The hearing will be continued next Wednesday.

SECOND WIFE SUES DUTCHER.

Asks Annulment, Asserting Divorce from His First Wife Forbade Marriage

Elizabeth Dutcher, who is suing Dr. Henry M. Dutcher for an annulment of their marriage, was the co-respondent in the action which gave his first wife, Julia Dutcher, a divorce, according to an affidavit filed by Dr. Dutcher yesterday.

The second Mrs. Dutcher asks that her marriage be annulled on the ground that Dutcher was prohibited in the decree of divorce against him from marrying again during the lifetime of Julia A. Dutcher, who is still living.

Justice Gerard reserved decision on the second Mrs. Dutcher's application for alimony and counsel fee pending trial.

Prendergast Cuts Off a Marshal's Fees.

Controller Prendergast announced yesterday that in the future the collection of arrearages of personal taxes will be handled by his staff instead of by a City Marshal. This change will save the city several thousand dollars a year. Since 1908 the work has been done by Marshal Louis Munsinger, whose yearly fees have been estimated at not less than $10,000.

BALLINGER DECIDES TO FIGHT HIS FOES

Urged by Cabinet and Others, He Engages Counsel to Meet Attacks at Inquiry.

HOYT WILL BE A WITNESS

Summoned from Porto Rico—Story of an Early Failure of Ballinger's Is Brought Forth.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Secretary of the Interior Ballinger has decided to carry the war into the enemy's country. He had steadfastly maintained that he would engage no counsel as he had nothing to conceal. Pressure has been put on him, however, by his associates in the Administration and by members of the Investigating Committee to make a fight if for no other purpose than to relieve the committee from the embarrassment of ex parte hearings.

Not only will Mr. Ballinger have counsel at all subsequent hearings of the Joint Committee, but he will himself take the stand, and to-night in discussing the matter he predicted that what he would have to say would be interesting. Already Judge Alfred Battle of Seattle, Mr. Ballinger's old law partner, who will be one of the important witnesses for the defense, is in Washington, and will remain here, said Mr. Ballinger to-night, until the end of the investigation.

Mr. Ballinger said he could not yet give the name of the chief counsel he has employed, but he did say that he was not now in Washington and could not be here in time for the hearing on Friday. This is taken to mean that the counsel is coming from the West. It is likely that hearings will be postponed until Mr. Ballinger's counsel arrives.

"Now that I have decided to take counsel and fight, I will fight every inch of the ground," said Mr. Ballinger to-night.

Mr. Ballinger does not seem much impressed with the testimony so far presented by L. R. Glavis. He said there are many omissions and many misstatements, and both omissions and errors he expects to correct. He spoke confidently of the ammunition at his and Judge Battle's disposal. He said that his partnership with Judge Battle dated back to the time of the Wilson Coal Company charges preferred by Mr. Glavis.

"And his testimony will refer particularly to the Wilson incident?" he was asked.

"To that," replied Mr. Ballinger smiling, "and to many other things. There will be much we will have to tell about, but we don't want to put the other side wise yet."

Published accounts of an attempt on the part of certain citizens of Massachusetts to saddle Mr. Ballinger with obligations of an old defunct company of Alabama seemed rather to amuse him to-night.

Mr. Ballinger said he, his father, and his brother-in-law, Walter P. Bradley, became interested through a Mr. Butler of Chicago in a machine for the manufacture of horseshoe nails. They invested largely in the scheme and induced some of their friends in Massachusettes to do likewise. The next year Mr. Butler died, the machinery failed to work, and practically all money invested was lost.

About that time, said Mr. Ballinger, on account of a fever scare he moved West to the Pacific Coast and resumed the practice of law. As fast as he could lay by anything fro mhis earnings he used it to repay to the friends he had induced to invest the principal they had put up. There was no legal obligation forcing him to do this, but he and his father and his brother-in-law did so out of a feeling of moral obligation.

"It is pretty hard," said Mr. Ballinger, "after I have striven to pay claims that could not have enforced for me to have people trying to make out that I had entrapped them into an investment after I knew that the concern was no good."

Considerable amusement was caused in the Senate to-day by the announcement of the new Senator Purcell of North Dakota, as successor to Mr. Paynter of Kentucky as a member of the Investigating Committee. Mr. Paynter resigned his arduous post last Saturday on the ground of ill health, and all the other minority Senators refused to relieve him until Mr. Purcell was reached. Mr. Purcell is the Senator who was suddenly sworn in yesterday. As he had not yet been assigned to other committees, he could not plead overwork as an excuse. He will therefore sit with the committee hereafter.

According to information received to-night from San Juan, Porto Rico, Henry M. Hoyt, Attorney General for the Island Government, sailed from San Juan to-day to appear before the Ballinger-Pinchot investigating committee. His name was brought into the case by Louis R. Glavis, who said he conferred with Mr. Hoyt as to the construction placed on the coal land law of 1908 by Assistant Secretary Pierce of the Interior Department, and Mr. Hoyt arranged for Mr. Glavis to have an interview on the subject with the Attorney General.

DROPS BALLINGER LAND BILL.

Senate Committee Substitute Gives President Full Power of Withdrawal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The straight-out advocates of conservation in the Senate Committee on Public Lands have the upper hand, and to-day they reported a substitute measure for the bill prepared by Secretary of the Interior Ballinger relating to the withdrawal of public lands from entry. The committee is divided on the subject into three groups and to-day's report was effected by a combination between the Senators who believe the President has already full authority to make such withdrawals as those ordered by President Roosevelt and those who think the Executive should have such power beyond question but who doubt that the existing law makes such provision.

The Ballinger measure provides for withdrawals of especially valuable lands from ordinary entry on order of the Secretary of the Interior, these withdrawals to remain in the status of temporary withdrawals subject to re-entry on the Secretary's order unless Congress by affirmative act declared the land in question permanently withdrawn. The conservation Senators held that Congress would rarely take the trouble to act on the Secretary of the Interior's report; that he might at any time and without notice throw the land open to entry after it had been withdrawn, and that responsibility for this re-entry would be so divided that grave abuses might be perpetrated unpunished.

The Ballinger bill was a rather long document. The revised measure is in full as follows:

That the President may at any time in his discretion withdraw from settlement, location, sale, or entry any of the public lands of the United States and reserve same for forestry, water power, irrigation, classification, or other public purposes, to be specified in withdrawal, and such withdrawal and reservation shall remain in force until revoked by him or by an act of Congress. The Secretary of the Interior shall report all such withdrawals hereafter to Congress at the beginning of its next regular session.

Feeling on the subject of withdrawals has run high in the committee, and it is likely that a minority report will be submitted within the next few days. Senator Heyburn of Idaho and Senator Clark of Wyoming—both of whom are associated with the fight against conservation—are opposed to the bill fathered by Chairman Nelson of the committee, and it is certain that even if they do not make an adverse report they will fight the committee's bill on the floor of the Senate.

The progressives are hoping that the minority report will be made, as they are eager to have the issue clean cut. They have no intention of being put in the position of opposing the President's programme, but they fell in this matter, though the Ballinger bill was practically indorsed by the President, that his real views are better expressed in the bill reported to-day. They feel sure that they can make it plain that the advocates of the Ballinger measure are not following the true course of conservation legislation, and if any fighting is to be done they want it to be of a kind that will let them get the credit for supporting the President instead of seeming to hamper him as they did in the special session.

A NEW BALLINGER ATTACK.

Was Connected in His Early Manhood with a Concern That Failed.

A story connecting the name of Secretary of the Interior Richard A. Ballinger with an enterprise in which some New England investors lost money was printed yesterday in The New York Evening Post. Rumors of this incident in the Secretary's life have been heard in the course of the Congressional investigation of the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy in Washington.

The concern with which Mr. Ballinger was identified was the Southern Horse Nail Company of New Decatur, Ala., which was organized in 1888 with a capitalization of $100,000 and failed the following year. Residents of Lee, Housantic, and other Berkshire towns took stock in the company, and afterward were inclined to believe that conditions had not warranted representations which had been made to them. Some of the investors had their money returned to them after the failure through Mr. Ballinger, in some instances, and Prof. Walter P. Bradley of Wesleyan College, Mr. Ballinger's brother-in-law in others. Mr. Ballinger, questioned about the matter yesterday in Washington, said:

I understand that certain parties with whom I settled in 1889 for their investments in a horseshoe nail factory that had been promoted by a man named Butler, and in which I was interested, the investments having been made, some of them, at my solicitation, now, after years of silence, and after having been paid the principal by me out of earnings as fast as I could make them, are undertaking to embarrass me with a claim for interest.

Any claim that any one was induced to buy stock in this company after it was discovered that the company was not a going concern, or a success, is absolutely without foundation, so far as I am concerned.

According to the story Mr. Ballinger, soon after his graduation from Williams College in 1884 went to Lee and married Miss Julia A. Bradley. They went out to Illinois, and later to New Decatur, where Ballinger's father, Richard H. Ballinger, was looking over some enterprises connected with a land improvement company. The father had met F. A. Butler of Chicago, who had picked up a lot of machinery used in making horseshoe nails at a receiver's sale in Plattsburg, N. Y. Mr. Butler had an idea that a profitable manufactory could be established at New Decatur. So the Southern Horse Nail Company was organized with a capital of $100,000 and the machinery was taken over. R. A. Ballinger's name was at times signed to the company's letters as "authorized agent," and also as General Manager and later as Vice President.

Before the purchase of the machinery R. A. Ballinger stated that its condition had been carefully investigated and that his father had investigated the matter "to some extent." With money largely obtained by the sale of stock in Massachusetts the factory was erected in New Decatur and everything seemed to be going nicely.

Then, according to Mr. Ballinger's statement, in 1889 Butler was notified to have the machinery shipped to New Decatur, but word was sent that Butler was sick and a little later he died. Mr. Ballinger went to Burlington, Vt., where Butler had sent some of the machinery to have cleaned and repaired.

There, said Mr. Ballinger in his report, he "learned for the first time of part of the fraud which Mr. Butler had perpetrated upon me." There was not a machine in perfect order. Mr. Ballinger went to Pittsburg, where Butler had left the rest of the machinery, and found that Mr. Vilas has a lien on it for purchase money due from Butler and would not permit its removal.

Mr. Ballinger would have abandoned the enterprise at that point had Butler's estate been solvent, but it was not. He obtained the services of an expert nailer, who advised shipping the machinery to New Decatur and running the factory. He did this, and it is declared he sought to sell more stock, and because of his action in doing so was criticised.

While Mr. Ballinger was in the North after seeing about the machinery, it is asserted he was introduced by Mr. Bradley to William Whitely of Housatonic. Mr. Whitely was foreman in the ruling department of the Owen Paper Company of Housatonic, and owned a house there. Mr. Ballinger is said to have spoken glowingly of his company and to have offered Whitely the place of Superintendent at $1,200 a year provided he would sell $5,000 worth of stock in the company. Whitely accepted the proposition. He invested $1,000, his total savings; $1,500 of his mother-in-law's money—all she had—and began to sell stock. Whitely is now employed in a factory in Waterbury, Conn. He declares that Mr. Ballinger told him the machinery was sufficient to manufacture nails on a satisfactory basis, and that because of that representation he took and sold the stock in the company and went on to New Decatur in 1889 to take charge of the factory. He had trouble with the machinery and could not get coal for the engines. The output of the factory was not good, and finally it failed.

Prof. Bradley took upon himself the obligation to pay back as much as he could of the money lost by persons whom he had induced to invest, and Mr. Ballinger returned money to others.

Discovery

If a market for your goods does not exist among women today, could one be created? Answer this thoughtfully on the merits of the question, not merely upon trade convention.

It has always been assumed by makers of fountain pens that women would not extensively use this product—which was, accordingly, hardly ever exploited for women, except as Christmas gifts for men. Recently, however, a manufacturer has arrived who believed that women wrote, and that a fountain pen was better for them. You would be lucky to be that advertiser.

The Curtis Publishing Company
Philadelphia
New York Chicago Boston

The circulation of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL is more than 1,300,000 copies, each month. The same forces which have created THE JOURNAL'S unique circulation have, at the same time, made it an advertising medium of unique power.

Frederic's
Inventory Sale
PEARLS, 50% OFF
the original selling price of Frederic's Fishskin Pearls.
479 FIFTH AVE., at 41st St.
905 BROADWAY, at 30th St.

DISCONTINUING
The Retail Book Business
Excepting the Rare Book Department
BOOKS OF ALL KINDS AT CLOSING OUT PRICES
Previous to removal to new building,
Fourth Avenue and 30th Street
DODD, MEAD & CO.
Fifth Avenue and 35th Street

FLINT QUALITY FOUNDED 1840
FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

ADVANCE EXHIBIT OF SPRING STYLES.

Our Spring and Summer Furniture is now being received. It includes many new styles in ENAMELED, REED, RATTAN and LIGHT COLORED WOODS, exceedingly beautiful in design and at unusually attractive prices.

REDUCTIONS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

As the floor space required for a complete exhibit of these new patterns is much larger than we had anticipated, we have —in order to gain the needed room—made MATERIAL REDUCTIONS on many single pieces and incomplete suites which we have decided to discontinue.

These reduced pieces represent "FLINT QUALITY FURNITURE VALUES" beyond competition or comparison. As we have but single pieces of each style, and these will not be duplicated, early inspection is invited.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43-47 WEST 23d ST. 24-28 WEST 24th ST.

• BEST SUGAR FOR TEA AND COFFEE •
2lb AND 5lb Sealed Boxes.
•SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE•

B. Altman & Co.

ADVANCE STYLES IN PARASOLS ARE SHOWN FOR THE APPROACHING SPRING SEASON, AND FOR USE AT THE WINTER RESORTS.

FINE IMPORTED NOVELTIES ARE INCLUDED, ALSO SMART STYLES FOR COACHING, SHOWING THE LATEST SHADES.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS INVITED TO RICH MOUNTINGS CARRIED IN STOCK, FOR PARASOLS TO BE MADE TO ORDER.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

A Comparison

In 1909 The New York Times, in addition to 2,009,027 lines of advertisements published in its Sunday edition, printed 5,185,676 lines of advertising in its daily editions, a greater volume than any other New York evening newspaper.

The New York Times printed nearly double the volume of advertising of that of the highest class New York evening newspaper, and as much as the combined volume of two popular evening newspapers.

The daily circulation of The New York Times exceeds 175,000 copies, and its daily city sale is greater than the combined daily city sales of the three other New York morning newspapers popularly classed with The New York Times as to character of circulation, while the purchasing power of its circulation equals, if it does not excel, that of any other New York newspaper or combination of newspapers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW CHARTER BILL AT THIS SESSION

Committee Instructed to Draw Up Plan for New York City Speedily.

COURT HOUSE BILL PASSED

Assembly Adopts Measure Making Possible Erection of Building in City Hall Park, and Senate Advances It.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Charter legislation for New York City was made, tentatively at least, a number of the legislative programme to-day. The Assembly Cities Committee reported a concurrent resolution, instructing the Committee on New York City Charter, which was appointed at the last session, to prepare "with all convenient speed" a charter bill.

Earlier in the session the legislative leaders declared that the clamor for a new charter had died out completely, even among those most enthusiastic for a change, and that it was felt in New York City that Mayor Gaynor should have a chance to see what he could do under the present charter, which has been so universally condemned among those who can speak with authority on the subject of New York City government.

When the resolution was reported Assemblyman Oliver of New York moved that the phraseology be changed so as to require the drafting of the charter bill within thirty days. Majority Leader Merritt said the bill would be ready in ample time for consideration by the present Legislature, and the resolution went through in its original form.

The head of the present Charter Committee is ex-Assemblyman Frederick W. Hammond of Syracuse. Ex-Attorney General Julius M. Mayer and Assembly Clerk Ray B. Smith of Syracuse are its counsel. A few days ago the committee reported its disagreement with a majority of the provisions recommended in the charter draft made by the Ivins Commission, which preceded it in the field, with a view of eliminating the influence of politics in the administration of New York City's government. Consequently it is taken for granted here that any charter evolved by the committee will not be very much of an improvement over the present charter in that respect.

In continuing the life of the Charter Committee it has been decided to increase its membership from nine to fourteen in order to give the present Legislature ample representation on it. Of the five Assemblymen on the committee only one was re-elected, A. E. Smith of New York. Assemblymen Robert S. Conklin of New York and Warren I. Lee of Kings are to be included among the new appointees.

New County Court House.

Soon after the appearance of Justice Alfred R. Page in the Capitol to-day the Assembly passed the New York County Court House bill, and the Senate advanced it to the order of final passage. Justice Page represented the Judges of New York in urging prompt action on the Court House measure.

"For the first time since the appointment of a Court House Commission," Justice Page said to-day, "all interests concerned in the erection of a new court building in New York are in harmony. It is desired to secure immediate action on the Conklin bill, which was advanced to-day, so that work may be begun on the new building early this Spring.

"The Conklin bill removes the restriction of the Elsberg law of 1905, which made it virtually impossible to erect a new court-house on the site of the present structure except by building a skyscraper. It is the present plant to use the old site and take additional land in City Hall Park, possibly the greater portion of the Chambers Street front, and to erect on it a low structure, which in the architectural design will harmonize with the City Hall. Recent arguments to the effect that more efficient Government would follow the concentration of responsibility led to-day to the introduction by Assemblyman Charles A. Dana of a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment which would wipe out all elected State offices except Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Controller. If made effective the amendment would authorize the Governor to appoint the Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, and State Engineer. In his last annual message to the Legislature the Governor favored the "short ballot" plan, and President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton and other experts in political science have urged the lessening of the number of elective offices.

To Regulate Vivisection.

Assemblyman Murray of New York to-day introduced a bill to regulate the practice of vivisection. It follows the general features of the measure introduced last year by the same member. By its provisions, vivisection or animal experimentation would be limited to colleges, regularly equipped hospitals and laboratories, and would require the licensing of all physicians engaged in the practice. It would provide also for the inspection of hospital and other places used for vivisection by agents appointed by the Regents and would give general supervision over the practice to the Board of Regents and the State Commissioner of Health.

Provisions for the creation of a Board of Inebriates in New York City is made in a bill introduced to-day by Senator Thomas F. Grady. The duty of the board is to establish a hospital and colony for inebriates who may be committed to such institution by the Magistrates of the city. The board is to consist of seven members, two of whom are to be physicians. A similar measure was introduced at the last session by Senator Agnew, but it failed to pass.

Next Tuesday the members of both houses of the Legislature will vote for Regent, the term of Chester S. Lord, who was elected last year to fill a vacancy, having expired. On the day following the election in each house the Senate and Assembly will meet in joint ballot to compare the vote and declare the choice of the Legislature. The Republican members of the Legislature will hold a caucus at the close of the legislative session Monday night. It is expected that Mr. Lord will be re-elected for a term of eleven years.

A bill by Assemblyman Poldberg of New York provides in effect that a liquor license shall not be made void by the presence within 200 feet of a church or school, provided the liquor business was in operation before such church or school building was erected.

Another bill, by Mr. Goldberg would restrain the State Commissioner of Excise from bringing action for penalties in connection with violations of the liquor law, except upon the filing of a written report of a special agent or witness filed, and the service of notice personally or by mail upon the accused.

A bill irelating to official medical expert witnesses, prepared under the direction of the State bar and State Medical Associations, was introduced by Senator Wainwright and Assemblyman Fowler. It provides for the appointment of a staff of such experts numbering from ten to fifty by each department of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Such witnesses may be called by either side, compensation to be fixed by the court. The calling of outside experts is not interfered with.

Sunday At Homes for Suffragists.

The League for Self-Supporting Women and the Liberal Club announce a series of "at homes" at the headquarters of the latter organization, 19 Madison Square East, on Sunday afternoons during February and March, from 4 to 6, at which Mrs. Edmond Kelly will be the hostess for the club and Mrs. Florence Kelley and Mrs. Clara Graham for the league. The many foreign and out-of-town suffragists who come to New York from time to time will be welcome at these receptions. They are invited to use them as a rendezvous to meet each other.

HUGHES TO PROTECT FORESTS

Serves Notice That Private Interests Must Keep Hands Off.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Gov. Hughes to-day served notice that the forests of Northern New York are not to be exploited for any commercial interest in the project to construct dams for the conservation of the water power resources of the State. He made it plain to a delegation from Jefferson and other counties which urged him to appoint E. M. Smith of Watertown to a place on the water supply commission that the people will not tolerate any grab. Dr. Ernest J. Lederle's acceptance of the position of Commissioner of Health of New York created the vacancy.

"If the water powers of this State," Gov. Hughes said, "are to be developed, those who are interested in promoting their development must make it understood to all the people that they are not threatening the interests of the State in our forests or trying to get a private grip on any State property. That must be understood and put beyind peradventure, or this movement will not go on, no matter how much you are interested in it in Northern New York, or how important the development of the water power may be.

"The sentiment of the State is so strong and I belive so final with regard to the protection of forests, that the people will not allow any part of them to pass into private hands for water storage purposes. The result will be that any constitutional amendment, any bill or measure for this purpose, will be scrutinized to the last syllable and punctuation mark to see that there is no joker in it, that there is nothing that can be twisted against the public interest in it, and the public generally throughout the State will demand that it be exactly what it professes to be, a plan in the interest of the entire State.

"Now, I believe that is what you want in the northern country. I emphasize what I have said simply so that if there is lingering anywhere in the minds of some that in that way, or any other, they can get hold of forest property and establish storage reservoirs for their own purposes, they had better get rid of it if they want the water powers developed."

In making a selection of a member of the commission Gov. Hughes said he would take into consideration the interests of the entire State.

WOMEN ANTIS SEE HUGHES.

Opponents of the Suffragists Say Theirs Is Conservation Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Half a dozen representatives of the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage called on Gov. Hughes to-day to enlist his interest in their efforts to keep the ballot from women. Mrs. Fritz Achelis of New York, Chairman of the State Association; Mrs. Francis S. Bangs, Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, Mrs. William A. Putnam of Brooklyn, Mrs. George Douglas Miller, and Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, both of Albany and the latter the wife of the Adjutant General, were the callers.

The Governor's callers merely stated their position, and did not ask him to commit himself. Miss Chittenden told the Governor that she thought his interest in the preservation of our natural resources should place him in direct sympathy with the women who were seeking to conserve woman's natural powers for the ultimate benefit of coming generations.

The "antis," as the suffragists call them, are preparing actively for the hearing on March 9, when suffragist and anti-suffragist are to meet before the Judiciary Committee to make their divergent pleas.

BUFFALO-TROY ROAD OPPOSED

Other Systems Against Plan of Buffalo, Rochester & Eastern.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—With representatives of the various railroads operating in the State appearing in opposition, the Public Service Commission to-day opened the rehearing of the application of the Buffalo, Rochester & Eastern Railroad Company for authority to construct a double track railroad from Buffalo to Troy. John N. Carlisle of Watertown, the new Commissioner, sat with the commission for the first time.

Ex-Gov. Frank S. Black and Henry W. Ely appeared in support of the application. The attorneys in opposition included Alexander S. Lyman and Thomas D. Watkins, representing the New York Central; F. W. Thomson, the Lackawanna; Kenefick, Cook, Mitchell, and Bass, the Lehigh Valley; George F. Brownell, the Erie; Lewis E. Carr, the Delaware & Hudson, and Edward Welch, the Delaware & Eastern.

The commission decided to read in the testimony at the original hearing as to the cost of the road and to hear any new testimony that might be offered.

SCHOOLS FOR EDUCATION ONLY

Draper Objects to Introducing Discussion of Navy's Needs.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—If Uncle Sam gets any recruits for his navy from the public schools it will be without the approval of the State Education Department. In a letter sent to-day to Superintendents and other school officials A. S. Draper, State Commissioner of Education, holds in effect that there is nothing of an educational character about the navy, and that the public schools are not to be devoted to anything but education.

Mr. Draper says he recently declined the request of an officer of the navy engaged in the recruiting service for a letter of introduction to school teachers to assist him in reaching the young men of the State, "and in giving the public accurate information as to the United States Navy, its needs, and condition."

GOLDBERG NOT TERRIFIED.

Defies Threat of "Arsenic Club," and Reintroduces Poisoning Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Assemblyman Mark Goldberg of New York holds the legislative record for bravery. At a hearing before the Assembly Codes Committee to-day he declared that he had received from the "Arsenic Club" a letter threatening his life if he reintroduced this year his bill to put an end to the poisoning of horses and other domestic animals. Mr. Goldberg represents a district in which animal poisoning has been common.

"I was not alarmed," the Assemblyman declared, "and this year I introduced the same bill. I ask the committee to report it favorably."

"But if we do that will it not endanger your life?" Chairman Fowler asked.

"I am willing to take that chance," Mr. Goldberg replied.

The committee reserved its decision.

MORSE ANOTHER DREYFUS.

So Says Wealthy Atlanta Man, Whom He Saved from Loss.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 2.—"Charles W. Morse never robbed anybody. He is the victim of unfortunate circumstances and a relentless persecution, and I will stand by him until the end." So declared William McKenzie, one of Atlanta's wealthiest men, to-day. McKenzie had a large sum in the Bank of North America when it failed, and for this sum Morse sent his personal check.

"A man who does this sort of thing," says McKenzie, "is not a crook. He didn't rob the depositors of his bank. Instead, when the bank got into financial difficulties, Morse made good out of his own pocket. Before the American people hear the last of this case they will have been aroused to the highest pitch over the wrongs of this convicted man, and his case will be as noted as was that of Dreyfus, the French martyr.

"That man is big enough and has brains enough to be President of the United States."

McKenzie has offered to go [illegible] Morse for any amount.

ANTI-HUGHES MEN DRAW PRIMARY BILL

Opponents of Governor's Plan Will Offer Concessions, but Not Direct Nominations.

FAVOR AN OFFICIAL BALLOT

Grady Says Neither Republican Nor Democratic Organization in New York City Supports Hughes Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—Interests opposed to the Governor's direct primaries plan will introduce a primary bill which will make radical changes in the present law, but will preserve the convention plan of nominating candidates for public office. This measure may be ready for introduction when the special Primary Investigating Committee makes its report on Feb. 20. In any event it will be the committee's bill, and will follow the principal recommendation which it is expected that the committee will make.

The committee, of which Senator George L. Meade of Rochester is Chairman, met to-day to consider its recommendations. The report is composed of 300 typewritten pages. It gives a summary of testimony taken in various States during the Summer and Fall, and the conclusion of the committee in reference to the working of the direct primary laws in the States visited.

The special committee was named in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Legislature last year after it had voted down the Hinman-Green bill embodying the Governor's scheme of nominating by party committees. The members of the committee with one exception were members who had voted against the Hinman-Green bill. Efforts to obtain the consent of a member who was committed to the Governor's plan to serve with the committee failed, so that the entire committee was composed of those who opposed direct nominations.

It is understood that the committee will report its disapproval of any direct primary plan it has observed during its investigation. It is said to favor an official primary day and an official primary ballot, as well as several other provisions designed to throw more safeguards around the primary.

Senator Thomas F. Grady to-day asked the Senate to authorize the printing of 1,000 extra copies of the Democratic League's Direct Primary bill, which he introduced yesterday.

Senator Harvey D. Hinman asked why it was that the bill deprived New York City of the advantages of the direct primary.

"If the Senator wants to be taken into my confidence," Senator Grady replied "and it is not to be advertised, I will tell him that neither the Democratic nor the Republican organization of New York takes very kindly to direct primaries, and I feel that I would like their support for my bill. Of course I know that Senator Hinman doesn't do things that way. He always stands for the hard and fast principles, and is for the whole hog or none."

Senator Hinman said Senator Grady had abandoned his old idea that a political party organization was a voluntary association and should not be regulated by law.

"I have not abandoned my idea, but the law now regulates parties and I recognize the law," Mr. Grady replied. "If I had my way we would go back to the simple ballot which a man could prepare at his home days in advance."

Senator Davenport said the introduction of a direct primary bill by Senator Grady revealed a change in the public mind in regard "to this great movement in our civic life."

"Senator Grady," Senator Davenport continued, "has breadth of mind enough to see that the public mind is in the process of evolution on this subject."

The resolution calling for extra copies of the league bill for general distribution was referred to the Finance Committee.

Senator Hinman said to-day that the Governor's Direct Nomination bill, which is now being drafted and which in all essentials will be identical with the Hinman-Green bill of last year, probably would be introduced next week.

GREAT SALT LAKE HIGH.

Large Holes Washed in Embankments at Rambo and Saline.

OGDEN, Utah, Feb. 2.—The heaviest storm experienced since the construction of the Ogden-Lucin cut off, which includes a trestle seventeen miles long across Great Salt Lake, has lashed the lake into waves of great force, sending the salt water over what is known as "the fill" in the lake and washing great holes in the embankments at Rambo and Saline, the two points of land connecting with the bridge.

One freight and two passenger trains were held west of the lake, but the road was rdepaired so that the passenger trains crossed to-day. One train came over the bridge last night.

The trestle proper has not been damaged and is in no danger. The wind has been blowing from 40 to 65 miles an hour since Tuesday, becoming almost a hurricane early to-day, but abated later.

SUGAR TRUST MEN IN DILEMMA

Their Plea of Immunity Exposes Them to Unforeseen Risk of Conviction.

Henry L. Stimson, the Government's special counsel in the sugar-weighing-fraud prosecutions, sprung a surprise yesterday on Charles R. Heike and five other Sugar Trust men under indictment, by declaring before Judge Martin, in the United States Circuit Court, that if the special pleas of immunity interposed by these defendants are overthrown he should move for sentence at once, on the theory that such a plea involved a confession of guilt. These pleas were based on the fact that Heike and others of the defendants had appeared before the Grand Jury and produced books and documents in one or another of the Sugar Trust cases.

Mr. Stimson filed at the same time a replication traversing assertions of the sugar men in their special plea. Mr. Stimson's action created some consternation in the opposing camp, in which John B. Stanchfield, Henry Cochrane, and George W. MacKellar are the counsel. Mr. Stimson declared that in Heike's case he would show that his appearance before the Grand Jury had nothing to do with the sugar fraud prosecutions at all, but was connected with the investigation of the Segal-Kissel loan deal, which resulted in shutting down the plant of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company. That investigation was to discover violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust act, and the indictment that resulted from it was based upon the violation of that act.

Mr. Stanchfield and his fellow lawyers at once asked for time to consider what they should do whether withdraw or stand by the special plea of immunity. Mr. Stimson remarked that the counsel for the defense ought to have known that the Government would come back at them in the manner actually followed. Judge Martin finally adjourned the matter until Friday.

POLICE AGAINST HOEY BILL.

See More Graft If Civilians Become Court Attendants.

Just what will be done with the bill introduced in the Legislature last week by Assemblyman Hoey of the Seventeenth Assembly District is a question causing considerable speculation among the clerks and policemen in the Magistrates' Courts throughout Manhattan and the Bronx. The clerks favor its passage to a man, while the police look askance at it, asserting that it will open a way for more graft, of which they say there is enough.

The bill provides for taking the police away from the Magistrates' Courts, including Special Sessions. It recommends that civilians be made court attachés, as is the custom in General Sessions and the civil courts. The passage of the bill as introduced would mean the dismissal of the police probationary officers, and the appointment of civilians in their stead.

Forty years ago this method was tried in the city, and was of short duration. If the measure should again be adopted the court attendants would probably be selected from the eligible list of men who passed the civil service examinations in July, 1906, subject to the approval of the Board of Magistrates. The law as it now stands in relation to the appointment of male probationary officers calls for men detailed from the Police Department or peace officers, common-law constables.

The reason ascribed for Assemblyman Hoey's bill is that it will put more police on patrol duty.

ITALIAN BANKER GONE.

Parisi's Relatives Offered to Settle for 20 Per Cent., Creditors Allege.

When a petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Giuseppe, also known as Joseph, Parisi, an Italian banker and steamship agent at 61 Catharine Street, counsel for the creditors stated that the place had been closed for several days, and that relatives or friends of Parisi had offered creditors a settlement of 20 cents on the dollar.

Jackson, Hollander & Frank, the creditors' lawyers, also said that the trouble was caused by unsuccessful speculation in Wall Street. They submitted several newspaper clippings to Judge Hand, which gave an account of his absence from his place of business. The lawyers said it was impossible to give now any accurate statement of assets and liabilities, but they estimated the liabilities at more than $100,000. Parisi was reputed to own several pieces of real estate, but it was said yesterday that he had transferred the property at the corner of Catharine and Monroe Streets last October.

The petitioning creditors were Marianna Benvenuto, $20; Antonio Sessa, $500, and Maria Giuseppa Cammerata, $212, for money deposited. It was alleged that Parisi was insolvent, made preferential payments, and disposed of part of his assets. Judge Hand appointed Nicholas Kelley receiver, with a bond of $500.

HIDE COUNTERFEIT WITNESS.

The Government Taking Care to Save Comito from the Gang's Revenge.

In the trial of the eight Italians charged with counterfeiting, before Judge Ray, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday's session was given over to the completion of the cross-examination of Antonio Comito, the Government's chief witness, and the testimony of Katrina Pasqussi, the woman with whom he lived during the time that he made the counterfeit money at Highland. The woman was also with Comito in this city.

Mirabeau L. Towns's cross-examination of Comito yesterday did not shake the story of the Calabrian printer. Katrina Pasqussi's evidence consisted largely of corroboration of Comito's story.

The session was enlivened by various tilts of counsel, particularly when the defense tried to get the woman to disclose where she and Comito are being kept by the Government during the trial. Elaborate precautions have been taken to guard Comito and the woman from attack.

REUNITED AFTER 44 YEARS.

Wife Recognized in Woodchopper Husband Lost After Civil War.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 2.—In a wood chopper, a work near her home Mrs. Albert Holly Stull to-day recognized her husband, whom she had not seen since he marched away a soldier in he civil war forty-four years ago. She believed he was killed in batle and sold her home and moved away. He could not find her when he returned from the South, and became a wandering carpenter.

Mrs. Holly married James Stull a few years after the war. For forty years they lived happily together. Stull was a motorman here. Ten months ago he was thrown from his car and killed. Holly and his wife will now be remarried.

LOUIS ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE
BRUT-VINTAGE 1900
All Leading Hotels and Restaurants.
E. La Montagne's Sons
45 Beaver St., New York.

High-class Business Opportunities. See Page 17.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
Macy's
B'way at 6th Av. 34th to 35th Sts.

THE February Furniture Sale Starts Next Monday

Meanwhile we are analyzing promiscuous Furniture Sales that abound—dissecting qualities, studying styles, comparing prices.

We are doing this not because we are vitally concerned in what other stores are doing on account of the stores themselves. Our interest is broader than that.

We are planning to advertise Furniture next Sunday. As the Furniture arrives and is examined the impulse grows stronger and stronger to indulge in big statements. However, we can't take anything for granted.

We are practically convinced that the Furniture involved in our February Sale represents the greatest values ever known in New York.

Other stores make similar claims. Therefore, we measure their offerings by ours.

So far results are as we expected.

All we ask of you is to look at the Furniture and hear the prices elsewhere. You've the whole week to do it in. Then come here Monday—and make comparisons—and **your final choice.** If you intend to buy Furniture this February that's the surest way we know of for you to save money.

Persian and Turkish Carpets
3d Floor.

They are very beautiful specimens. We quote ten of them—giving sizes, former and present prices:

Size.	Formerly.	Now.
5 ft. 9 in. x 8 ft. 3 in.	$68.74	$45.74
7 ft. 1 in. x 8 ft. 4 in.	$79.86	$54.50
11 ft. 6 in. x 16 ft. 7 in.	$198.00	$134.00
10 ft. 0 in. x 16 ft. 0 in.	$222.50	$148.00
10 ft. 5 in. x 14 ft. 7 in.	$238.00	$158.00
8 ft. 10 in. x 11 ft. 11 in.	$268.00	$178.00
11 ft. 9 in. x 15 ft. 2 in.	$272.00	$181.34
12 ft. 9 in. x 15 ft. 7 in.	$298.00	$198.00
12 ft. 0 in. x 19 ft. 0 in.	$350.00	$234.00
14 ft. 0 in. x 21 ft. 3 in.	$498.00	$332.00

Georovan and Serapi Carpets at the following reductions:

Size.	Formerly.	Now.
10 ft. 0 in. x 13 ft. 10 in.	$236.00	$158.00
9 ft. 7 in. x 14 ft. 9 in.	$243.00	$164.00
11 ft. 0 in. x 14 ft. 6 in.	$298.00	$198.00
11 ft. 8 in. x 16 ft. 10 in.	$386.00	$258.00
11 ft. 6 in. x 17 ft. 11 in.	$398.00	$266.00
11 ft. 9 in. x 20 ft. 1 in.	$462.00	$310.00
12 ft. 10 in. x 18 ft. 9 in.	$472.00	$314.00
14 ft. 4 in. x 20 ft. 0 in.	$554.00	$312.00

"THE FRICTIONAL HAND SOAP"
CRETA CREME POWDERED TOILET SOAP
FIFTEEN CENTS THE BOX
Sold by PARK and TILFORD.
ACKER, MERRALL and CONDIT CO.
Dept. Stores and All Dealers in Toilet Articles.

ADVERTISEMENT.
TALKS ON TEETH
BY
G. GORDON MARTIN, Inc.

HER REWARD

Despite the publicity we have given the new Martinolar Method of supplying teeth without plates or bridge work it is still unknown to thousands of people who are trying to worry along through life with a wabbly partial plate or torturesome, bothersome, insanitary bridge in their mouths, neither of which is fit to eat with.

Here is a Martinolar message to humanity:

If you have lost nearly all of your teeth we can supply all you have lost, and with these teeth you can eat anything, just as you used to do when you had nature's teeth. We do not use plates in supplying these teeth, neither do we bore or cut into the gums or perform any surgical operations.

The work will not cause you any pain or inconvenience while it is being done—or afterward.

In proof of this we are going to ask you to read Mrs. Fred Thornall's letter.

Rahway, New Jersey.

G. Gordon Martin, Inc.:

Gentlemen—It is with much pleasure that I learn of your continued interest in my case. I am exceedingly glad that I persevered against the many discouragements from dentists (in my home town) and had you supply teeth without plates, which seem so natural and by which I can masticate my food, something I have not been able to do for years; and which I am assured have benefited my health. I recommend your method and your courteous treatment of me, and find much pleasure in giving this testimony, which you are at liberty to use as you wish.

Again thanking you,

Very respectfully,
(MRS.) MARTHA J. THORNALL.

The new Martinolar teeth are built for hard service—to eat with—to grind up food and prepare it for the process of assimilation in the stomach.

They do this, and are in every sense teeth—new teeth—firm and solid in the mouth, beautiful in appearance—and everlasting.

We will be glad to examine your teeth free of charge if you will call at our office. If you live at a distance, send for our book "Martinolar Dentistry," which goes fully into the details of this wonderful work. It is sent free upon request.

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(INCORPORATED)
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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., 513 Palace Building.

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TO-DAY'S NEWS
Lowest Prices For Standard Goods in Greater New York.

Everybody who insists on getting Surety Stamps helps to establish an honest stamp—worth 2½ per cent. of all that is purchased in these two stores.

Before noon we give double stamps—or a 5 per cent. bonus.

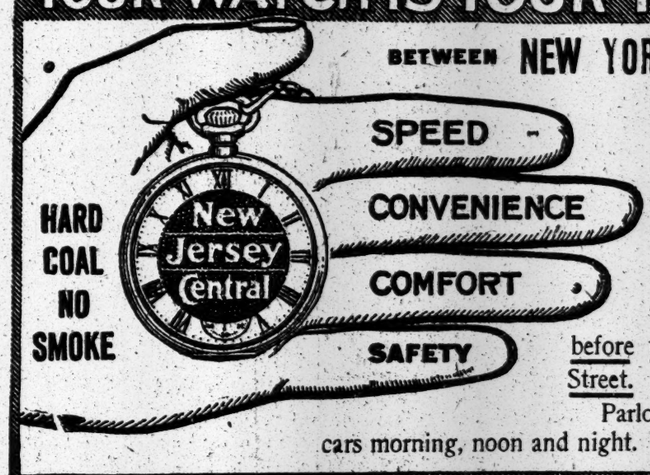
$1.50 Crepe de Chine at 79c
Both Buildings—First Floor.

3,800 yards of imported double width Crepe de Chine in a complete line of colors and black. We have sold this same quality as fast as we could get it, at $1.50 a yard!

We Give and Redeem Surety Stamps

Sixth Ave. 20th to 22d St. O'NEILL-ADAMS CO Sixth Ave. 20th to 22d St.

YOUR WATCH IS YOUR TIME TABLE



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Parlor cars on all trains. Dining cars morning, noon and night. Sleepers on midnight train.

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WALTHAM WATCHES

"When buying a Waltham Watch always ask your jeweler for one adjusted to temperature and position."

FOUR ALIENISTS SAY PERIN IS INSANE

Referee Told of His Conduct In Bellevue Where He Tried Hypnotism on a Murder Suspect.

ALSO ON DR. DANA, ALIENIST

One Doctor Says He Threatened to Get Even with the "Four Hundred" by Bringing Them All to Court.

The story of Lawrence Perin's recent exploits here and abroad was told yesterday before Referee J. Sidney Bernstein by four of the alienists who have had the wealthy young Baltimorean under observation to determine whether he is sane or otherwise. Before the tale was ended late in the afternoon those who crowded into the rooms of the New York County Lawyers' Association, at 165 Broadway, to hear the testimony were convinced that Mr. Perin was at least an extremely eccentric individual.

They heard the alienist tell of Mr. Perin's belief that he was a hypnotist, and of an effort he made not long ago while in the psychopathic ward at Bellevue to hypnotize Dennison, the man who had been arrested for the murder of the Lomas and Shibley boys. They heard, too, of an attempt made by Perin to hypnotize Dr. Charles L. Dana, the alienist, a few days ago while he had Mr. Perin under observation.

Young Perin's exciting experiences in Spain and Morocco, of his purchase of an old castle in Spain, and of his alleged discovery there of treasure buried beneath the ancient building, of his alleged persecution by the American Minister to Spain and of many of this country's Consuls there, was related as it was told the alienists by Perin himself.

One of his doings was to send a letter threatening to horsewhip William R. Hearst, following the publication of a cartoon of Perin in one of Mr. Hearst's newspapers. The entire session was taken up by the medical experts, all four of whom said they were quite sure Mr. Perin should be placed in an institution.

The Perin Brothers Don't Speak.

Mr. Perin's turn will come this morning, and he and his legal adviser, ex-District Attorney Jerome, have many witnesses, including several well-known alienists, who will testify that Mr. Perin is not insane at all.

Since his release from Bellevue Mr. Perin has been at Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald's sanitarium at Central Valley, N. Y. It was 3 o'clock when he arrived at the hearing in the custody of two guards and Dr. Sloacum, one of the sanitarium physicians. Oliver Perin, his brother, was in the room, but the brothers did not speak. It is Oliver who is acting for the other members of the Perin family in an effort to have Lawrence adjudged insane, and placed in an institution.

James G. Blaine, Jr., one of Lawrence Perin's closest friends, was on hand, and he greeted the young man warmly. Dr. M. S. Gregory, who has charge of the psychopathic ward at Bellevue, was also present when young Perin arrived.

"Hello, Doc!" exclaimed Perin. "How are all the bugs in that bughouse of yours?" He also exchanged greetings with Dr. Austin Flint, one of the alienists, who is expected to testify in his behalf.

Dr. Gregory was the first witness called, and as he began to testify young Perin lighted a cigarette, and settled himself down in his chair to listen to the doctor's recital of his doings in Bellevue in the five days he was under observation there. All through the hearing he continued smoking one cigarette after another. Mr. Jerome also puffed a few cigarettes, to the surprise of lawyers, who had thought that the ex-District Attorney had given up the habit.

Appealed to the King of Spain.

"Mr. Perin told me while in Bellevue that all his relatives were trying to get him declared insane," said Dr. Gregory. "He told me that the American Consuls in Spain were a set of crooks, who wanted to get control of his property. He said he had appealed to the King of Spain by telegram several times, but got no redress. He said, too, that the American Minister in Spain, Henry C. Ide, was incompetent, and allowed himself to be influenced by the Consuls into believing that he [Perin] was insane. He told me he had been deserted by all his friends, and that they were siding around the clubs laughing and jesting about his plight.

"'But,' said he to me one day, 'I will get even with them. I will subpoena every one of the Four Hundred to appear in court.'

"Perin and I were walking through the ward one day when I pointed out a man suspected of the murder of the Lomas and Shibley boys.

"'Would you like to know whether he is the real murderer or not?' he asked. To humor him I said yes, and he began to go through motions which he gave me to understand were intended to hypnotize the man. This continued for twenty minutes or so, but the man only laughed at him and told him to go away; that he was crazy.

Mr. Jerome in cross-examining Dr. Gregory wanted him to imitate Perin's attempt at hypnotism, but the doctor said he couldn't do it. He told of a boy in the ward whom Mr. Perin also tried to hypnotize.

"He told me that he would hire every doctor in New York to testify in his behalf," said Dr. Gregory, "and said that he could get their services for from $5 to $10 each."

"Is it your opinion that he was insane?" asked Herbert Barry, the lawyer for Oliver Perin and other members of the Perin family.

"Yes; he was insane," said Dr. Gregory. He said Perin was suffering from maniacal depression.

"Do you think he should be restrained?" asked Mr. Barry.

"Yes; because his disease is susceptible to treatment, and because he cannot control himself, and should be protected against himself."

Jerome Lays It to Want of Liquor.

Mr. Jerome sought to show that Perin's condition while he was in Bellevue might have been brought on through his having been shut off from the use of intoxicating liquor. Dr. Gregory said that Perin's claim of hypnotic power showed that he was in a highly exalted state. He said, too, that he had been informed by Mr. Perin's relatives that the young man had threatened to kill Oliver Perin and Mrs. Oliver Perin.

Dr. Dana said he saw Perin on Jan. 19 at Bellevue, again on Jan. 21, and still again last Saturday, at Dr. MacDonald's office.

"He told me that he had spent $60,000 in Spain, and that he wanted to erect a memorial to his wife costing $20,000 more," said Dr. Dana. "At Dr. MacDonald's office Mr. Perin looked at me so steadily that I began to believe he was trying to hypnotize me, so I asked him about his experiments with hypnotism. He told me of his experiences in Bellevue in that line, and said he had quite some success with the man suspected of the park murder. He said he could not go back to Spain until they had a change of Government, because they suspected him there of being a Bonapartist. Once he told me that there were 45,000 doctors in New York, and that 40,000 of them would lock him up for $25 apiece. I concluded he was a person of unsound mind and should be in an institution."

Dr. Frederick Peterson and Dr. G. Alder Blumer, Superintendent of the Butler Hospital, in Providence, R. I., also said they believed Perin to be of unsound mind. Dr. Blumer said that, while Perin was confined in Butler Hospital he used to write a lot of blank verse, and thought himself a brilliant writer.

During the testimony of the alienists Mr. Perin took copious notes and consulted many times with Mr. Jerome. When the hearing was adjourned late in the afternoon, to be resumed this morning, Mr. Perin was taken in a taxicab to Bellevue for the night. Just as he left Mr. Blaine asked him if he could send him his breakfast.

"Yes. Send a beefsteak," said Perin.

"How about some oysters?" suggested Mr. Blaine.

"All right, and some ice cream," replied Perin.

NEW HAVEN AVERTS RATE WAR

Will Conform to Trunk Line Standard on Westward Freight.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 2.—As a result of the reduction of the westward-bound freight rate by the Erie and the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Roads and the consequent danger of a rate war among the trunk lines, the New York, New Haven & Hartford will raise its first-class rate from 69 cents per hundred pounds to 75 cents per hundred pounds on its Canadian Pacific and Ontario & Western routes.

This will bring the New Haven's rate into conformity with that of the standard trunk line Western railroad rate, to which, it is inferred, the Erie and Lackawanna will now return, and all immediate danger of a trunk line war on Western rates is apparently averted.

The new rate of the New Haven will go into effect as soon as the legal arrangements can be made, which, it is stated, will be on April 1.

This result, it is said here, indicates apparently that the reduction by the Erie and the Lackawanna was aimed primarily at the New Haven's rate, instead of the lower rate of the Grand Trunk of 65 cents a hundred pounds via Long Island Sound, New London, the Vermont Central, and its own main line in Canada. It is regarded as almost certain, however, that the Grand Trunk will now raise its rate from 65 cents to 75 cents, as requested by the trunk lines at a recent meeting.

The change will affect all class rates, and changes are also looked for in the commodity rates, on which the rail and water lines westward had been asking for modifications in their favor.

FIREMEN'S DEMANDS REJECTED

But the 60 Western Roads Are Willing to Arbitrate the Wage Question.

Sixty railroads in the country have notified the representatives of 52,000 firemen of the rejection of their demands for a 20 to 25 per cent. wage increase and other concessions. News of the rejection was first received here in a private dispatch from Chicago yesterday.

The roads express a willingness to arbitrate the question of wages, but flatly refused other demands. The demands of the firemen were made on railroads in the West, and officials of the Eastern lines said yesterday that they did not know whether demands would be made on their lines or not.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—This statement was given by the General Managers' Association to-day:

Conference of ten General Managers and forty labor representatives, which has been in session here since Dec. 27, has adjourned. Representation was for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen on 109,000 miles of railroad, involving fifty-one lines.

The two committees failed to reach an agreement, and the railroads have offered to submit the wage question to arbitration, which the labor leaders will in turn refer to a vote of the men.

Other questions were taken up at this conference, but they were of minor importance. It has not been definitely determined when the two committees will meet again.

The conference was conducted in harmony throughout.

M. S. Carter, an official of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, said to-day that the report that the railroads had rejected the demands of his order for an increase in wages and other concessions was true in part. Mr. Carter refused to make any further statement.

ROBBED OF $4,000 JEWELRY.

Harlem Police Puzzled by Theft in Mrs. Curran Rogers's Apartment.

The police of the Harlem Branch Detective Bureau are investigating a $4,000 jewelry robbery which occurred on Monday morning in the apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Curran Rogers, on the second floor of the Claremont apartment house, 112th Street and Broadway. It is supposed that the thief gained entrance by a fire escape, but the police cannot understand how he could have worked in broad daylight without being observed, as the fire escape is in full view of Broadway.

The robbery was discovered by a maid employed by Mrs. Rogers. Mr. Rogers, a civil engineer, was not at home, and Mrs. Rogers had gone out shopping. The maid, shortly before 11 o'clock, went to the roof to hang out some clothing. When she returned, twenty minutes later, she ran screaming into the hall, crying out that the apartment had been robbed.

An investigation showed that nothing in the rooms had been touched with the exception of several jewel cases belonging to Mrs. Rogers. These had been emptied.

Detectives were sent to the house immediately, and they learned from a bellboy that he had not left his position at the telephone switchboard, which commanded a view of the stairs. He was certain that no one had ascended to the Rogers flat. The apartment is in a wing, between which and a similar wing on Broadway is a wide shaft in which are fire escapes. It is supposed that the thief must have ascended the fire escape, although to do so he would have had to climb over a stone coping in Broadway. There were no jimmy marks found on the window.

Mrs. Rogers is the daughter of the late Franklin J. Minck, and was married to Mr. Rogers in June, 1908.

SNEAK THIEF IN THE WALDORF.

House Detectives Arrest Man for Grabbing Chatelaine Bag from Writing Table

Accused of stealing a gold-meshed chatelaine bag from a desk in the women's writing room at the Waldorf a man who said he was Harry Harkey of 22 Centre Street, Newark, N. J., was arrested last night by the hotel detectives and taken to the Tenderloin Station.

According to John C. Vorhees, one of the detectives, he saw Harkey acting in a suspicious manner, and followed him to the blue room, a writing room for women. There, Vorhees says, Harkey, as he passed a table where Mrs. William F. Dennis was sitting, picked up the chatelain bag, shoved it into his pocket, and hurried away.

Vorhees called James Lawlor, another hotel detective, and they followed the man to the Hotel Martinique, where the arrest was made. In the prisoner's pockets were found at the station two diamond brooches, besides the purse, and checks on the coat rooms of the Bartholdi and Herald Square Hotels.

STREET CAR MEN ORGANIZE.

Secret Enrollment Among Elevated and Surface Lines Is In Progress.

President Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes has issued a charter for a local of street and elevated railroad employes in Manhattan and Brooklyn. The new body will be affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Enrollments have been going on secretly for six months, but till more than half the street and elevated railroad employes have joined no officers will be elected.

M. Fruchter, the organizer of the local, denied yesterday the existence of a lodge of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen among the B. R. T. employes. He called the organization a myth and declared his belief that the discharges recently made by the company were designed to scare employes out of any action looking toward organization.

Furlong's Trial Set for Wednesday.

It was announced yesterday by District Attorney Clarke of Brooklyn that Magistrate Henry J. Furlong will be tried before Supreme Court Justice Kapper on next Wednesday. Furlong has employed W. Bourke Cockran to assist Lawyer Martin T. Manton in his defense. The charges against the Magistrate grew out of a practice of bailing prisoners in the Gates Avenue Police Court. It is alleged that Furlong was interested in property which was used as security, and that he shared in the fees paid for the bonds.

Benefit Aids Stonywold Sanitarium.

The Globe Theatre was crowded yesterday afternoon by the friends of the Stonywold Sanitarium, who enjoyed the performance of Montgomery and Stone in "The Old Town." The committee in charge and patronesses were Mrs. Robert Maclay Bull, Mrs. José Aymar, Mrs. George Brewer, Miss Cora P. Van Wyck, Mrs. William C. Peet, Mrs. William Brevoort Potts, Mrs. J. Howard Henry, Mrs. Henry M. Alexander, Mrs. Ida Barrows, Mrs. Clinton Gilbert, Mrs. Philip Jennings, Mrs. J. Prentice Kellogg, Miss Edith Kohlsaat, Mrs. Robert Maclay, Miss Robinson, Miss Georgie Shippen, Miss M. Therese Smith, Mrs. Edward Van Ingen. A large sum was realized for the institution in the Adirondacks.

MARY GARDEN MAKES $200,000 A YEAR

But the Bourse, as Well as Her Voice, Contributes to Her Income, She Says.

GOING TO MARRY A TITLE

Boardwalk Palmist Prophesies It, and She Hopes It's True—Is to be Aphrodite Here.

Mary Garden is to learn German rôles; she will open the next season at the Manhattan Opera House in an elaborate production of "Manon"; she makes nearly a million francs a year; a fortune teller has told her that she will soon be married to a title. All this information was divulged by Miss Garden herself in one of her most ebullient moods yesterday to a TIMES reporter. She likewise explained her point of view about the "Thais" trust.

Miss Garden's interest just at present, of course, is centred in the concert at the Manhattan Opera House she is arranging for next Monday afternoon for the benefit of the sufferers from the Paris flood. The other things just came out in conversation as an appendage to the news about this.

"It must be a great success," she said. "All the singers are working unselfishly for the cause. Everybody must come. I am opening the bill myself. I don't want anybody else to feel that he has been put on as No. 1. So my act from 'Romeo et Juliette' comes first. Later I'm to be heard in an act from 'Manon,' with Dalmorès, and an act from 'Thais.' The 'Manon' is especially interesting because we shall open the season with that opera next year.

"Mme. Cavalieri is to sing the second act of 'Tosca,' with Mr. Renaud, instead of the third act of 'La Bohème,' as has been announced. Mme. Tetrazzini is to sing one of her big operatic airs. Altogether it will be more than worth the money, a lot of which I hope can be raised to send to Paris.

"Speaking of money, I am doing pretty well now. My income this year will be nearly a million francs."

A million francs is about $200,000. "Do you make all that with your voice?" the reporter asked.

"No, indeed," said Miss Garden. "I make some of it in my speculations on the Bourse. But it's quite a jump in nine years, isn't it? When I first sang at the Opéra Comique I received 250 francs [$50] a month—which I lived on, too. That was nine years ago. Imagine! When I have sung as long as some other singers, you can figure out how rich I shall be.

"Coming over from Philadelphia to-day I read all the papers about 'Elektra,' and you can better believe that I am going hear the next performance on Monday night. Hammerstein seems to have another success. I telephoned him this morning, and he said that the lines for the box office completely filled the lobby. That is gratifying.

"I adore Strauss. He is the greatest of them all, but 'Salome' is enough for me at present. And that reminds me, I am studying German. Perhaps I shall be singing German rôles next season, qui sait? At any rate, two lessons a day the week around I take. I like the language. No, I haven't been asked to sing at Baireuth yet, but I may be some day, and I want to be ready. Really I can't say what I'm going to do, but I am studying German. Brünnhilde, Isolde? Well, perhaps.

"Everything went black before me last week. That meant I was tired. So I took a train for Atlantic City, where there is nothing in the world to do but rest. Strolling on the boardwalk with nothing on my mind I encountered a sign which read 'Kenilworth,' and something about palm reading. I decided to find out what the fates had in store for me, and I walked in. The man lifted my hand and told me that my name was known in all the civilized cities of the world. He also told me that I should marry a title. If I do marry I hope it will be a title. I take marriage very seriously. I can't think of binding my life up with some one I don't love. And what is the use of marrying some one for a month or so and then getting a divorce? No; I shall not marry until I am very sure of myself.

"I'm going to sing 'Salome' at the Opéra in Paris this May. I'm sailing, if you please, on the Adriatic on April 9. My suite is already engaged on that boat for that date. Then I have been asked to sing 'Salome' in a Strauss cycle at Brussels. After that I shall rest in Germany, still studying the German language, of course.

"Next year, as I have said, Mr. Hammerstein has promised to open his season with the production of 'Manon,' which will be given with Mr. Dalmorès and possibly Mr. Périer as Lescaut. I hope so. He is extraordinary in that part. Mr. Huberdeau will be the father. I have the idea of cutting the first act so as to bring Manon more quickly on the stage, and cutting the ballet from the Cour la Reine scene, so that it can be given in one act with the following St. Sulpice scene, as it should be.

"And 'Aphrodite' is to be done next year—at least, if we can get a dancer. It is impossible to produce 'Aphrodite' without Regina Badet or some one like her. So I shall add the part of Chrysis to the list of purple crowned ladies that New York has seen me impersonate. 'Monna Vanna' is my other next year's opera. There is still another, the name of which I cannot divulge at present, because Mr. Hammerstein has not got it yet. And, you know how it is; if I should name it the Metropolitan Opera Company would immediately try to get it. I suppose I did wrong to tell you that I am learning German. It is likely to become the fashion to learn German now. I fought the Government about the $2,000 duty it tried to have me pay, and now every singer in New York is doing the same thing.

"Speaking of singers, a certain singer has seen fit to dub me the 'Thais Trust.' I should like to explain my position in that matter right here and now. 'Pelléas et Mélisande,' 'Thais,' and 'Louise' had been lying on the shelves of a Paris publishing house for many years. Nobody wanted to take them out of Paris. Nobody raised a finger until Mr. Hammerstein came to Paris and asked me to come over to appear in his production of Debussy's lyric drama. I said I would if he would bring out 'Louise' and 'Thais.' Now, in Europe, when a singer creates a part in an opera, that part belongs to her as long as she remains in the opera house. I created those parts in New York. They would not have been done here if it had not been for me—at least, there is no reason to believe that they would. Therefore, I think that those rôles shrould belong to me until I leave. Then anybody can have them.

"Rôles in the répertoire which everybody has sung I should never for a moment dream of seeking to sing exclusively. 'Faust,' for instance, which I have sung in this season, is everybody's property. So should parts like Tosca and Mimi be. Miss Farrar, I have been given to understand, has made a lot of trouble for her directors this year because other singers have wanted to appear in 'Tosca.' Surely Miss Farrar has no right to 'Tosca'—that is, no exclusive right. The rôle which she should have held was Butterfly. She treated that at the Metropolitan, and she should have been allowed to continue to sing it. This is merely my view of the matter. It was my view at the time I decided that it would be as well to say what I thought very frankly."

"Will you be heard in any other new part this year?" Miss Garden was asked.

"There is talk of an all-star cast for 'Don Giovanni.' Mr. Renaud is to sing in this opera presently, and it is thought it would be a fine thing to give the last performance toward the end of the season with Mme. Tetrazzini as Zerlina, Mme. Cavalieri as Elvira, and Miss Mary Garden as Donna Anna. If it is done, it will doubtless be interesting. Otherwise there will be nothing new. I shall perhaps sing Mélisande. I shall sing Salome, and there are always Thais, Marguerite, and others.

"I consider the newspaper reviews of my 'Faust' performance most ironic. I was tempted to cry. Here I have been singing the modern French rôles with such vocal expressiveness as each of them seemed to demand, but with scant appreciation from the newspaper reviewers. Then I sing the hackneyed 'Faust,' which calls for more vocalization than any of the others, and every critic bursts into spontaneous praise. Now I call that downright too bad!

"But do ask everybody to come to the benefit on Monday afternoon. I do want to send a lot of money back to that submerged city. Monday is going to be one of the days of my life. In the afternoon there is the benefit and at night I hear 'Elektra.'"

PEACEMAKING WITH A PISTOL.

Miss Darrow's Method of Reconciling Man and Wife Gets Her Into Court.

Miss Nettie Darrow, a milliner living at 2,176 Arthur Avenue, the Bronx, having a few hours to spare yesterday afternoon, determined to go to the flat of her old school chum, Mrs. Michael Sweeney, to effect a reconciliation between husband and wife.

Arriving at the Sweeneys' at 512 East Sixteenth Street at 7:30 o'clock, Miss Darrow went up to the top floor and knocked on the door. It was opened by Michael Sweeney. Miss Darrow drew a revolver from her muff, and, levelling it at Sweeney's head, said:

"Mike, will you behave yourself properly and treat your wife with some show of decency and consideration?"

Mike didn't answer the question, but ducked behind the door and yelled murder at the top of his lungs. Mrs. Sweeney also yelled, and a roomer on the first floor of the house ran into the street calling the police at the top of her lungs. Policeman Rowley answered the call, and arrested Miss Darrow in the hallway outside the Sweeney apartment.

In Night Court last night Miss Darrow said that she had not meant to shoot. She said that she knew that there was a family row between the Sweeneys, and that she had made up her mind to stop it.

"I only wanted to intimidate Mike and make him promise to treat his wife with some consideration in the future," she said.

The Magistrate, however, told Miss Darrow that as she had carried the revolver in the streets without a license he would have to hold her for Special Sessions in $200 bail.

ROCKEFELLER AIDS COLLEGES

Grants of $450,000 Made to Seven Institutions by General Education Board.

Conditional grants were made yesterday at the seventh annual meeting of the Rockefeller Fund of the General Education Board, 2 Rector Street, to five colleges and two universities. They are:

Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., gift of $100,000, on condition that the college raise an endowment of $1,000,000.

Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., $100,000 toward $1,000,000.

Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, $50,000 toward $200,000.

St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., $50,000 toward $200,000.

Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky., $25,000 toward $100,000.

The Women's College in Brown University, Providence, R. I., $50,000 toward $200,000.

Salem College, (for women,) Winston-Salem, N. C., $75,000 toward $300,000.

To receive the appropriations from the fund each of the institutions must succeed in raising the larger sum.

Requests were received from forty-two institutions of learning in the United States for a share in the appropriations, the aggregate of the requests being over $4,000,000, and the supplemental sum to be raised four times this amount. In a statement issued by the board it was stated:

"The total amount available for appropriation by the General Education Board was $485,000. It was possible, therefore, for the board to make gifts to only a limited number of institutions."

These officers were re-elected: Frederick T. Gates, Chairman; Wallace Buttrick, Secretary; J. E. C. Sage, Assistant Secretary. L. G. Myers was elected Treasurer to succeed George Foster Peabody, who continues as a member of the board. Dr. Wickliffe Rose, general agent of the Peabody Education Fund at Nashville, Tenn., was appointed to a vacancy on the board.

OPPOSES NEW COOPER TRIAL.

Attorney General Denounces Attempt of Carmack's Convicted Slayers.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 2.—The State's objection to the granting of a new trial to Col. Duncan B. and Robin Cooper, convicted of the murder of ex-United States Senator Edward Carmack, was presented before the Supreme Court to-day by Attorney General Charles L. Cates, who denounced what he called the attempt of the defense to make the issue a political one.

"Carmack was shot," he said, "after Col. Cooper said, 'If my name appears again in The Tennesseean he or I must die.'"

Cates declared that in the trial the defense had had ruled out of evidence testimony that Mr. Carmack sent word to the Coopers that no malice was intended in those editorials. He added that Carmack armed himself about this time against his own wishes, and at the urgent solicitation of friends.

SUES FOR JENKINS BANK LOSS.

Stock Sold at $227,077 Less Than the Real Value.

Counsel for John G. Jenkins, Jr., appeared before Supreme Court Justice Kelly of Brooklyn, yesterday, to argue a motion to vacate an order giving leave to have him examined before the trial of the suit brought by the First National Bank against the estate of John G. Jenkins, Sr., to recover $227,077. Justice Kelly reserved decision.

The amount which the complainants seek to recover represents an alleged depreciation in the value of certain shares of stock purchased when the elder Jenkins was the President and a Director of the bank. The stock was in possession of the bank on June 25, 1907, when the Controller of the Currency notified the bank's officials that the purchase was illegal and that the stock must be sold immediately.

At that time the bank could not realize the purchase evalue of the stock, aggregating $636,848, and the institution was compelled to sell the stock at a loss of $222,077. The executors of the Jenkins estate are now being sued for the amount of the loss with interest.

CLEWS DEFENDS WALL STREET

Decries Calamity Howling and Tells a Story on Russell Sage.

Henry Clews addressed the members of the Finance Forum of the Young Men's Christian Association at the Fifty-seventh Street Branch last night on "Fifty Years in Wall Street." After a defense of Wall Street as a legitimate part of the business structure of the country, he told anecdotes of the many men who have made history in the financial district in the half century covered by his experience.

Russell Sage was one of the later figures of whom he told stories. One tradition of the financier that was old enough to be new, he said, was that "whenever Sage received a dollar or a half dollar in the palm of his hand the Goddess of Liberty would turn pale, for she knew it meant imprisonment for life."

Of the present situation in the Street Mr. Clews said that the country needed more sanity in its attitude.

"I am quite of the opinion," he said, "that the time has arrived for calamity howling to cease; that there is now no occasion for undue anxiety. Business men have now no reason to feel otherwise than confident."

Welding Ring, President of the Produce Exchange, spoke on "Developing and Financing Our Export Trade."

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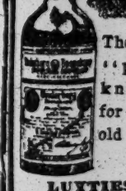

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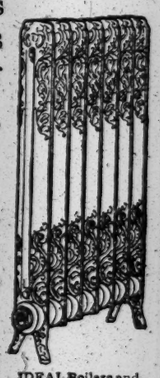

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CITY JOINS THE WAR ON DANCE HALL EVIL

Commissioner Stover Promises to Help Establish Recreation Pavilions in the Parks.

VACATION BANK PLANNED

Mrs. Israels Has a New Way for Working Girls to Save Money for a Summer Outing.

The conference of the Committee on Amusements and Vacation Resources for Working Girls met at the Woman's University Club yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Israels told of the model dance hall that has been provided for the young people of the city, and the many things that could be done in the way of giving wholesome recreation. Park Commissioner Stover gave hopeful suggestions of ways in which he might co-operate. Mrs. Julia Shoenfeld read the opening report telling of conditions found in dance halls in New York and on the big excursion boats.

"There are 880 saloon dance halls in New York," she said, "halls to which any one may go free, the proprietors getting their pay in the drinks that are sold. It is a Saturday and Sunday problem with us, for those are the days when this cheap form of amusement is most in vogue."

Mrs. Isreals presided at the conference. She said that a Central Bureau of information on the subject of vacation places for girls was to be opened. Of some 200,000 working girls in the city about 3,000 may be accommodated at Summer homes, but there are no places for the others. This bureau will have a list of Summer boarding places where girls may go at a weekly rate of board not to exceed from $3 to $4, and the round-trip railroad fare not to cost more than $1. Another institution will be the opening of vacation banks on the order of the Penny Provident Fund, where the girls can put away a few pennies at a time to save for a Summer outing.

Field houses on recreation grounds is another great need, she said, where dancing may be enjoyed as a wholesome and healthful means of amusement under proper conditions. She spoke of Van Cortlandt Park as a place where such a field house was greatly needed.

"There are baseball, skating, and other amusements to take the young people out there," said Mrs. Israels, "and just opposite is one of the worst saloon dance halls in the city, kept by an ex-Police Captain. Fort George should be eliminated. We are trying to make it clear to business men that suc ha place is an injury to them and a blot upon the city. There must be a reorganization of the recreation problem. We intend to maintain a system of publicity, show the evils that are going on and the danger to young girls. We have one model dance hall in operation, but it is kept a secret because if the young people knew it they would not go. We want to establish relations between the home and the dance hall. There are good dance halls on the Pacific Coast, and one is being operated in Chicago."

Park Commissioner Stover said that he had his mind made up about playgrounds, but that he did not know what he could do to co-operate in this matter of dance halls. But as he spoke ideas developed.

"There is a building at Silver Lake Park, Staten Island," he said, "that I should think would be just the place for something of the kind, and I think it may be done. I am in charge of the parks in Manhattan and Richmond, but I can give you a hint. They are draining Tibbetts Pond at Van Cortland Park, and I should think this would be just the time to make application for some of that land. If they are going to spend $144,000 it might as well include a dancing floor. There are many things that we have under way, and now I think of it there are to be improvements in Chelsea Park, and perhaps there might be a dancing floor there.

"There is an old market building under the Queensboro Bridge that I would like to get my hands on, and a level floor could be put in that. I'd like to get space under the three bridges for playgrounds. Then there is a $3,000 building up in Hamilton Fish Park, which, by taking down the partitions and throwing the east and west wings together would do for dancing and other purposes. I'd like a man like Dr. Gulick for Superintendent of Recreation. I have abolished a $4,000 assistant secretaryship. Why not put the money in for recreations for the Borough of Manhattan? I will do all that I can this coming Summer to aid you."

Commissioner of Buildings Miller said that he would co-operate with the committee in every way possible, and Michael M. Davis proposed a resolution approving efforts to provide wholesome recreation for the young people; to establish dancing platforms in public and recreation parks under proper supervision; proper legislation covering unsanitary and immoral dance halls, and it was further resolved that much evil in the city was caused by the meager and inadequate opportunities for amusement for young men and women whose efforts to obtain it should be turned into healthy channels.

MRS. PARKER FREE ON BAIL.

Woman She Named In Divorce Suit Charged Her with Criminal Libel.

Mrs. James Humes Parker, who is suing her husband, John Ally Parker, a broker, for divorce in a counter action in which she accuses him of misconduct with Mrs. Edith Mosher Ellis, was brought before Supreme Court Justice Hendrick yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus obtained by her counsel, Lucius L. Gilbert. Mrs. Ellis after Mrs. Parker made the allegations, had her arrested for criminal libel, and Magistrate Harris held her in $1,000 bail for examination. The writ was obtained to secure her release.

It developed that the record of proceedings before the Magistrate as offered in evidence by Mrs. Parker was not complete, and Justice Hendrick adjourned the hearing until to-day. Mrs. Parker's release in $1,000 bail pending the decision was ordered by the court.

THE AERO CLUB DISPUTE.

Court Intimates That Directors Will Be Enjoined from Voting Proxies.

Supreme Court Justice Gerard reserved decision yesterday on the application of Thomas A. Hill and Gutzon L. M. Berglum for an injunction restraining Cortlandt Field Bishop, President of the Aero Club of America, from holding a special meeting next Monday night, at which a plan for the reorganization of the club is to be submitted.

The Justice intimated, however, that he would enjoin the Directors of the club and its officers from voting any proxies or from allowing any persons to vote who had been illegally elected members of the club.

tI was said last night that President Bishop and the officers of the Aero Club will at once send out special requests for all the members to vote in person Monday night. The purpose of this meeting, as explained by President Bishop, is to consider and act upon the report of the committee appointed in pursuance of the resolutions adopted at the meting of the members on Nov. 1, 1909, to report amendments to the certificate of corporation, constitution, and by-laws of the club, with a view to the organization expanding its activities.

Elliott a Director in Burlington.

Howard Elliott, President of the Northern Pacific, has been elected a Director of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. The Burlington is owned jointly by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern.

HUDSON BRIDGE SITE NAMED.

Inter-State Commission Recommends $10,000,000 Structure at 179th Street.

A bridge across the Hudson River from West 179th Street to the Palisades in New Jersey, to cost $10,000,000, is recommended in the report of the Inter-State Bridge Commission, which was presented to the Legislature at Albany yesterday. The reasons urged for the selection of this site are chiefly that the expense would be hardly more than a third what it would be at any other point in Manhattan, and the natural advantages of the location from the construction engineer's viewpoint.

The commission found the river to be narrowest there, with comparatively small prospective land damages on either side. The necessary approaches would be short, those from Manhattan reaching West 179th Street over Fort Washington Park, and those from New Jersey over the proposed limits of the Palisades Park.

In the opinion of the commission, the foundation problems at this site are not likely to be of great magnitude, so far as can be judged without borings. For $10,000,000, the commission estimates, a bridge for highway and high speed trolley service could be erected, the site already having the advantage of a trolley approach from the Subway station at 181st Street. By means of the present Washington Bridge a ready roadway could be had across the Harlem River to all points in the Bronx.

The New York members of the commission, which has served without pay, are McDougall Hawkes, Chairman; E. W. Bloomingdale, A. J. Shamberg, and Bridge Commissioner Kingsley L. Martin. Messrs. Anthony R. Kuser, Chairman; F. N. Eberhard, Frank R. Long, Victor L. Mason, and Elias D. Smith are the New Jersey members.

HER STOCK GONE; WIDOW SUES

Mrs. Shaw Charges Kullman & Co. with Wrongful Conversion.

Justice O'Dwyer of the City Court granted a motion yesterday to set for trial on Feb. 14 the suit of Mrs. Sarah E. Shaw, a widow, living at the Hotel Martha Washington, against P. C. Kullman & Co., stock brokers of 68 Wall Street, in which she charges them with wrongfully converting ten shares of United States Steel common and twenty shares of Southern Railway stock, valued at $1,640, held by them as collateral, for mining stock, which they induced her to purchase.

According to her lawyer, Willis B. Davis of 10 Wall Street, she received a letter from Burgoyne Hamilton, a stock broker, at 20 Broad Street, on July 25, 1907, apprising her that he held twenty shares of Southern Railway stock certified in her name, which had been hypothecated with him by one Felix Frank. Mr. Hamilton said he had since been informed by Kullman & Co. that Frank had been a clerk in their employ and had obtained the stock irregularly, and that criminal proceedings had been instituted against him.

Mrs. Shaw went to Kullman & Co. for an explanation. According to her attorney, Mr. Kullman offered to return to her the shares of Steel common if she would give him a general release. Mrs. Shaw refused and instituted suit on Nov. 6, 1909, charging the firm with conversion of both parcels of stock.

In their answer, Kullman & Co. enter a general denial, and set forth as a counterclaim that Mrs. Shaw owes them $1,888, which they say they expended for her account as advances on the mining stock.

EXHIBITION OF LANDSCAPES.

No Paintings by Pioneers of American School at National Club.

The exhibition of American landscape painting which opens to-day at the National Arts Club, is exceedingly interesting in spite of the fact that many of the stronger men among the living painters have been omitted for one reason or another—the presence of their work in one man exhibitions or the inability to procure loans. Contrary, also, to the preliminary announcment, the exhibition contains no pictures by the pioneers in our landscape school. Neither Homer Martin nor George Inness is represented, and the larger proportion of the wall space is given to the younger men among the contemporary painters. Dwight William Tryon and Charles Melville Dewey are conspicuous omissions among the older men and Emil Carlsen and Childe Hassam among the younger.

But the exhibition remains important and varied, demonstrating to a degree that will surprise the casual visitor the many subdivisions of what we have fallen into the habit of calling the "American school of landscape."

We have the group whose members seek to interpret the delicacies and refinements of nature by more or less familiar and well-tried technical methods. Francis J. Murphy has a lovely green and gray picture swimming in a pearly tone. William A. Coffin is represented by two examples, of which "Early Morning in May" is most important and best displays the artist's competency in doing what he tries for; Bruce Crane, F. V. Du Mond, Charles Warren Eaton, Birge Harrison, H. Bolton Jones, Leonard Ochtman, Walter Palmer, T. Van Laer, Charles H. Miller, R. M. Shurtleff, and many others whose names are well known to exhibition visitors convey the sense of well-ordered methods, and a vision to which we have become so accustomed that it no longer has surprises for us. In spite of their many divergencies they have in common a certain conservative quality that gives homogeneity to any wall on which they are grouped.

Another group is formed of the men who are using a bolder brushwork (or knifework, more often,) and who handle nature with a vigorous breadth and simplicity that have a tonic effect in an exhibition. George Bellows, Ernest Lawson, Robert Henri, George Gardner Symons, W. J. Glackens, are in this group, and the essential soundness of their work has never shown so well as in its present grouping.

Opposed to these sturdy painters of the visible world, more subtle in method and more scientific in theory, are such men as Leon Dabo and Bolton Coit Brown, both of whom are represented by fine examples, holding their own with much force among the more robust and direct transcriptions of nature surrounding them.

Finally there is a group which contains Maurer, Prendergast, and one or two others, the incomprehensibilities of Maurer bringing the other one-time revolutionists almost within the ranks of the classics by comparison. That Maurer, whose once lovely and delicate art was a reasonable joy, has no idea of what he is doing is not for a moment to be considered. But to say that he makes himself clear to the majority of either trained or untrained observers would be absurd. He is speaking a wholly technical language that has not yet reached the common vocabulary and counts as jargon to the uninitiated understanding.

LOW PRICES FOR PAINTINGE.

First Night's Sales of Seabury Collection Yield Only $4,099.

At the first night's sale of the paintings, foreign and American, of the late George J. Seabury at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries last evening the prices were low. A pretty little wood and water scene, "California Twilight," by Julian Rix—a brook in the centre, trees on either side, one tall on topping the others, a fallen one across the stream, with the warm red glow of the setting sun in the background—went to Morton W. Smith for $110. An Eastern scene, "An Armenian Merchant," by Carl Spielter, Munich, went to W. C. Lovis for $200, and S. S. Prince paid $205 for "The Old Connoisseur," by the same artist. J. Kinsella paid $140 for "The Bag Piper," by Jrolli.

"Popping the Question," a little picture by Hamza, went to Bernhard Vos for $175; "Off the Coast of Maine," a larger picture, by Julian Rix, went to H. Schulties for $95. The Holland Art Galleries bought, among other things, "The Bow Shooters," by Detti, for $180; "Spinning a Yard," by Carl Duxa, for $90, and a pretty little scene, "In the Lledr Valley, North Wales," by B. W. Leader, R. A., for $80.

The larger and more important pictures will be sold to-night, a beautiful Leader, "The Coming Storm"; a charming still life, a small picture, with several jars, flowers in a glass vase, and a rug over a table, by Camille Friedlander; a pretty thing, "The Coquette," by Andreotti, and an attractive picture by Harry Roseland, a pretty girl having her fortune told by an old colored mammy, being a few of them.

BLAME FOR SPEEDING PUT ON CHAUFFEURS

The Only Way to Check Reckless Driving, Says the Highways Protective Society.

BILL AGAINST THEM READY

Makes Examinations Necessary to Get Licenses, but Raises the City Speed Limit.

The committee appointed at the recent conference at the National Highways Protective Society's rooms to draw amendments to the automobile law, which will put a stop to speeding, expects to send its bill to Albany next week.

Edward S. Cornell, Secretary of the Highways Society, said yesterday that the bill will be delivered to some legislator who is known to be favorably inclined toward the reform aimed at, and the committee believes that its passage will be assured.

The Conference Committee is not disturbed by the reports from Albany that a bill is to be drawn which will embody the main features of the Allds-Hamm bill, which was passed last year only to be vetoed by Gov. Hughes. According to the Albany advises, there are to be some few alterations made to the Allds-Hamm bill before it is again presented, but these amendemnts as outlined at this time are not those which the National Highways Protective Society and others who are working with it are disposed to favor.

The Albany legislators who have drafted bills thus far at the present session and those who incline toward the Allds-Hamm bill in amended form do not, for one thing, make any provision for the placing of the photograph of a chauffeur upon his license. This is one of the features upon which the Highways Conference Committee is unalterably agreed.

All the members of the committee feel that the best way to regulate the speeding craze is to place responsibility upon the chauffeur, and that in no better way can this be done than by making it possible for the police, upon arrest of any offender, to be able, on the spot, to identify him. In the past many offenders have escaped punishment by the simple process of giving fictitious names. Third time offenders in this way have got off with slight fines—the punishment of first offenders.

Lobbyists Against the Bill.

Lobbyists who are opposed to some of the principal features of the bill which the Conference Committee wants have appeared in Albany within the last week and have been using their influence against the passage of any measure which changes, to any appreciable degree, the automobile law as it exists. They have talked to the legislators against the suggestion of having chauffeurs take a stringent examination before licenses to operate cars are granted. Strict application of the law providing punishment for offenders, these lobbyists say, is all that is necessary.

The Conference Committee takes decided issue with these lobbyists and will fight them when the bill now in process of construction is presented to the Legislature. A member of the committee stated yesterday that the committee has the backing of Gov. Hughes, and that, by following out the suggestions made by the Governor in his message to the Legislature a month ago, it has every reason to feel that he will use pressure to have the new bill passed.

Gov. Hughes suggested that examination of chauffeurs before granting a license seemed to him to be one of the essential points of any amendment to the automobile law. The Conference Committee has thoroughly thrashed out this feature, and the result has been a unanimous decision that the bill provide for the photograph of the chauffeur upon the license, the latter to be granted only after the applicant has passed a thorough examination before some State official. When the bill goes to Albany it is probable that it will call for the examination under the supervision of the Secretary of State, who will, in that event, be authorized to appoint deputies for the work.

Speed Limit Raised.

Another point upon which the Conference Committee has agreed relates to the regulation of speed. The bill will provide for a speed limit of fifteen miles an hour through the city streets, with a maximum of eight miles an hour or less in particularly crowded thoroughfares. There will be a stipulation that automobiles turn corners not faster than four miles an hour.

In recommending an increase of the speed limit through the city from ten to fifteen miles an hour, the committee has been influenced by suggestions of the police that it is entirely safe for automobiles to run at an excess of ten miles in some streets, but that in others a speed of over eight miles is dangerous. Experience of the police has been that often there has been occasion to arrest chauffeurs who have run past street crossings at even a five-mile speed, while oftentimes they have allowed chauffeurs in streets where there has been less traffic to proceed at sixteen or more miles an hour.

The committee favors a stipulation that it shall be a misdemeanor for an automobile driver to run away after he has knocked down a pedestrian. This was one of the first points decided upon, and it was put in the bill largely at the recommendation of District Attorney Whitman. The illumination of numbers of automobiles, both upon the front and rear of the cars, is another feature upon which the committee is a unit. The numbers, they agree, ought to be two inches higher than those used now.

Some members of the committee have insisted that the whole matter of examination of chauffeurs and the issuing of licenses, together with their revocation in the event of successive offenses, be put under charge of a State commission such as exists in Massechusetts, but it was stated yesterday that this idea had been abandoned practically, as no unanimous agreement could be reached.

Those behind the Conference Committee's report do not hesitate to say that they expect strong lobbying against the committee's bill by automobile interests. If such opposition shows its head this time, the committee is prepared to send up to Albany a delegation of men, including automobile owners, officials responsible for the enforcement and application of the speed laws, and others vitally interested, who will demonstrate that a real, live agitation exists for the suppression of the speed mania.

HEAVY SEAS BUFFET LINERS.

The Havana and the Vaderland in Port Damaged by Storms They Met.

Rough weather at sea continues without abatement, according to steamships arriving yesterday. The Ward liner Havana, in yesterday, reported a very trying journey to this port. She met storms most of the way up the coast. When she came alongside her East River pier yesterday several bent stanchions and a cracked and twisted windlass testified to the seas she had met. The damage was done by a monster wave, which broke over her bows.

From the North Atlantic track came the Red Star liner Vaderland. A week ago Tuesday she ran into severe weather. One of the giant seas broke inboard, and flung its length along the saloon deck. The forward bulwark was dented, and several stanchions were bent by the impact. So high did the sea break that the officers on the bridge had to hold fast to the rail to save themselves.

As soon as the sea swept astern Capt. Barman sent men to ascertain the damage. They found that steamfittings had been smashed, and some minor damage done about the decks. On that day the

DOG WITH A STREET CAR PASS.

How "Mike," the Fire Mascot, Won It with a Politician's Smile.

"Mike the fire dog," mascot of Engine Company 8, in East Fifty-first Street, rides back and forth daily on the lines of the New York City Railway on a special pass issued to him, which all the conductors are ordered to honor on sight. Mike is spotted like the leopard and is a high bred Dalmatian dog 2 years old, the son of the celebrated Oakey, mascot of Engine 39, at Fire Headquarters in East Sixty-seventh Street. He was given to the firemen by William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., who raised Oakey in his kennels on Long Island. The pass is engraved on a silver plate attached to Mike's collar, from which also is suspended a miniature fireman's helmet. This is the inscription:

To conductors: Permission is hereby granted to carry a fire dog on the cars of this company.
NEW YORK CITY RAILWAY COMPANY.
F. W. WHITRIDGE, Receiver.

The original of the pass hangs in a frame on the walls of the engine house. It was first given to Mike's mother, Bess, but she had it only a short time when injuries received in running to fires made it necessary for the firemen to send her to a quieter engine house on Staten Island. Fireman David Links then escorted Mike to Mr. Whitridge's office to see if the pass could be transferred to her son.

"It's the only pass," said Mr. Whitridge, "of the kind ever issued by the road, and if Mike is willing to take all the risks and not sue the company in case of accident I guess we'll transfer the pass to him."

Mike, who never notices a policeman or any one not in the uniform of a fireman, jumped on Mr. Whitridge's knee and smiled at him just like a politician asking for a favor, said Links. So Mike got his pass. He doesn't use the pass to go to fires, but to go for his meals to the homes of the various firemen.

BIRMINGHAM ON TRIAL.

Former Windsor Trust Manager Accused of Taking a Heinze Tip.

The Windsor Trust scandal of last Summer was recalled yesterday when Stirling Birmingham, formerly manager of the loan department of that company, was put on trial in Special Sessions for violation of the so-called "anti-tipping" law. It was Birmingham who acted as intermediary in the negotiations which ended in F. Augustus Heinze losing the $100,000 worth of copper stock given be him as collateral for a $50,000 loan, and in the indictment for grand larceny of the men who sold that stock in the market.

In the upheavel which followed, Birmingham, whom many have described as the scapegoat in the whole affair, was accused of accepting a $250 fee for having put the deal tnrough, and in consequence losing his job.

Richard S. Kaufman, a broker of 50 Broadway, told yesterday how he had offered the loan through the Windsor Trust Company in behalf of Charles Katz, one of the men now under indictment, and how he had promised Birmingham a $250 fee.

William A. Ulman, for the defense, pointed out that the testimony had simply indicated good faith on Birmingham's part, and that no further evidence was admissible, inasmuch as anything that happened after the making of the actual promise was irrelevant. The Justices seemed inclined to share this opinion, and it is thought that the case will not get far after its resumption this afternoon.

John A. Young, President of the Windsor Trust, testified that he had simply instructed Birminhgam to make no loan to the Heinze firm, and he had understood that Heinze was in no way connected with the transaction.

SUNK OFF SANDY HOOK.

After a Tug Hit the Schooner Edmunds Her Crew Rowed to the Lightship.

The three-masted schooner J. Henry Edmunds was sunk off Sandy Hook in a collision with an unidentified tug Tuesday night. The tug had a string of barges in tow and was bound south. Capt. Edward Greenleaf and his crew of five men were rescued and brought to port yesterday on the tug Scout.

About 7 P. M. on Tuesday night the schooner was heading north. She was bound from Maurice River to Everett, Mass. The weather was thick, and when the tug loomed up ahead there was no time to tack. Apparently those on the tug did not see the schooner until too late, for the small steam craft struck the schooner on the starboard side. Her side was crushed in, and she was left in a sinking condition. The tug passed on, apparently not waiting to find out what damage she had done. The schooner began to make water at once, and her skipper realized that it would be impossible to keep her afloat.

The sea was smooth, and the men had ample time to launch their yawl from the stern davits. They rowed to the Scotland Lightship, and there they were made comfortable until yesterday morning, when they were transferred to the Scout and taken to Staten Island.

The J. Henry Edmunds was owned by Simpson & Perkins of New York and was valued at $10,000. She was loaded with sand. She was built at Dennisville, N. J., in 1889.

Columbia to Get a Sun Dial from '85.

The class of '85 of Columbia will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary by giving a sun dial of polished green granite mounted on a circular base to the university. It will probably be placed somewhere on the quadrangle south of the Low Library. Prof. Harold Jacoby, a member of the class, said yesterday that the sun dial would show both solar time and clock time. He is experimenting with a model of the dial.

J. A. Delehanty a Whitman Deputy.

James A. Delehanty of 193 St. Nicholas Avenue was appointed a Deputy Assistant District Attorney yesterday by Mr. Whitman. A graduate of the New York Law School, Mr. Delehanty has lately served as private secretary to Judge O'Sullivan. This appointment fills the vacancy caused by the resignation of E. Crosby Kindleberger, who resumed general practice the first of this month.

HEIRS ACCEPT TERMS OF THE STOKES WILL

Sister and Next of Kin Ask Court for Aid in Carrying Out Wishes of the Testatrix.

WAIVING ALL LEGAL POINTS

Complicated Question Over Segregation of Residuary Estate Made Endless Litigation Possible.

Attorney General O'Malley and some twenty other lawyers appeared yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Gerard to get the aid of the court in establishing an agreement between contending heirs and their counsel to validate the will of Caroline Phelps Stokes and "subsequent writings."

The will contained many public and charitable bequests, the validity of which might be questioned. The estate is valued above $1,500,000. Olivia Egleston Phelps Stokes, W. E. D. Stokes, I. Newton Phelps Stokes, Thomas Stokes and other heirs joined in the request that the agreement by which the institutions and charities can receive their legacies be carried out.

In making the agreement the purpose was to save the estate from being wasted in litigation. Former Judge W. M. K. Olcott, William J. Wallace, and other lawyers interested in the proceedings said that there were many possibilities for prolonged litigation in the case.

The petition of Olivia Egleston Phelps Stokes, Anson Phelps Stokes, and Phelps Stokes, as executors of the will, was presented, and showed that Miss Stokes died on April 26, 1909, at Redlands, Cal., leaving a will dated June 29, 1893. It also showed that all the heirs and trustees, except the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott and Arthur Curtiss James, both of whom renounced trusteeship, had executed an agreement, dated June 17, 1909, subject to the approval of the Supreme Court, providing for a division and distribution of the estate. This agreement says that on June 29, 1893, Caroline Phelps Stokes and her sister Olivia made reciprocal wills covering their real estate, each giving to the other her share. The sisters then formed a holding company in which the title to this real estate was transferred, and they kept the entire stock issuance of the company. The question has arisen whether the stock ownership of this realty became a part of the residuary estate, which, under the will, belongs to charities, or was a portion of the personal property which should go to the next of kin. It was shown, however, that the latter were agreed in asking that the intention of the testatrix be respected, and that any legal obstacles be swept aside.

Mr. Olcott told the court that the two Stokes sisters were so close together during their lives that their thoughts were practically the same.

"What one thought became the thought of the other," said Mr. Olcott, "and we are all agreed that Miss Olivia should carry out the wishes of her sister and that the dead sister's wishes in regard to these public bequests and charities should be carried out as clearly shown by the writings and the will and from what she told to her sister. It is true that there is a doubt about the validity of the trusts and that there are two questions that might be carried up to the Court of Appeals, wasting large portions of the estate in litigation, to the profit of lawyers, and I urge your Honor to remove this temptation from the lawyers and to ratify the agreement."

Miss Stokes left her residuary estate to poor families in New York and elsewhere; the education of negroes in Africa and the United States, the assistance of the North American Indians, and the further assistance of needy and deserving white students in educational institutions in the United States.

Justice Gerard reserved decision.

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THE COST OF LIVING?

At first thought it seems that "cost of living" is a phrase much overworked when used upon behalf of FISK & ROBINSON to explain such a regrettable incident as the embarrassment of that respectable firm. When examination of their statement shows a deficiency of income in the railway which they were financing the impulse is to reject the explanation and to exclaim that not excess of costs but deficiency of profits is the explanation. The phrases are different, but the meaning is the same. The soundness of any enterprise depends not on the absolute figures of either income or outgo, but on their relation to each other. There would be no complaint of the excessive demands of buyers of bonds for higher interest which increased the cost of living for the firm if the railway had shown a credit to profit and loss instead of a debit. In that case the bonds would not have been slow of sale, and the credit of the concern would not have been starved by this incident of the cost of living.

Cost of living manifests itself in places as surprising as the river which flowed inland through Paris's 900 miles of subterranean tunnels and sewers. Places far from the banks, and believed above the water level, suddenly found themselves under water, or surrounded by water—a simile which has a certain fitness in Wall Street affairs. The illustration can be carried a step further. The flood had no terrors for buildings actually above the water level, or whose foundations were actually substantial. There is no significance in the failure for those who know their real condition, and know it to be sound. On the contrary, it is at such times that those in that class prove their quality and lay the foundations for an enlarged prosperity. Examinations of the relation of costs to profits are disturbing only to those who know that the relation in their case is unsatisfactory. It ought to be disturbing to a larger class, the class whose accounts are so defective that they are not aware that apparent profits are really deductions from capital, which are made possible by credit extended upon hopes of the future rather than upon demonstrated earning power.

The excessive cost of living of the railway which swamped this firm is due of course to altered conditions. The firm was not capable of knowingly engaging in an enterprise whose failure was foredoomed. The original calculations must have included larger earnings, or cheaper supplies of labor and materials, or an easier money market. Its experience is not singular. Many enterprises are making discoveries of a like sort. The United States is now borrowing $30,000,000 to finance irrigation, although it did not originally expect to do so. If the same enterprise were to be financed on its showing at the moment its soundness would not be self-demonstrating, although it need not be questioned. New York City is doubtless solvent for the same reason that the United States is solvent—it is impossible to imagine the exhaustion of its taxing power. But New York City has on hand enterprises which do not shine in comparison with those of the embarrassed firm. New York City has many scores of millions in enterprises which do not earn their interest, and is under great pressure to make further ventures. To oppose municipal enterprises which are not solvent in a commercial sense is unpopular, and yet the cost of the city's living is an inseparable part of every private enterprise in the city.

For example, there is no apparent relation between the dock charges for sugar and the fact that since New Year's the city has discharged 920 unnecessary employés. The missing link is supplied by the reply made by the owners of the docks to the protesting sugar trade, "the taxes alone per day on these piers are in excess of the daily wharfage paid by your vessels." When New York taxes make the cost of living too high for its commerce to bear, the city endangers its commerce and raises the cost of its own living. The prosy newspapers have long been saying something like this, but it fell on deaf ears.

It is just as true in Federal affairs as municipal, and with even severer results. We are indulging ourselves in a multiplicity of Federal activities which are making the cost of living excessive for many undertakings. Regulation of rates and capitalization are rather necessities than indulgences, and yet, like certified milk and new-law tenements, they are proving costly to those who are demanding or proposing them at the cost of others as they think, only to find that the cost of living reacts upon themselves. Cheapness of food depends upon constant access of railways to new areas of food production, and yet railway construction is decreasing for consecutive years while mouths are ever more numerous and appetites ever less satisfied. The railway reforms are theoretically desirable, and yet, as The Wall Street Journal remarked yesterday, "If new capital had been in the position of waiting for the authorization of a Government commission the United States would have ended at the Great American Desert."

It will be seen that "cost of living" means more than the price of groceries. It applies to the cost of government, to the price of reforms, to the mainspring of enterprise, and to other things too numerous to mention. A great many of us would do well to grasp the full significance of the fact that all of a sudden multifarious activities are put on the defensive as to the solvency of their balance sheets. It always is so when the cost of living in the restricted and commonly accepted sense becomes burdensome. When bankers revise their credits other people are impelled to revise their credits, and the state of credit is nowhere worse than in political circles. The people who gave credit at the polls only to find their mandate neglected and their confidence betrayed are now inspecting the balance sheet presented by the politicians and the idealists, and they are not saying "well done, good and faithful servants."

POLITICAL MANNERS.

We have the reputation in England of being an unmannered people, and the lack of form and ceremony in our treatment of officials is frequently called to our attention. But nobody can imagine Mr. TAFT, or even a member of his Cabinet, say Mr. MACVEAGH, after a political speech, being forced, under police escort, to walk along a "drain-side" and a railway track for a quarter of a mile to escape a crowd of hooligans, finally taking refuge in a fire station until a "message was privately set for a motor car," which took him out of the town by "a circuitous route."

This is what happened to Mr. LLOYD-GEORGE, practically the head of his Majesty's Government, after one of his recent speeches. There are several points in his experience that would not be likely to be seen here. In the first place, the instinct of fair play in Americans—though the quality is supposed to be peculiarly British—would not permit the mobbing of a political opponent who was defending his public course in a public speech. In the second place, if there were any chance of such an ill-natured and cowardly manifestation toward an official of the Government, the police would take measures to prevent it. Finally, if it was found impracticable to prevent it, we may be pretty sure that the police would have smashed a way through the mob for the man they had in keeping and would not have subjected him or themselves to the humiliation of an escape by the rear door and a crawl over "drain-sides" and railway tracks. With all due respect for our British brothers, we may say that the conduct of all concerned in such circumstances would probably have been a little more decent on the one side and a little more courageous on the other.

GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS.

The policy adopted by Controller PRENDERGAST and President MCANENY, as recounted in THE TIMES yesterday, is substantially that which would be undertaken by intelligent and capable men in the management of a large private concern. It is the policy of classifying the work to be done, organizing the force to be employed so that each branch shall be under responsible control, and systematizing accounts in a manner to enforce efficiency and responsibility. And though it is efficiency and responsibility especially that are sought, economy follows both in the cutting down of unnecessary working force and in the better results accomplished.

The Controller, for example, in planning for a uniform and impartial mode of providing for the payment of acknowledged dues by the city, does away with the opportunities for favoritism, and lessens greatly the waste due to favoritism, not only in the time of payment but in the nature of service rendered. He attacks indirectly but effectually the very essence of graft, since graft depends at every point on the possession of some form of privilege and the betrayal in some form of the trust imposed in the officials and employés of the city. There is unfortunately something of this even in private business concerns of great magnitude and complexity, but the inducement to avoid or punish it in these cases is more immediate than in public offices, because the money wasted and the work ill done are those of the owners of the concern. The application of corrective and preventive measures in public offices is, therefore, the more to be commended.

Borough President MCANENY is doing something the same sort of work in a different field, especially as to the so-called Corporation Inspectors. These are inspectors of work done by corporations in the streets and otherwise in which the city has a direct interest and suffers from negligence or corruption. The Inspectors are paid by the corporations. The mere cutting down of their number, therefore, is not an economy. But President MCANENY, while reducing the force very largely, has provided that those appointed shall be thoroughly competent, educated engineers, of sound character, entirely independent of parties or politicians. And this system was adopted only after a complete understanding with the engineers of the corporations that the inspection for the city would be genuine and that all defects or faults disclosed would be strictly dealt with. The result ought to be not merely to the advantage of corporations ready to discharge their obligations, but greatly to the advantage of the city in having these obligations properly performed. The mere gain in smooth and well-maintained pavements, easily cleaned—to speak only of the surface of the streets—must be great.

On the other hand, in the policy of both the Controller and the Borough President we have a real safeguard against the insidious and costly corruption that flows inevitably from all forms of favoritism, a corruption that is not confined to the city service but extends to the entire political field and greatly hampers the operation of the principle of self-government. For every complacent Inspector and every indulgent official engaged in deciding who shall be paid from the treasury of the city there is always a following politically which, in its total, offsets and defeats the votes of a multitude of honest citizens. On this account such services as the present city administration is undertaking, in an efficient and intelligent fashion, are really services to the principle of American democracy.

PRINCETON.

At Princeton, the scene of a battle fought a century and a third ago for the establishment of the American democracy, is in progress to-day a struggle not less significant for the future of American youth and of Government in the United States. It is the more significant, though pitched in academic halls, because it will decide the issue whether the American colleges shall henceforth fall short of their democratic mission, as President LOWELL of Harvard expresses it, "of throwing together youths of promise of every kind from every part of the country."

The Nation is aroused against special privilege. Sheltered by a great political party, it has obtained control of our commerce and industries. Now its exclusive and benumbing touch is upon those institutions which should stand pre-eminently for life, earnest endeavor, and broad enlightenment. The question at Princeton is not simply of locating a new building for the Graduate College. Involved with this project is the decisive settlement of the question whether Princeton University, and with that institution Yale, Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, Chicago, and all other endowed universities are to direct their energies away from the production of men trained to hard and accurate thought, masters in their professions, men intellectually well rounded, of wide sympathies and unfettered judgment, and to bend and degrade them into fostering mutually exclusive social cliques, stolid groups of wealth and fashion, devoted to non-essentials and the smatterings of culture.

All the college Presidents have cried out against this stultifying influence, and none more earnestly than President WOODROW WILSON of Princeton. But despite his earnest opposition it is the purpose of those who were chiefly instrumental in obtaining from Mr. WILLIAM COOPER PROCTER the offer of the new Princeton building to make of it an exclusive residential college; in it the graduate students should live under the eye of a master who, with a sort of advisory cabinet from the Faculty, would have the right to say who should be privileged to live there and who should not be privileged. Supposedly a professional school, its members would be admitted on principles that are not the principles of sound scholarship; they would be segregated from the general student body, and divided among themselves into still narrower cliques. Fortunately a strong working majority of the Faculty at Princeton, including both the newer Preceptors and the older Professors, is arrayed against any such disposition of Mr. PROCTER's gift. And it is not to be supposed that Mr. PROCTER consciously intended to further plans so completely demoralizing to the ideals and practice of American universities.

The settlement of this question is held distinct and apart from all other considerations at Princeton. Contrary to published reports, there is no attempt to revive the question of reorganizing the social life of the undergraduates. Among them special privilege, indeed, is intrenched. It may not easily be dislodged. But in the Graduate School it threatens to invade a department the very existence of which is conditioned upon maintaining the severest standards of scholarship. Thus far the professional schools of the East have repelled the invasions of the dilettanti. They have trained men to meet by manly means the trials of life in a democracy, and to contribute to its social and intellectual solidarity. Shall they cease this training? Shall they hereafter be dedicated to the aimless purposes of men who depend for prestige, not upon their own minds and efforts, but upon the brains and the fortunes of their fathers?

ATLANTIC CITY.

Periodically the broom of reform is brandished in Atlantic City. Were it brandished effectually there could be no protest. But a law of New Jersey prohibits on Sundays the serving of guests at their meals in the hostelries of the town with wines or spirituous liquors. This prohibition is contrary to the customs and the laws of most States, and it is not upheld by the sentiment of Atlantic City. Hence the law is a dead letter, excepting when the spasmodic efforts of the reformers, who got it passed, galvanize it into a semblance of life.

President TAFT, who is an able and conscientious jurist, has condemned as essentially mischievous and demoralizing laws enacted contrary to the will and spirit of the people subject to them. They are not sanctioned by custom, which should invariably precede their enactment, and they cannot be expected to improve the morals of the community upon which they are imposed. It needs iterating and reiterating that true reform is from within, not from without. We hope, therefore, that Assemblyman EDGE's bill No. 82, just introduced in the Legislature of New Jersey, will be passed. The privileges it confers can be had only by a majority vote of the voters of Atlantic City. If they so will, guests in the city may be served with liquors at their meals on Sundays between the hours of 1 post meridian and midnight.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Cause and Effect at Odds.

After reading the remarks of HENRI DESLANDRES on the relation between comets and floods there is no difficulty in believing that he is no longer, though he once was, Director of the Astronomical Observatory at Meuden. For M. DESLANDRES talks much as he would if he had lived in the Middle Ages, when comets were viewed as terrifying monsters, arriving out of space with a malignant intent to bring all sorts of disasters upon men. This theory lasted from the beginning of history—of legend, for that matter—up to a time comparatively recent, and it was confirmed, in the opinion of practically all our ancestors, by the observed and indubitable fact that in every comet year something unpleasant happened.

In one country there was a great pestilence for which no other cause than the comet was known. Therefore, obviously, the comet caused it. In another war broke out, in a third occurred the death of a King, in a fourth some city was shaken down by an earthquake. Whatever the mishap, the comet was to blame, or, if not exactly that, it was credited with having been a warning, and, after the event, everybody was surprised that nobody knew beforehand what it meant. Always a connection between the comet and some phase of human affairs was assumed as self-evident.

M. DESLANDRES uses the language of modern science, and talks about cathodic and Roentgen rays, but he illustrated anew the fine mediaeval lack of a sense of proportion by declaring that the floods which have covered a few square miles of French territory with a few feet of water came because the comet swished its tail through the terrestial atmosphere and condensed its aqueous vapor. Why France alone, and by no means all of France, should have suffered from this hitherto unrecorded effect of cometary influence he does not explain. Yet an explanation of that phenomenon would seem to be needed, for it is hard indeed to understand how what must have been a world-circling disturbance of the atmosphere, if there was any disturbance at all, should have had its consequences so narrowly limited.

As a matter of fact, there is not even an excuse for suspecting that any comet ever bothered or ever will bother this earth at all, or that the biggest of them contains enough of solid material to make more than a few good-sized aerolites.

A Failure of Diplomacy.

Perhaps it would be well for the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church of this city, before it extends any more "calls" to London ministers, to put the quest for an acceptable foreign pastor into the hands of a committee more tactful and diplomatic than those hitherto engaged in it. Of course it would be impossible, or at least inadvisable, for the committeemen to go to the head of a big London church and say to him, "If we should offer you such and such a salary, on such and such conditions, would you accept it?" That would never do in the world, but there ought to be ways of getting a sufficiently definite answer to that question before making what business men call a "firm offer."

In cases of this sort a refusal is almost as humiliating as are those received by lovers who are so stupid as to ask girls to marry them without first attaining practical certainty in their own minds as to the reception their proposals will meet. The Fifth Avenue Church has now twice offered what amounts to its heart and hand, only to be twice rejected—only to be told, in effect, that, while it is much respected, it is not loved. And that isn't pleasant, as many a downcast swain can aver from experience.

Moreover, New York itself, the whole city, is humiliated by these rejections, especially as they are widely published and are made the subject of much satirical and humorous comment by unfeeling newspapers in the American hinterland, while the London papers say most unkind things about the Yankee conceit which expects to buy pulpit rarities and curios in Europe just as it buys old books and pictures. Can it be that the theological seminaries in the United States no longer supply worthy candidates for high-salaried metropolitan pastorates—that we must import our best ministers as we do our best coats and our best jams and biscuits?

If so, it is sad indeed, and we commend the situation to the instant attention of the tariff makers. Will they leave a struggling industry unprotected forever?

A Scolding to be Utilized.

If the group of suffragists who on Tuesday tried to get and give information at the Aldermanic hearing on the relation between cold storage and high meat prices can recognize a blessing when slightly disguised, they will rejoice, not lament, over the rude and angry words addressed to them by one of the City Fathers. Alderman SCHLOSS is a butcher, what time he is not exercising his official functions, and he seems to have something of the ferocity supposed to be characteristic of members of his cruel trade.

At any rate, when the women approached him, he saw in their presence an intolerable suggestion that men could not competently and completely attend to public affairs. At once he flew into an amusing rage, and proceeded in extremely butcherous language to make remarks about woman's sphere. They were not prettily worded, but their substance was about the same as is the substance of many gentler utterances on the same subject, and their value can perhaps be better estimated when made in crude and simple form than when veiled in speech more suave.

Certainly the episode will be of much use to the suffragists if they exploit it as illustrating the sort of men whose mental superiority women are expected to recognize. Of course, such exploitation will not be quite fair, but neither will it be altogether unfair, especially if the insulted, or at least abused, women call attention to the possibility that something of Alderman SCHLOSS's irritability was due to fear of the effects of investigation upon his own business interests.

THE FOREST COVER.

Its Relation to Floods and Rainfall Shown in Foreign Countries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Willis Moore, Chief of the Federal Weather Bureau, in a report to Congress, declared that forests have no influence on the rainfall. May I state that although forests do not increase the general rainfall, they undoubtedly distribute it? Local conditions are affected by the presence of vegetation, since moisture somehow attracts moisture, just as a damp piece of blotting paper will absorb ink much more readily than a dry one. So well is this fact appreciated abroad that certain localities, such as Helouan, Egypt, preferring a dry climate, forbid the planting of trees and shrubs altogether. Mr. Moore also claims that forests have small control over floods or droughts, but veteran lumbermen are aware that floods do not occur where the hills are covered with the deep vegetable mold that is found in every virgin forest. The ground, being like a sponge, drains off the rain for months after it has fallen. Sixty years ago a writer in a magazine stated that in the Adirondack forest ice could usually be found under the soil, melting as late as the month of July. Mr. Moore also declares that the washing of the soil from the hills is a possible blessing, but why fertile soil is valuable only in valleys and in the mouth of harbors is to me a mystery. Italy's once fertile slopes are now largely barren rocks, and great labor is being expended there in building terraces to hold what soil remains.

While our forest policy is under fire may I remind your readers that Germany is rarely visited by injurious floods? A tour through that wonderful country reveals everywhere long stretches of beautiful compact forests, which yield a revenue larger than any other except that derived from railroads.

To-day our sympathy goes out to France in her hour of disaster, a disaster that certainly warrants the proposition that no country is safe from flood and soil erosion that has not one-quarter of its land under forest cover.

ARTHUR GOADBY.

New York, Jan. 30, 1910.

RUSSIA IN OUR CIVIL WAR.

Believes Visit of Her Fleet an Event of No Significance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the interest of historical accuracy, will you permit me to correct the gentleman who wishes the fiftieth anniversary of the arrival of the Russian fleet celebrated as an event of great importance? This story about the effect of the arrival of the Russians is a moss-grown myth, which originated in a magazine article. Had Russia in 1861 manifested such a disposition to help us, it would have been an event worth celebrating, for England had on the North American station an overpowering fleet, and our navy had been scattered to the ends of the earth, (what there was of it.) But by 1863 the monitors had been invented and built, the wooden navy had been increased by 300 vessels, the very best of their era; the grand army of the Republic had been armed, organized, and started on its victorious career. And the visit of the fleet was mere "buncombe."

The writer was of a shipbuilding family which built several frigates for Russia, and when the Russian fleet came here, many of the officers were entertained by that family. In later years he questioned his elders on the subject mentioned, and they were all disposed to ridicule the idea that the visit had any particular significance. C. S. C.

New York, Jan. 31, 1910.

MODEL FACTORIES.

Plans Needed for Buildings Offering Plenty of Light and Air.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While reading about some architects offering prizes and medals for improved plans for tenement house construction it occurred to me that some such offering might be made for plans for the construction of model factory buildings, particularly in the middle of blocks in this city. Many tenement house dwellers spend a great deal of their time in the factories, where light and air is indispensable. Many buildings are constructed with light on three or four sides, rented for manufacturing purposes at good rentals. No sooner are they occupied than adjoining buildings are constructed with walls close up to the sides of these buildings, then the rear is built up as close as the law will permit, thus taking away most of the necessary light and air. At the same time this process depreciates the value of such property.

The fact is overlooked that factory building construction contributes very materially to good or bad conditions in the factory. It is surprising indeed that some one does not come forward with plans for city factory buildings with courts or sufficient space so arranged to make light and fresh air permanent.

New York, Feb. 1, 1910. JACOB ERLICH.

YOUNG PLAGIARIST'S PRIZE.

Why Did Boy Who Used O. Henry's Story Only Get Second?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see in a recent issue that a New York City high school boy by using one of O. Henry's stories has secured the second prize in a school contest for short stories. I am wondering how it happened that the first prize was not awarded to him. Was it that the judges were unable to recognize the merit of so finished an artist as this writer of delectable fiction so that they passed his work by and gave the preference to the work of a high school boy? Can it be possible that in your wonderful city the school boys are writing stories superior in literary merit to the work of a writer of such wide fame? I can imagine that Mr. Henry will feel some chagrin when the item above referred to reaches his eye. He must consider himself still in the schoolboy class and must think with a smile of how he has deceived the magazines to get his schoolboy stuff accepted and paid for by them. MARK L. BEARDSLEY.

Rutland, Vt., Jan. 28, 1910.

Lordly Waiter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article in to-day's TIMES concerning tips to hotel waiters recalls an incident related to me by a gentleman who took a friend to dinner at a prominent hotel in this city. After paying his bill he left upon the tray 50 cents for the waiter. To his surprise the waiter drew himself up in a lordly manner and refused the money with the remark: "Excuse me, Sir, I think you need the money more than I do."

New York, Jan. 31, 1910. ANTI TIP.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

Calls Attention to Statements of ex-Mayor McClellan's Commission.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I call attention through your columns to certain words in the report of ex-Mayor McClellan's Commission on Teachers' Salaries—words that have been generally overlooked on account of the failure to print the report, which was quite long. There seems to be nothing in the report to injure the feelings of any teacher. Some excuse for the agitation among teachers may be found in the fact that present living conditions weigh heavily on both men and women teachers alike—although, to be sure, this does not excuse attempts to provoke sex antagonism or to boycott teachers for differences of opinion.

It will be remembered that the commission consisted of Messrs. Gustav Schwab, John B. Clark, and C. H. Keep. As to the importance of the question, they say:

Gov. Hughes in his message vetoing the White bill stated that the principles of equalization of salaries, if sound, should apply not only to the teachers of Greater New York, but to teachers in all other cities in the State of New York as well. It is therefore manifest that the question of equalization of salaries is of far reaching importance not only to the teachers but to the citizens and taxpayers of this city and of the whole State.

As to the need of both sexes, the commission says:

"In the general view, the education of children and youths is most effective when there are both men and women." "Wherever the minds of the pupils fall altogether to be brought into touch with the minds of men, there is a loss in education." "Neither sex accomplishes the best results when it works quite alone." "Wherever men are employed at all they should be of such personal quality as to compare well with the women who are associated with them." "The rate of pay which will attract women of high quality does not suffice to attract men of an equally high grade."

Regarding the necessary difference in salary, they say:

"In the general market for labor men command higher wages than women." "Schools depend for their supply of teachers upon the general labor market, and if they pay what that market demands they are forced to give to men more than they give to women of the same grade of ability and attainments." "To men many other occupations are open which are, on the whole, more remunerative and attractive." "The very large proportion of women now employed in the public schools is due to the fact that they have been and can be obtained at a smaller compensation than that paid to the male teachers."

The whole report merits careful study.

EDGAR S. SHUMWAY,
President Male High School Teachers' Association.

New York, Feb. 2, 1910.

WOMAN'S POLITICAL POWER.

Would Surrender a Strong Position by Accepting the Ballot.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is one aspect of the woman suffrage question that, as it seems to me, has received too little attention. It is woman's unique position of detachment toward the Government so long as she has no vote which renders her political activity of immense value to the State. Women's societies are true censors, real tribunes of the people, like those who used to sit at the door of the Roman Senate with a tremendous veto power over the actions of those within. They occupy now a vantage ground in this respect that no body of men can ever hope to reach. Witness the Congressional overturn in 1890, universally attributed to the women.

And this coign of vantage, which makes them now such an invaluable body, politically, in the community, they propose to abandon, for women are intellectually not so different from men that they could remain non-partisan when they were fairly started as voters. What a pity they are so anxious to descend from the chair of the tribune and join the scramble in the forum. ROGER S. TRACY.

New York, Jan. 31, 1910.

Cold Storage and Prices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While there is so much being said through the press in regard to reducing the price of food commodities, would it not be well to strike at the root of the evil, and get through the Legislatures this Winter a bill limiting the cold storage of products to three months, and if not sold at that time to attach a heavy penalty?

This would stir up an awful hornet's nest, but at the same time it would reduce food products 30 to 40 per cent., and instead of old stale stock that will spoil in a few hours, the public would have fresh products and at greatly reduced prices. LYMAN T. GOODRICH.

Owego, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1910.

Policemen for Police Duty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Police Commissioner Baker's statement that he intends to have policemen perform police duty hereafter would restore to his department 400 patrolmen. At present these policemen are detailed about the city in the various departments, filling places for which there are civil service lists in existence.

Why the taxpayers should be compelled to pay $1,400 a year for the purpose of maintaining each of these policemen in a "soft berth" seems to be well answered by Commissioner Baker's announced intention. J. J. L.

New York, Feb. 1, 1910.

THE ARBITERS.

It ain't whut they say in th' Senate,
It ain't whut they say in th' court;
It ain't whut is said by the men at
Their desks makin' up a report;
But th' fellers thet gethers at Todd's store
at night
An' argy on tariff an' whether it's right
So's t' know how t' vote as they git th'
best light,
Them's th' Court y' might call Last
Resort.

It ain't whut they say in th' papers,
Although there's a right smart amount;
It ain't th' Congressional capers
Thet flows a perpetual fount;
But th' fellers thet lean over Hiram
Gregg's fence
An' talks th' thing over fr'm hither to
hence
A-tryin' t' git it all down t' hard sense,
They're a-doin' th' talkin' thet counts.

It ain't whut they say at th' dinners,
When fellers git up with white vests;
Git back t' th' weavers an' spinners
Thet got Work an' Worry for guests;
Th' fellers thet elbow on Bud Higgins's
bench
With thirst fer real knowledge they're
tryin' t' quench,
An' markin' their pauses with hammer
an' wrench,
Th' East's voice is theirs, an' th' West's.

It ain't whut they say in th' lobbies,
It ain't whut they say in th' marts,
It ain't whut they say where th' mob is,
It jeers once or twice an' departs.
But th' fellers thet linger at Jonas Gray's
gate
An' talk over matters of country an'
State,
An' make up their minds—them' th' chaps
pays th' freight,
An' their talk is down close to their
hearts. J. W. FOLEY.

SAYS WASTE CAUSES HIGH PAPER PRICES

John Norris Tells Ohio Publishers Makers' Lax Methods Tax Newspapers $8,000,000 Annually.

$2,000,000 FOR MERE WATER

Says $5 a Ton Is Added for Unnecessary Weight, and $35 a Ton Paper Can Be Made in New York City.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 2.—At the meeting of Associated Ohio Dailies, comprising 124 daily newspapers of Ohio, held to-day in this city, John Norris, Chairman of the Committee on Paper of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, said that if "normal and healthy conditions of open competition should prevail in the paper trade newsprint paper could be delivered in carload lots to every newspaper within a reasonable distance of the paper mills for $35 per ton, or $1.75 per 100 pounds." Publishers, he added, now pay an average of $8 per ton in excess of that figure on 1,000,000 tons per annum, or $8,000,000, as their yearly penalty for the restrictive methods and the ignorance of newsprint papermakers. Users of all kinds of paper in the United States, including book and writing, pay, he asserted, an annual penalty on this score of more than $50,000,000 nearly all of which is a tax on knowledge.

"The American people," Mr. Norris said, "throw away every year material worth $458,000,000 that would make eight times the quantity of paper that the country uses. They throw away 1,000,000 tons of textile material that would make the best quality of paper, 600,000 tons of flax fibre also suitable for the best quality of paper, 3,000,000 tons of old paper that is burned or wasted though suitable for high quality and low quality paper, 12,000,000 cords of lumber suitable for paper material, and 70,000,000 tons of cereal straws fit for medium quality of paper and paper board. All of this waste is due to the ignorance and laxity of our paper makers.

"The sulphite pulp makers pollute our streams with waste liquor that is the most valuable waste material known to industrial chemistry, carrying 1,250,000 tons of solid matter which exceeds in weight the total newsprint output of the country. The highest technical authorities of the United States Government in the matter of paper making say 'Strength is obtained by increasing weight instead of by better preparation of stock. All classes of paper are made needlessly heavy and thick.' 'The quantity of paper now used in this country can readily be reduced 25 per cent. by making from the materials now employed better paper and by using no heavier paper than is required by the service to be performed.'

"That increase in weight adds $6 per ton to the cost of paper to the publisher. The American mills, because of the ignorance of their managers, require 110 pounds of material to make 100 pounds of print paper, while English and German mills use 103 pounds to obtain the same result. Here is a waste of 7 per cent., or $2.10 per ton of paper, which the consumer must pay. Mr. Pinchot says that for every tree that is turned into paper three trees are cut down. In the Maine woods I know of one instance where the choppers cut down six young trees to provide a cushion for dropping a larger tree. They did this to save themselves the bother of digging away the snow, four feet deep, into which the tree would have fallen.

"A paper trade organ gives figures to show that only 69 per cent. of the wood which ultimately reaches the mill is converted into paper. The waste from the wood shavings is burned for fuel. The waste from the sulphite pulp, ground wood, and paper mills is conveniently run into the river. This prodigality costs the consumer $5.21 per ton of paper in addition to the $6 per ton increase in weight due to lack of skill in working materials. The papermakers have gone along for years without any attempt to standardize their methods or their output. Their neglect in this respect adds $4 per ton to the operating cost of many mills and supplements the items of $5.21 per ton and $6 per ton just enumerated."

Mr. Norris said that he had weighed 314 samples from fifty-two newspaper print mills, and found that 39 per cent. were above reasonable limits of weight and that a number of mills brought their paper to the requisite strength by exceeding a fair weight limit. As proof that twenty-nine and thirty pound paper is commercially practicable here Mr. Norris showed seventeen samples weighing less than thirty pounds in basic weight and a score of printed papers from an International Paper Company mill weighing less than thirty pounds to the ream. To a few favored customers, he said, the International Paper Company was delivering paper considerably below thirty-two pounds in weight—some of it was below thirty pounds. He also showed samples from many German and English newspapers all under thirty-two pounds, several below twenty-eight pounds.

Mr. Norris asserted that pulp paper in the course of transit from the mill to the publisher might and did absorb enough moisture to add $2 a ton to the purchase price, and added:

"The bills for weights sent by papermakers to newsprint paper users, amounting to $50,000,000 per annum, thus are not susceptible of accurate verification. I do not know to what extent paper mills in the United States take advantage of this added moisture in billing the weight of paper to publishers, but R. W. Sindall, probably the highest authority in England on paper making, says, referring, I presume, to English mills: 'It is easy to see that a consignment of reeled news containing only 5 per cent. of moisture weighing 94¾ tons at the mill could legitimately be invoiced at 97¾ under normal conditions. The margin is considerable.'"

Mr. Norris went on to say that few American paper manufacturers had been technically trained to apply scientific methods to paper production, and quoted George F. Steele, the Vice President of the American Paper and Pulp Association, as saying: "A good many paper mills are operated and managed by a low-priced employe, who has never had any technical knowledge. There is no business that I know of where the manufacturing details are not worked out closer than in the paper business."

The print papermakers, Mr. Norris charged, had wrongfully represented to the authorities that they were unable to compete with Canadian papermakers," and went on to say:

"Recently I had occasion to study the probable cost of making paper in New York Harbor upon a plan of buying pulps in the open markets of the world and converting them into paper within forty minutes' trucking distance of Park Row. I am satisfied that a fine quality of newsprint paper can be made there and delivered in New York City pressrooms at a price including interest on investment and a liberal allowance for depreciation of $35 per ton, or $1.75 per 100 pounds. The cost of installation would be $6,000 per ton of daily output, and it could earn interest at 6 per cent. upon cost by a profit of $1.15 per ton, whereas the mills located back in the woods with pulp grinding and sulphite auxiliaries cost from $20,000 to $25,000 per ton of daily output and require a profit of $4 per ton to pay interest at 6 per cent. upon cost. The International Paper Company is capitalized at $45,000 per ton of daily output. A mill in New York Harbor could turn over its entire cost in eight months as compared with thirty to thirty-six months required by the other mills to turn over their capital. The International Paper Company requires about forty months to make that turn over. The mills in the woods pay railroad freights on from three and one-half to five tons of raw materials for every ton of finished product that they ship by rail to market—a total of five and one-half tons of railroad freights. A harbor mill would be substantially free of all railroad freight charges except for coal, which it would buy at tidewater prices, saying $1 per ton of paper as compared with other mills.

"The grinding of wood into pulp must be concentrated where cheap wood and ample water power and good water routes to market can be found in combination. Canada seems to offer the best opportunity for these advantages in grinding pulps, while locations in the United States, like New York Harbor, possessing tidewater facilities, offer more attractive inducements for the conversion of pulps into paper than do Canada or any backwoods sites. In other words, the cost of the paper industry, with a production of 1,000 tons per day, may be transferred to New York Harbor."

MISS DRAYTON WEDS WILLIAM PHILLIPS

Only Daughter of J. Coleman Drayton Married to Secretary of American Embassy.

WEDDED IN QUAINT CHURCH

Nuptials Were to Have Been Held in New York City, but Ambassador Reid's Absence Changed Plans.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Miss Caroline Astor Drayton of New York, only daughter of J. Coleman Drayton and granddaughter of the late William Astor, to-day became the wife of William Phillips, Secretary of the American Embassy. The parish church at Rogate, Sussex, one of those quaint edifices so familiar in English villages, was the scene of the wedding ceremony, which was performed at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and witnessed by a large party of relatives and friends. The Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, officiated.

Following the engagement of Mr. Phillips and Miss Drayton it had been planned to have the nuptials solemnized in New York City, where it would have been made a society event of much importance. However, the death of D. O. Mills, father of Mrs. Reid, necessitated the temporary absence from his post of the American Ambassador, and at the time originally set the Secretary was detained here. It was then decided that a quiet ceremony at Rogate, where the bride had lived during several years of her childhood, would be preferable to a further postponement.

The witnesses to the union were Mrs. Phillips, mother of the bridegroom; John C. Phillips, a brother; J. Coleman Drayton, who gave away his daughter; the members of the American Embassy, United States Consul General and Mrs. John L. Griffiths, a few others from the United States and London, and many residents of Rogate. The bride, who was unattended either by bridesmaids or pages, wore a beautiful costume of white satin with a veil of old lace. The single ornament was a rope of pearls, the gift of her father. Mr. Phillips was accompanied by his brother, John. Canon Sheppard was assisted by the Rev. A. H. Simpson, Vicar of Rogate.

Following the ceremony at the church a reception was held at Nyewood House, the home of Capt. T. F. Warren, a friend of the Draytons.

Mr. and Mrs. Phillips will spend their honeymoon at Fawkewood, near Seven Oaks, which Mr. Phillips has taken as a country residence.

Mr. Phillips is 32 years of age and a native of Massachusetts. He was Third Assistant Secretary of State during the Administration of President Roosevelt and outside of his official duties was a member of the famous "tennis Cabinet." He was appointed to his present post on Sept. 25, 1908. His home is in Boston.

MISS REES ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mrs. P. Rees of Brooklyn to Wed Lieut. Brenner.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The engagement is announced of Miss Rees, daughter of Mrs. P. Rees of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Senior Lieutenant Brenner of the German Army

Miss Rees and her mother have been living at the Hotel Adlon, Berlin, since the middle of December. They are leaving Berlin to-night for a visit to Southern Germany.

MRS. STICKNEY ENTERTAINS.

Gives a Dinner and Dance at Her Fifth Avenue Residence.

Mrs. Joseph Stickney entertained yesterday evening with a dinner and dance at her residence, 874 Fifth Avenue. The dinner began at 8 o'clock, and the guests, who numbered forty-five, were seated at three tables adorned with American beauty roses. Other dinners were given before the dance by Miss Daly and Mrs. Gouverneur Jones.

The house was decorated with palms and red roses, and Mrs. Stickney received at the entrance to the ballroom. Dancing began at 10 and was continued until after midnight, when a buffet supper was served. The Hungarian orchestra played throughout the evening.

Among those invited were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. Goadby Loew, Mr. and Mrs. John Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Courtlandt Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. George Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Carley.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Paulding Fosdick, Mr. and Mrs. William Earl Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Z. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Austen Gray, Mr. and Mrs. William Greenough, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Bishop Lamb-ier, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Symes Lehr, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Peters, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. John McCullough, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, Mrs. Richard Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Seaker, Mr. and Mrs. F. Egerton Swift, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander.

Miss Mabel Gerry, Miss Alice Sands, Miss Madeline Knowlton, Miss Isabel May, Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg, Postmaster General Hitchcock, John Barrett, Lord Robert Innes-Ker, Erskine Hewitt, Poebbix Beresham, Moncure Robinson, Lloyd Warren, Alexander S. Webb, Jr., Roderick Terry, Jr., William T. Eldridge, Henry Riley, Mr. de Florez, Townsend Burden, Lawrence Butler, Edward V. Loew, William Hude Neilson, Harry Oelrichs, Charles Sands, Robert Sands, Preston Gibson, Harry Walters, and Charles Wetmore.

Marion V. McKay, Student, to Wed.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Feb. 2.—Marion Vester McKay, son of the late Gordon McKay, took out a license here to-day to marry Miss Ida Florence Mitchell of this city. McKay, who is 23, is a student living in Boston, and met Miss Mitchell when he was at Phillips Andover Academy. She is the daughter of John and Martha Mitchell and also is 23. The couple are to be married this month, it is understood, and are to reside in Seattle.

Lieut. Com. Pearson Weds Miss Norris.

Miss Belle Fay Norris, daughter of Mrs. Walter Norris, and Lieut. Commander Henry Allen Pearson, U. S. N., were married last evening in All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church, at 8:30 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. S. De Lancey Townsend, rector, officiated at the ceremony, which was followed by a dinner and dancing at the Hotel Majestic, West Seventy-second Street.

Miss Marie Palmer Weds E. S. Duval.

The wedding of Miss Marie Stuart Palmer of Lakewood and New York to Edward S. Duval took place yesterday at the residence of Miss Palmer's mother, Mrs. P. D. Hoyt. Father Healy officiated at the ceremony, which was witnessed by Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Stewart, and Mr. Cookran only. Mr. Hoyt gave the bride in marriage. The latter wore a dark blue traveling gown and hat. After their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Duval will make their home in Washington, D. C.

Hotel Stewards Dance To-night.

Many people prominent in hotel circles will be present at the annual reception and ball of the Stewards' Association, which will be held to-night at the Palm Garden, 58 East Fifty-eighth Street. The proceeds of the ball will be devoted to the entertainment and building funds maintained by the association. Several novel surprises are promised.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. John R. Drexel will entertain this evening with a dance at her residence, 1 East Sixty-second Street.

Mrs. Robert McCurdy will give a dance at Sherry's this evening for Miss Rosette Ford, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Ward Ford.

The wedding of Miss Theresa Pierrepont Bicknel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Bicknell, and Frederick C. Zabriskie will take place at Christ Church this afternoon. There will be a reception at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Bicknell, 239 West Seventy-fifth Street.

Mrs. Gorham Bacon will give a luncheon of thirty covers to-day for her débutante daughter, Miss Elizabeth Gorham Bacon. Mrs. Bacon and her daughter will leave to-morrow for Boston, where they will attend the Junior Assembly on Wednesday. Mrs. Bayard Thayer will give a dinner for her niece in Boston on Tuesday.

Mrs. Ridgely Hunt will give a dinner and theatre party this evening for her débutante daughter, Miss Virginia Livingston Hunt.

The Thursday Evening Club will hold its second meeting to-night at Sherry's.

Mrs. Daniel Butterfield will entertain this afternoon at her residence, 618 Fifth Avenue, with a musicale.

Mrs. Christian B. Zabriskie and Miss Zabriskie will pass the remainder of the Winter in California and the Hawaiian Islands.

Mrs. Francis R. Griffin gave a reception yesterday afternoon at her residence on Washington Square. Mrs. Robert Fuller of Springfield and Mrs. Griffin's sister, Miss Mabel Alden Holland, assisted in receiving. Mrs. William Seward, Miss Mary Thomas, and Miss Helen Wright poured tea. There was a dinner after the reception.

The Equal Franchise Society will hold a meeting at the Garden Theatre on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 10, at 4 o'clock. Miss Ethel Arnold will repeat her lecture on "Woman Workers' Need of Suffrage," and Mrs. Mulliner will also speak. William Jay Schieffelin will preside. Tickets may be had from Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Mrs. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. J. Winters Brannan, and from Tyson's or at the Garden Theatre the day of the meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Roe and Miss Burnett of Morristown, N. J., are in town for a few weeks.

Mrs. J. Allen Townsend gave a small dinner last night for her débutante daughter, Miss Viola Townsend.

Mrs. William S. Gray of 39 West Fifty-third Street gave a bridge yesterday afternoon at the St. Regis.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will give a dinner on the evening of Feb. 8.

Mrs. Charles H. Truax will return from Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, to her apartments in the Savoy Hotel on Saturday.

C. M. DICKINSON BRIDEGROOM.

Ex-Minister to Bulgaria Wedded to Miss Alice B. Minard.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Miss Alice Bond Minard and Charles Monroe Dickinson were married this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elias Gerow Minard. The bridegroom is the editor of a Binghamton paper, and for a number of years filled positions in the American foreign service, acting as Consul General in Turkey, Minister to Bulgaria, and diplomatic agent in Bulgaria. It was through his efforts that negotiations for the release of Miss Ellen M. Stone, American missionary, were successfully carried out with Bulgarian originals.

The wedding was a fashionable affair and was attended by guests from Binghamton, New York, Chicago, and Brooklyn. The bride wore ivory satin, cut princess, with a square court train. Her gown was trimmed with rare rose point lace worn by her grandmother at her wedding, and with pearl ornaments. She wore a diamond and pearl pendant brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. W. Adriance of Winchester, Mass., an uncle of Miss Minard. Mrs. G. H. Dickinson was matron of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Julia W. Wheeler of this city and Miss Harriet Virginia Fisher of New York City. Miss Margaret Adriance, cousin of the bride, was flower girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson will go abroad for their honeymoon, and after their return will reside at South Mountain Park, Binghamton.

CLARK—HINTON.

Rufus Guy Hinton of New York and Miss Caroline E. Clark, youngest daughter of William B. Clark of Hartford, will be married on Feb. 5 at the home of the bride's father. Only relatives and a few intimate friends will be present at the ceremony, which will be followed by a reception. Mr. and Mrs. Hinton will live in New York.

DIPPEL MAY BE TRANSFERRED.

Metropolitan Director Says He Will Not Go to Chicago Next Season.

It was stated yesterday by a person in a position to know the facts that the contract of Andreas Dippel as administrative director of the Metropolitan Opera House expired next October, and that it is the intention of the Board of Directors of that institution to transfer him to the Chicago Opera Company at that time.

When questioned about this last night Mr. Dippel said: "I do not think the Directors of the Metropolitan intend to ask me to go to Chicago. In any case I shall not go. That is not because I do not like Chicago, but because I should prefer to stay here. As is well known, the Chicago company was arranged through me, but Mr. Campanini, the conductor, will take charge of the direction of the company. My contract with the Metropolitan Opera House does not expire until the end of next season, and not in October."

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company occurs on Feb. 15, and on that date this question among others will be discussed. It is determined by those in authority that expenses shall be reduced next season. The road tours of the company, which it is said were instigated to fight Oscar Hammerstein, have not been in any sense profitable, and they may be abandoned in a large measure.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A special clergymen's matinee will be given at the Comedy Theatre this afternoon, when a number of ministers will witness a performance of "The Watcher."

Mabel Barrison and Harry Conor, who ended their season in "The Blue Mouse" last week, will soon appear together in an adaptation of a German farce, to be called "Lulu's Husbands."

The American Academy of Dramatic Arts will produce at the Criterion Theatre on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 10, "The Eye of the Needle," a new play by Henry Kirk, and "The Last Visit," a one-act piece by Hermann Sudermann.

John Mason in Ernest Poole's play, "None So Blind," will make his first appearance at the Hackett Theater to-night.

Henry B. Harris announces the engagement of John Slavin as the principal comedian in "A Skylark," Mr. Harris's first musical production. Rehearsals of the piece will begin at the Hudson Theatre Monday morning.

Haddon Chambers, the English playwright, is writing a musical comedy for production in America by Charles Dillingham. It is to be called "The Best Girl," and the score will be by John L. Golden.

Liebler & Co. announce the engagement of Edward Abeles for the role of Bob Van Duser with Chrystal Herne in "Miss Philura." Miss Herne's season will begin at the Studebaker Theatre, Chicago, next Monday.

A feature of the Actors' Fund Fair, to be held next May, will be a collection of paintings and drawings by about sixty well-known artists and illustrators, all on the same theme—an actress having her slippers tied by a man. All of the pictures will be sold at auction at the close of the fair, on May 14. Albert Sterner, W. D. Stevens, and H. S. Watson compose the committee in charge of this exhibit.

MUSIC NOTES.

"Don Pasquale" was repeated at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, with a cast which included Mme. de Pasquali and Messrs. Scotti, Bonci, and Pini-Corsi. Mr. Tango conducted.

At the Manhattan "Thais" was the bill which was sung before a very large audience by Miss Garden and Messrs. Renaud and Lucas. Mr. de la Fuente conducted.

Miss Maud Allan danced the same programme yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall that she had given the previous Saturday afternoon in the same place, and which included "The Vision of Salome," the "Peer Gynt" suite, Strauss's "Blue Danube Waltzes," Mendelssohn's "Spring Song," and numbers by Bach. She was assisted by the Russian Symphony Orchestra.

"MADAME X" OPENS SALTY FLOODGATE

French Melodrama, with Dorothy Donnelly's Fine Lead, Has Audience in Tears.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT SUPERB

For Emotional Sincerity Young Actor Could Not Be Excelled—Others in the Cast.

MADAME X, a drama, in prologue and three acts, by Alexandre Bisson, adapted by John N. Raphael, American version edited by William Henry Wright. New Amsterdam Theatre.

Rose	Christine Blessing
Dr. Chesnel	L. Rogers Lytton
Louis Floriot	Robert Drouet
Jacqueline	Dorothy Donnelly
Noel	Robert Paton Gibbs
Laroque	Malcolm Williams
Victor	Harry C. Bradley
Perissard	W. H. Denny
Merival	Charles E. Verner
Marie	Deirdre Doyle
Helene	Cecil Kern
Raymond Floriot	William Elliott
Clerk of Court	Frank Wright
President of Court	Charles C. Brandt
Fontaine	B. S. Higgins
Valmorin	John McKee
An Usher of the Assize Court	Walter F. Tuley
Foreman of the Jury	Floyd K. Brown

What is the fascination about the morbidly melodramatic, or the melodramatically morbid? For you can put it either way. Madame X. is both. And people will rush to see it. Nor can you blame them, human nature being what it is, and most people being human, though some of us might prefer to take our pleasures with a few less tears. However, as women often say, everybody needs a good cry once in a while. And everybody may find it at Madame X. But they'd better take their overshoes along.

Paris had Madame X. and then it had its flood. Maybe there's a connection between the two. So it might be well to prepare for the worst. With tears flowing as freely as they did at the New Amsterdam last night gondolas may soon be at a premium in Forty-second Street. Never was there such a snivelling. Even the men got the habit, and were asking for their handkerchiefs back before the final curtain fell.

There is an old story about the German gentleman who remarked with pride that his sister was an actress, and, he said further, "she played her part so natural dot dose tears of der ordinance ran down and drowned der orshester." The orchestra at the New Amsterdam, by way of precaution, had better buy some mackintoshes.

Now let it be freely confessed that the seemingly flippant mood is really the natural reflex action of a state of harrowed nerves. For this play of Alexander Bisson's certainly has power to move. At bottom its strength comes from a primal instinct, the love of parent for child, and the theme has been dexterously woven into the fabric of the piece. It is melodrama, to be sure, with plenty of melodramatic license, with the long arm of coincidence about twice its normal length, in fact, and with introductory episodes that would destroy illusion for even the least sophisticated of playgoers. Nevertheless, when it gets going it goes hard, as the saying is, and there is no let up to the end. There is an initial difficulty that requires skill and powerful acting to finally overcome. Nowadays, when you see the words "prologue and a lapse of twenty years" it generally looks dubious for the playwright at the outset. But M. Bisson overcomes a little thing like that. His theme is rather commonplace, and much of his matter trite, but he has arranged several scenes of great theatrical effectiveness, and a final act that piles agony on agony.

Briefly, as most people must know by now, the story deals with a M. Louis Floriot, whose wife has left him for another man. Absent two years, her lover dead, she now returns to beg forgiveness and to learn that her little son has been near death's door. She pleads to be allowed to see him, the husband is deaf to her entreaties and turns her out into the streets. So much for the prologue.

When she is next seen, in company with a rascally adventurer, she is a drug fiend, an ether inebriate, a wretched, broken creature. At some moment she has let fall a hint of her earlier position, and her companion, conniving with a pair of confidence men, determines to blackmail the husband. The struggle to prevent him from carrying out this design she kills him, is arrested and brought to trial. There her husband, now the President of a French court, and on the bench by invitation of his colleagues, to hear his son make a maiden speech in criminal defense, sees the woman, and gradually comes to know her, while the boy, still ignorant of his relationship with the prisoner, delivers an impassioned address in her behalf. She is acquitted, the son finally learns who she is, and she dies while he rushes to bring in his father for a last word of farewell.

The climax of tears is reached as the boy sinks weeping beside his mother's prostrate form.

There are several tender little scenes, one in which the wretched outcast, telling her fortune at cards, sees another woman about to commit the same folly as her own, and tries to dissuade her from it. Also there are various episodes of comic relief of rather an awkward kind, but at least of some use in lightening the otherwise grim tale. And there is the force of contrast and of irony, notably in the scene toward the end in which the son, still ignorant of the exact situation in which he has placed the woman for the chance she has given him to make a name for himself. Also, there is the fragment of a love story.

There can be no doubt that with actors of less skill and power than appeared last night the play would seem far more cheap and tawdry, but in its main parts it is played with so much sincerity and emotion that it ultimately produces a remarkable effect. Nothing in Miss Dorothy Donnelly's career heretofore has conveyed a suggestion of the ability which she reveals in this play, and, though the role of the erring wife is rich with opportunities—almost actor-proof, in fact—there are dangerous places now and then where the actress's discretion count for much. Sometimes laughter and tears lie perilously close together, but Miss Donnelly safely skirts the one, and brings about the other. Her make-up as the bedraggled outcast is superb, and in innumerable little ways she conveys the impression of mental and physical fatigue and, worse, the loss of the natural faculties, the slow, certain, hideous undermining of the woman's constitution by misery and drugs and drink, bringing at the end, as well, a touch of beautiful tenderness and mother's pride to complete the complex picture.

There is no young actor on the American stage to-day—in fact, it is doubtful if there is one on the English speaking stage—who could equal Mr. William Elliott's performance of the son, with its beautiful show of impassioned oratory in the trial scene, with its tremendous effect of emotional sincerity and earnestness. Playing elsewhere in a key of natural boyishness—youthful, fresh, and buoyant—he approaches with perfect and sure art these difficult scenes, when not to cry from the very soul—or seem to—would be fatal to effect. A young man in tears is not often a successful experiment on the stage, but this actor has such a gift of tense and true emotion that his appeal cannot be resisted. It was with difficulty, in fact, that the audience could be stilled at the end of his speech to the jury so that the play might go on to the end.

To these two chief honors fell, but there were several other excellent performances, notably a very well played bit by Mr. Harry Bradley, who passed very skilfully from the scene of quiet comedy to a little passage of genuine and moving sentiment. Mr. Robert Drouet was vigorous and dignified, Mr. Robert Paton Gibbs was earnest and pleasing, and Mr. W. H. Denny handled the comedy relief with good effect. The others were equal to their tasks.

Central Americans Discuss Peace.

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 2.—The second Central American Peace Conference was inaugurated here to-day. Among the delegates was Manuel Perez Romero, representing Nicaragua.

"CHANTECLER" POSTPONED.

This Time Until Saturday—Rostand Feels "Mortal Melancholy."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Diametrically contradictory statements appeared in the Paris papers to-day regarding the dress rehearsal and première of "Chantecler." It became clear finally that the production had again been postponed, this time until next Saturday, on account of the defective working of the electric lighting system in the theatre.

Rostand and the managers of the Porte St. Martin Theatre assured me that it was with "mortal melancholy in their souls" that they found it necessary to disappoint the public again, but they regard perfect electric lighting as "essential to the perfect rendering of the piece, as much so even as Guitry's ponderous tail feathers."

Ian Robertson May Play Here Next Fall

Ian Robertson, a brother of Forbes-Robertson, will probably come to America next Fall with his English company to present "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" in the smaller cities of the United States which will not be visited by the company now playing at Maxine Elliott's Theatre. Ian Robertson is now playing the Jerome piece on a tour of the English provinces. He is said to resemble Forbes-Robertson so closely that they can scarcely be told apart on the stage.

Mme. Mazarin Has Recovered.

Mme. Mazarin, who fainted on the stage in view of the audience while she was taking a curtain call after the performance of "Elektra" Tuesday evening, had completely recovered yesterday and will sing the music drama in Philadelphia on Saturday evening. Mr. Hammerstein cabled Richard Strauss of the reception which the work had received on Tuesday night, and yesterday he received a cablegram from the composer which read: "I am deeply touched. Receive my heartfelt congratulations."

As a result of this performance Mr. Hammerstein yesterday engaged Mr. de la Fuente for four more seasons.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL W. WALSH, Superintendent for Haywood Brothers, chair manufacturers, died at his home, 400 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He was 51 years old, and a native of Manhattan. His wife, a daughter, and a son survive him.

Mrs. MARY W. ALLEN, widow of the late Dr. Jerome Allen, founder and dean of the School of Pedagogy of the University of the City of New York, died yesterday at her home, 305 Decatur Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Petersfield, England, in 1833. For a number of years she was a member of the Board of Managers of the Prospect Heights Hospital.

MICHAEL LEVY, a member of the firm of May, Levy & May, wholesale meat dealers in Brooklyn, died on Tuesday at his home, 95 Division Avenue, that borough. He was 67 years old, and a native of Alsace-Lorraine. He was formely President of the Congregation of Beth-El, and was a Director of the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

Miss LILLIAN STAINSBY, daughter of the late William Stainsby of Newark, N. J., and step-in-law of Gov. John Franklin Fort of New Jersey, died yesterday in St. Barnabas Hospital, that city. Her sister, Mrs. Fort, and a brother, William C. Stainsby, survive her.

JOSEPH W. FERGUSON, one of the "First Defenders" of the civil war, died Tuesday night in Newark, N. J., from diabetes. He was 66 years old. He was a member of Company A, First Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. Mr. Ferguson was a member of many Newark organizations, social, fraternal, and financial.

ROBERT H. SHEARER, one of the wealthiest and best known merchants in the Mohawk Valley, died at his home in Fort Plain, N. Y., yesterday at the age of 83. For many years he was Director of Fort Plain National Bank, and had been President of the institution for the last ten years. He left $250,000.

Dr. CAESAR BORJA, Minister of Finance of Equador, South America, died at Guayaquil on Tuesday. He was formerly Equador's Secretary of Foreign Affairs. He also served as Senator and Parliamentary Deputy. He was a physician, and had written considerable verse. His death followed a succession of operations. He was 58 years old.

The Rev. JOHN MONROE ROCKWOOD, the oldest alumnus of Dartmouth College, died at his home in Bellingham, Mass., on Monday, aged 91. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1837. When the Rev. Dr. Samuel Francis Smith, who wrote "My Country 'Tis of Thee," was a young clergyman, Rockwood was the first child he baptized.

DARIUS ALLSON SEACOR, one of the oldest residents of New Rochelle, N. Y., died at his home, 234 Cedar Road, in that city, on Monday of old age. He was 72 years old, and was descended from one of the original Huguenot settlers. The founder of the family was Ambrose Sigard, who fled from La Rochelle, France, in 1688 and settled in New Rochelle. He was greatly interested in local history, and in his youth found the sites of several old Indian villages. Two years ago he discovered the whereabouts of the body of Leonard Lispenard, which was buried in Mount Etna two centuries ago. He restored the body to the Lispenard family, and it is now buried in this city. Mr. Seacor is survived by a widow, three sons, and a daughter.

JOSEPH P. ALEXANDER, formerly prominent as a real estate operator and builder, died on Monday at his home, 148 West 120th Street, aged 60 years. He was the son of the late Morris Alexander, also a real estate dealer here. He left a widow, two daughters, and a son.

The Rev. J. EVERETT JOHNSON, for thirty years rector of Calvary Episcopal Church in Syracuse, N. Y., died there yesterday, aged 81 years. Five years ago he retired from the ministry. He will be buried at Sheldon, Vt.

S. M. OWENS, editor of an agricultural paper and twice Populist candidate for Governor, died at his home in Minneapolis yesterday. Mr. Owen had been in ill-health for several years.

LEVI WITHEE, millionaire lumber man and Republican party leader, died in La Crosse, Wis., yesterday, aged 75.

Funeral services for the Rev. RICHARD LEWIS HOWELL, son of A. Allen Howell of Wheeling, West Va., and nephew of the late Admiral Howell, were held yesterday afternoon in his apartment in the Aberdeen Hotel, Thirty-second Street and Fifth Avenue. Mr. Howell had had no definite church connection for the last two years. He was graduated from the College of West Virginia, and was an alumnus of the Philadelphia Divinity School. At different times he held pastorates in Philadelphia, Washington, and in Ohio. The body was shipped to Wheeling for interment, and was accompanied by the widow and two daughters.

The Rev. GEORGE D. SILLIMAN, S. T. D., rector of St. John's Church, Stockport-on-Hudson, died Tuesday at Green Cave Springs, Fla., where he had gone to avoid the Winter of New York.

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FROHMAN'S LONDON ACTORS TO PLAY HERE

His Repertoire Theatre Company to be Seen at Empire After London Appearance.

NEW ENGLISH PLAYS READY

Barrie, Shaw, Maugham, and Chambers Among Playwrights—Theatre to Start on Frohman's Arrival in London.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The company that Charles Frohman is organizing for his Repertoire Theatre here is to be seen in America almost immediately after its appearance in London. Although no statement to that effect has been made by Mr. Frohman's London manager, it is known that the contracts being signed in Mr. Lestocq's office all include a clause calling for the appearance of the actors in America. It is probable that New York will see the repertoire company not much later than London does.

This means that next Winter the Empire Theatre in New York will be given over to a series of plays written by Mr. Frohman's band of playwrights that includes J. M. Barrie, Bernard Shaw, W. Somerset Maugham, Haddon Chambers, and John Galsworthy. Granville Barker, who went to America two wears ago to discuss the directorship of The New Theatre in New York, will be the director of Mr. Frohman's company. The English company in New York, it is expected, will be augmented by selections from Mr. Frohman's American players.

According to Mr. Lestocq, at least three-fifths of the new plays have been completed and are put away in the strong box at the Duke of York's Theatre. Maugham, Shaw, Chambers, and Galsworthy are ready with the plays they promised a year ago. The final arrangements only await Mr. Frohman's arrival in London, which will be some time this month. The Repertoire Theatre will be started immediately after he gets here.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 *Bryant.*

Born.

HEYDE.—Jan. 28, Danbury, Conn., to Mr. and Mrs. Julius Heyde, a son.

Married.

PHILLIPS—DRAYTON.—On Feb. 2, 1910, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Rogate, England, Caroline, daughter of J. Coleman Drayton of New York, to William Phillips of Boston.

POPPER—ISAACS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1910, at 110 East 73d St., by the Rev. Dr. F. de Sola Mendes, Alice M., daughter of the late Myer S. Isaacs to William C. Popper.

RAYNOR—STEWART.—On Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1910, in Rochester, N. Y., at the home of the bride's uncle, Chas. F. Goodwin, Carol A. Stewart to Samuel Raynor.

DUBIN—DAVID.—Jan. 25, Martha B. David to A. M. Dubin.

HADLEY—MORE.—Jan. 26, Anna G. More to Capt. George Hadley.

LEWIS—COHEN.—Feb. 1, Lillie Cohen to Fred Lewis.

Connecticut.

DURKIN—DUNN.—Jan. 28, Danbury, Mary E. Dunn to John F. Durkin.

New Jersey.

LINDE—IRVEY.—Jan. 31.—Morristown, Jane Irvey to William Linde.

MILLER—SHIPPS.—Jan. 29, Belvidere, Stella Shipps to Eugene Miller.

NORWIG—DECKER.—Jan. 31, Elizabeth, Amelia Decker to Henry G. Norwig.

REUTER—ROBERTS.—Jan. 30, Elizabeth, Margaret Roberts to John Reuter.

New York State.

COSTELLO—MINNERLY.—Jan. 27, Tarrytown, Florence B. Minnerly to Thomas M. Costello.

SPICKERS—HUTCHINS.—Jan. 29, Yonkers, Rood Hutchins to William Spickers.

Died.

ABELE.—Chris, after short illness, in his 60th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 456 West 50th St., Saturday evening, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock. Interment strictly private.

AVERELL.—Mrs. James G. Averell, in the 87th year of her age, at the house of her son-in-law, George Crawford Clark, No. 1,027 Fifth Av. Funeral at Ogdensburg, N. Y., Friday, Feb. 4, at 2:30 P. M.

COMPTON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Feb. 1, at Washington, D. C., Dr. William Penn, son of the late Barnes Compton of Maryland.

DRAKE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1910, Benjamin, son of the late Joseph Drake and Susan Ann Drake, in the 77th year of his age, at his late residence, 137 West 80th St. Funeral private.

GORMAN.—On Wednesday, Feb. 2, 1910, Anna K., beloved wife of Edward Gorman. Funeral services will take place at her late residence, 123 Sedgewick Av., Kingsbridge, Bronx, on Friday, Feb. 4, 2 P. M. Interment, Woodlawn.

HOWELL.—The Rev. Richard Lewis, at the Aberdeen Hotel, New York City, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1910. Interment Wheeling, West Va. Philadelphia and Baltimore papers please copy.

McALPINE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1910, Belden R. McAlpine, in the 91st year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 1 West 72d St., on Thursday, Feb. 3, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

McCARTHY.—Feb. 2, at the home of her relatives in Oswego, N. Y., Julia McCarthy, faithful and beloved servant for over forty years in the home of the late William H. S. Wood of this city.

MORGAN.—Feb. 2, Julia Morgan. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., CAMPBELL BUILDING, Friday afternoon, 1:30.

NUNEZ.—On Feb. 2, 1910, at 64 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, Elizabeth Nunez. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Thursday evening, Feb. 3, at 8 o'clock. Funeral private.

OARE.—On Feb. 2, 1910, Annie S. Oare, beloved wife of Joseph T. Oare. Funeral services from her late residence, 386 Quincy St., Thursday, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

PAZELT.—Feb. 1, Joseph Pazelt. Service at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d St., (CAMPBELL BUILDING,) Thursday, 8 P. M.

PROAL.—Julia E., widow of Capt. Augustus Proal and John D. Littell, East Orange, N. J., Feb. 2, 1910, aged 84 years. Services Friday, 10 A. M., at 46 East Park Street. Interment at Moravian Cemetery, Carriages at Brick Church on arrival of 9:07 train from New York, D., L. & W. R. R.

SAMUELS.—Entered into rest on Jan. 31, 1910, at her home, 194 Clinton St., Brooklyn, Harriet Alice Steele, wife of the late Capt. S. Samuels. Funeral private.

SILLIMAN.—On Feb. 1, 1910, at Green Cove Spring, Fla., the Rev. Geo. D. Silliman, S. T. D., rector of St. John's Church, Stockport-on-Hudson, N. Y. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SLAWSON.—Suddenly, on Jan. 31, Josephine Spencer, wife of George L. Slawson, and daughter of Charles F. Spencer of Waverly, N. Y. Funeral services will be held at her late residence at Greenwich, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 3, on arrival of train leaving New York (Grand Central Station) at 2 P. M.

TOWNSEND.—On Wednesday, Feb. 2, in her 79th year, Elizabeth Avery, widow of John Pomeroy Townsend. Funeral services at her late residence, 58 East 54th St., on Friday, Feb. 4, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

VIETOR.—In appreciation of their late colleague, George Frederick Vietor, the President and Directors of the Merchants' Protective Association have entered this minute upon their records:

One of the founders of this Association, a Director since its organization, and a public-spirited supporter of the community of interest movement among merchants, Mr. Vietor was endeared to us by a genial disposition, broad views, high sense of honor, and splendid business capacity. His loss is not ours alone, but that of the whole mercantile community. We wish by this resolution to assure those most deeply affected by his loss of our sympathy in their great sorrow.

New York, Feb. 1, 1910.
By order of the board.
EDWARD D. PAGE, President.
GEORGE M. GRAY, Secretary.

Died.

WENDELL.—Suddenly, at his residence, 126 East Thirty-fifth Street, Monday evening, Jan. 31, 1910, Gordon Wendell, son of Jacob Wendell, deceased, and Mary Bertodi Wendell. Funeral from his residence on Thursday, Feb. 3, 9:30 A. M.

BERNARD.—Marie, 323 East 30th St., Feb. 1, aged 43. Funeral to-day.

CAGNEY.—Daniel, 2,120 Prospect Av., Bronx, Jan. 31. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

CHARTERS.—Emily A., 421 East 140th St., Jan. 31.

COSTELLO.—Thomas, 2,844 Valentine Av., Bronx, Feb. 1. Funeral to day, 10 A. M.

DALY.—Charles J., 405 3d Av., Jan. 31. Funeral to-day, 9:30 A. M.

DAVISON.—Charles S., 1,776 Washington Av., Bronx, Feb. 1, aged 59.

DEWDNEY.—Harry L., 427 Park Av., Feb. 1. Funeral to-day, 10:30 A. M.

EHLERT.—Ludwig, Feb. 1. Funeral 5th Av. and 132d St. to-day, 2 P. M.

FINN.—Mary E., Flower Hospital, Jan. 31, aged 29.

FRISTENSKY.—Mary A., 221 East 96th St., Jan. 31, aged 23. Funeral to-day.

GRAY.—Thomas, 1,970 3d Av., Feb. 1. Funeral to-day, 2 P. M.

HEISE.—George, 400 East 26th St., Feb.

KEOGH WINS POOL TITLE FROM HUESTON

Challenger Maintains the Lead Throughout Three Nights' Competition.

WINNER'S GAME AGAIN SLOW

But He Makes Telling Shots—Hueston to Challenge for Return Match—His Play Slightly Off.

Jerome R. Keogh of Rochester, once before champion professional pool player of the world and thrice the unsuccessful challenger for the title, carried off the honors and the title last night in the concert hall of the New York Theatre, when he defeated Thomas A. Hueston of St. Louis in a 600-point match by the score of 600 to 545.

The victory was a more or less popular one, although certainly it was not greeted with the warmth that the new champion's machine-like and precise play deserved. Keogh had very much tried the patience of the spectators with his frequent and lengthy debates with himself as to how to make almost every shot. And his playing lacked the fire and dash of the dethroned champion, albeit it was the more successful. Therefore, the crowd did not take as kindly to Keogh's victory as might otherwise have been the case.

Hueston announced that, after the usual wait of five days to permit others who intended or desired to challenge the new champion to file their challenges, he, too, would make a formal challenge for a return match with Keogh, this match to be played at as early a date as possible. Hueston said that he felt that he had not done himself justice in this match which has just been concluded, and is playing has been considerably below the par he has himself set.

Hueston had the choice last night of breaking or leaving it to his opponent to break, and he chose to do it himself. He did it so well that Keogh had very little to shoot at and fell down on what there was. Thereupon, in a series of deft and delicate strokes, Heuston ran them all off, cutting Keogh's lead down to 27 balls. The St. Louis man again broke them so neatly that the challenger was driven to make a safety. Hueston, however, managed to find one ball easy before he fell victim to an involved side-pocket combination, and Keogh ran off the rest, so that Hueston had regained but two balls in the first two frames.

Keogh broke in the third frame and Hueston made his second fine combination-kiss shot of the evening. But he sewed himself up very tightly and had to fall back on a safety as did Keogh a minute later. But the challenger's aim was not good at that moment and he left the balls so that Hueston got seven of them before he missed. Then Keogh missed the easiest kind of a shot and Hueston ran seven more, Keogh getting the last.

Carelessness on Hueston's part—and his whole evening's play until the final frames was marred by this same carelessness—gave his opponent thirteen balls in the fourth frame, boosting Keogh's lead to 39. From that time on Hueston was but, seldom able to hold the challenger. He would complete the most difficult shots in sterling fashion, and then fall down on the simplest, whereas there was a cold-blooded method in Keogh's work that netted results without appearing to risk anything. If to any one feature of play can be ascribed Keogh's ultimate victory it was to his superiority over Hueston in breaking and analyzing Hueston's breaks.

The crowd was again very large, and every seat in the hall was taken long before the hour set for play to commence. All of these spectators, including among them many women, remained until the final frame, despite the fact that as early as the fifteenth inning Keogh had gained a lead that seemed impossible of being overcome.

The score:

Keogh—410, 0 14 1 13 9 12 6 9 12 13 0 2 15 0 15 0 15 3 4 14 2 4 1 10 15 1—600. Average, 7 14-25.

Hueston—368, 15 1 14 1 6 3 8 5 3 1 15 12 0 15 0 15 0 11 11 1 13 11 13 5 0 0—546. Average, 7 3-25.

WILLIE HOPPE IN THE LEAD.

Wins First Block of 1,500-Point Billiard Match with Morningstar.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 2.—The first night's play in the 1,500-point billiard match between Willie Hoppe and Ora Morningstar resulted to-night in victory for Hoppe, he running out the prescribed 500 in his twenty-first inning, while Morningstar had but 312 points. The match is for a purse of $1,000, and the gate receipts. The night's play was filled with brilliant shots. For the first time in the history of Pittsburg billiards many women watched the game.

Hoppe won the bank but did not start brilliantly, Morningstar taking the lead in the second inning with a run of 79. It was not until the ninth inning that Hoppe got in stride, and then he passed Morningstar with a brilliant run of 105 points, which included some rather difficult shots. Morningstar played steady billiards, and kept close to Hoppe until the twentieth inning, when Hoppe made a run of 126 points, which put him far in the lead, and at the same time on his miss he left the balls so that Morningstar could not make a shot. Morningstar left a hard shot for Hoppe also, but the younger man executed it cleverly, gathered the balls, and clicked off the 49 points needed to make his 500 points, leaving the balls in good position to continue his run to-morrow evening. Score:

Hoppe—11 1 4 12 22 11 2 18 105 5 25 2 21 53 1 34 0 1 0 126 49. Total—500. Average, 23 17-21; high run, 126.

Morningstar—9 79 15 0 5 2 0 15 66 4 34 19 0 8 7 30 13 0 0 0—312; average, 15 3-5; high run, 79.

CLINE FAR IN FRONT.

Philadelphian Leads Demarest 205 Points in Title Match.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Harry P. Cline of Philadelphia again defeated Champion Calvin Demarest in their series for the 18.2 billiard championship, winning the second block, played to-night at Orchestra Hall, 500 to 452. This gain of 48 points added to his 157 lead from the first night's play gives the Quaker City expert a lead of 205 points on the match, leaving him 500 points to make to-morrow night, while Demarest has to count 705.

Demarest showed fine form at the outset, running 147 in his eighth inning by one of the fastest exhibitions even seen in a championship match. He made his last sixty-two points in six minutes, and ended his run by playing too hurriedly after he had lost his nursing position. Cline could not accomplish much in the earlier stages, and Demarest's long run put him within twenty points of his opponent.

As on the previous night, Demarest was unable to follow up his advantage, while the Philadelphian going steadily made runs of 37, 77, 64, and 40, and soon regained much of his lost ground. Nearing the finish Cline had a bad slump, getting five misses in six attempts, but he got the balls tamed in his twenty-ninth essay and clicked off 122. The scores:

Cline—5 1 26 3 0 10 5 4 0 2 0 37 77 2 6 0 14 64 2 0 40 4 0 0 2 0 0 0 122 75. Total, 500. Average, 16 20-30. High runs, 122, 77, and 74 unfinished.

Demarest—1 1 38 0 0 2 2 147 4 5 0 17 1 48 11 2 14 18 1 0 7 0 37 45 3 18 3 23 4. Total, 452. Average, 15 17 29. High runs—147, 48, 45.

Edwards Wins Pool Match.

C. Edwards (100) defeated D. Williams (80) in the amateur handicap pool tournament last night at the Broadway Billiard Academy by the score of 100 to 62. Each contestant had a high run of 22. Edwards making one scratch and Williams three. To-night R. Vincent (100) will opposed Edwards, (100.)

Leidig Beaten In Billiard Match.

In the 18.2 amateur handicap billiard tournament in progress at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, W. St. John (260) outpointed C. Leidig (235) by the score of 260 to 192. St. John had a high run of 28, with an average of 7 8-35. Leidig's best tally was 22, with an average of 5 17-35. To-night C. E. White (275) and C. Leidig (235) will meet in the final game.

Buying one of our overcoats now is like putting money in the safe for next winter.

Only better.

You have the use of the saving this winter.

For all our overcoats are marked down—substantially.

$15, $20, and $25 include the great majority, with lots of lucky strikes at $30 and $40.

Youths' overcoats all included.

Seven is the lucky number—7 and 7½.

The shoe sale is strongest to-day in those sizes, and widths A and B.

$5 values mostly.

$3.

Mostly black calf and patent leather, laced and Oxfords.

Have you seen our "Star" neglige shirts for the coming Spring?

They're daisies.

Semi stiff bosoms of French pique are one of the "Star" novelties.

Named for French cities.

Mentone, Cannes, Calais, Vendome, St. Germain, Orleans.

Remember us when you see "Arrow" collars advertised.

They're all here as fast as they come out.

Two for 25 cents.

Fresh from France—Hats of velour.

Five colors—sage, black, gris, tabac, boulevard.

Our $1.50 "Special" walking glove not only looks like more money, but wears like more money.

We're glad to have it put alongside any $2 glove.

Genuine tan cape, made in England.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores,

at Warren st. at 43th st. at 34th st.

AUTO DEALERS MEET.

Licensed Men Name Directors for New Association Being Formed.

Some of the dealers interested in the movement to organize the proposed Licensed Automobile Dealers' Association of New York held a meeting at the Automobile Club of America yesterday and heard the reports of the committee appointed to name a Board of Directors. A report of the Committee on Organization was also read and accepted by a unanimous vote. The Board of Directors nominated by the committee was as follows: Carl H. Page, Chalmers-Detroit; John T. Cutting, Oldsmobile; Harry Fisdick, Lancia; R. D. Garden, Pierce-Arrow; M. J. Budlong, Packard; James Joyce, Alco; G. W. Bennett, White; C. P. Skinner, Mitchell; John F. Plummer, Locomobile, and Sidney D. Bowman, Apperson and Marmon.

The dealers adjourned after this report was accepted, and will meet next week to elect officers and complete the organization.

NEW JERSEY AND AUTOS.

Non-Residents Not Likely to Escape Paying Touring License.

TRENTON, Feb. 2.—It is said that the automobilists who would like to tour in New Jersey without the payment of the $1 license tax for ten days' stay in the State will be disappointed by the Legislature. The legislators have been sounded by non-resident autoists, but there is no disposition on the part of most of the legislators to pass the Edge bill.

The statements that other States recognise New Jersey licenses and there should be reciprocity by this State are met with the argument that New Jersey has 3,000 miles of improved roads, costing about $10,000,000, and if the citizens owning these roads have to pay a license for touring over them, certainly non-residents should pay the $1 license willingly for the privilege of driving over improved roads which must be maintained.

Novel Events in Company F Games.

Another treat is promised the followers of track athletics in this city when the annual games and reception of Company F of the Twenty-second Regiment take place in the Armory to-morrow night. Aside from the fact that some of the best athletes in the city hold membership in Company F, including Harry Gissing, McDowell, Lorz and B. Mann, there are several events on the programme which will offer the opportunity for a good laugh. Last year a Salome race and a Merry Widow race, in which the athletes wore big picture hats and tried what might be called a waltz run down the Armory floor, offered amusement for the spectators. This season the same idea will be carried out with a few extra frills to add to the humor of the situation.

Champions for I.-A. A. C. Games.

More than 200 entries have been received for the various events of the Irish-American Athletic Club games which will be held at Madison Square Garden next Saturday night, most of which are from champions, and practically every athlete of prominence will compete. Four special events are scheduled for prizes, one a four-mile run for a prize valued at $100, in which George Bonhag will be opposed by the best distance men in the country.

Mohegans Win at Basket Ball.

The Mohegan basket ball team of the Young Men's Hebrew Association won an easy victory over the St. Thomas Aquinas reserves last night on the latter's court, 177th Street and Grant Avenue, by the score of 55 to 14.

MILITARY LEAGUE TO FIGHT SHEPPARD

Retains Lieut. Col. Luscomb to Press Charges Against Suspended Athlete.

THREAT OF AN INJUNCTION

Irish-American Athletic Club's Appeal to A. A. U. Likely to Fail—To Hold Meeting To-day.

That the Military Athletic League is preparing to make a determined stand in the Melvin W. Sheppard case, and, if possible, bar the famous runner from the ranks of amateurs, was further indicated yesterday by the fact that Col. Luscomb, former Lieutenant Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment, who was the first President of the Military Athletic League and who wrote the handbook which governs the athletic organization to-day, has been retained as counsel for the Military Athletic League. This is taken as a move to meet the threat of the Irish-American Athletic Club that an injunction would be asked for if the Amateur Athletic Union did not interfere in behalf of the suspended runner. Each day the case is assuming a more serious aspect, and it is considered by many of those who know all of the inside details of the investigation of Sheppard that he will be declared a professional, there being, it is said, practically no defense of merit that he can put forth at the trial, which is scheduled to be held in about two weeks.

The protest of the Irish-American Athletic Club against the suspension of Sheppard, which was forwarded to President Everett Brown of the Amateur Athletic Union by James E. Sullivan a few days ago, bids fair to have no beneficial results. The matter has been referred back to the Legislative Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union, but it is admitted that there seems to be no reason why the Amateur Athletic Union should interfere in the matter. To consider the question, however, the Legislative Committee will hold a meeting this afternoon to take definite action. P. J. Conway, President of the Irish-American Athletic Club, has argued that the suspension of Sheppard should be lifted so that he might compete in the games in which he is entered, or, in other words, remain in good standing until after he is tried on the charges against him. The Amateur Athletic Union has not followed such a method in dealing with its athletes, but there is said to be one case on record, that of Castleman and Joyce, who were suspended several years ago. At one set of games the suspension, according to James E. Sullivan, was lifted so that they might make their appearance. It is contended by his classmate that Sheppard has already run as a suspended athlete, as the decision barring him was made before he competed in a 600-yard run at the Pastime games. As no action was taken then, they maintain that he should be allowed to enter the Irish-American games.

It has now become known that Sheppard has only himself to blame for being charged with making an exorbitant demand for expenses for competing in games in Philadelphia last December. It was at first the plan to press only the charge of "conduct unbecoming a gentleman," but he made admissions in letters and refused to answer easy questions so that the Military Athletic League committee had to take up the expense charge, too. It is said Sheppard could not remember when he went to Philadelphia or when he came back. Even his counsel, after Sheppard had received permission to answer questions, was surprised that he would not answer some of the simple ones.

It is probable that the Irish-American Athletic Club will attempt to get out an injunction so that Sheppard can compete in the Irish-American games next Saturday, for the general impression is that the ruling of the Amateur Athletic Union will be against interfering in the case. Whether the injunction will be sought to-day or to-morrow is not known.

Sheppard was scheduled to compete in the Knights of St. Anthony games last night at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, but the suspension barred him.

PLAINFIELD C. C. ELECTION.

Treasurer's Report Shows Club Had Prosperous Season in 1909.

The annual meeting of the Plainfield Country Club was held on Tuesday evening. The following officers were elected: President—Leighton Calkins; Vice President—George M. Shellabarger; Secretary—James P. Murray; Treasurer—S. D. Lounsbery.

For the first time in several years there was an excess of income over expenditures. The total regular income was $18,995.90, and the total expenditures $18,662.83. The total cash receipts for the year amounted to $26,000, which included the sale of $7,000 additional bonds of the club, from the proceeds of which an extension was made on the clubhouse at a cost of $5,000, and all but $500 of the floating debt was paid off.

The club has 761 members. It owns its golf links and other grounds covering 115 acres, and has an adequate though not elaborate clubhouse, on which about $25,000 has been expended. In addition to the clubhouse there is a large farmhouse, stables, caddie house, horse sheds, and automobile sheds. Against all this valuable property there is a bonded debt of only $29,000, and the club redeems $1,000 of bonds each year out of income.

The following were chosen Chairmen of the various committees: House Committee, George S. Clay; Green Committee, R. S. Rowland; Golf Committee, Willard Wadsworth; Tennis Committee, S. Wallis Merrihew; Buildings and Grounds Committee, John P. Stevens.

PRINCETON TO ROW NAVY.

First Intercollegiate Race of Tigers Since Carnegie Lake Was Built.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 2.—Princeton will open the rowing season at the Naval Academy on April 30 unless a race with Harvard is arranged for an earlier date, which is now uncertain. The contest with Princeton will be the first attempt of the Tigers on the water in an intercollegiate race since the construction of Carnegie Lake made the the re-establishment of rowing possible. The date of the race with Harvard was announced at Cambridge for April 21, but it is stated here officially that the Academy has not agreed to this date and prefers the following Saturday. The other rowing dates decided upon are:

May 7, Columbia; May 14, Georgetown, (Georgetown 'Varsity and freshmen against Naval Academy first crew and fourth class crews); May 21, Syracuse.

Other races will be arranged for the second crew and fourth class crew of the Academy.

Coach Glendon arrived in Annapolis today, and had a big squad at work on the machines this afternoon. Interest in the rowing season is keen.

YALE-HARVARD REGATTA.

Principal Race to be Rowed Down Stream at New London.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 2.—The preliminary arrangements fixing June 30 for the annual Harvard-Yale boat race at New London, Conn., were completed today, when the agreements for the race were signed by the Harvard and Yale managers and Captains. The principal race will be rowed at 4:30 o'clock, down stream from Red Top to the railroad bridge, a slight tide being with the crews. The freshmen will race on the morning of the same day at 10:30 o'clock, covering the two-mile course up stream from the railroad bridge. The 'Varsity fours will race immediately after the freshmen, two miles up stream from the Navy Yard to Red Top.

EMPIRE CITY STAKES.

Big Handicap to Have a Guaranteed Value of $6,000.

James Butler yesterday made public the stake programme for mthe coming meeting of the Empire City Racing Association. The list contains fourteen stakes, and it is a particularly liberal one. Last season there weer only eleven stakes in the list, but for 1910, in addition to increasing the number by three, several of the purses have been increased in value. The list annaunced is:

For three-year-olds and upward—Empire City Handicap, $6,000 guaranteed, mile and a furlong; Yonkers Handicap, $2,500 guaranteed, mile and a sixteenth; Mount Vernon Handicap, $2,500 guaranteed, one mile; Fleetwing Handicap, $1,500 guaranteed, six furlongs; Midsummer Selling Stake, $1,500 guaranteed, mile and a furlong; Arrow Selling Stake, $1,500 guaranteed, six furlongs; Melrose Selling Stake, $1,500 guaranteed, mile and a sixteenth.

For three-year-olds—Knickerbooker Handicap, $1,500 guaranteed, six furlongs; Whirl Stakes, $1,500 guaranteed, one mile; Tarrytown Selling Stake, $1,500 guaranteed, one mile.

For two-year-olds—Wakefield, $1,500 guaranteed, five and a half furlongs; Frivolity Selling Stake, $1,500 guaranteed, five and a half furlongs; East View Handicap, $1,500 guaranteed, five and a half furlongs Demoiselle Stake for fillies, $1,500 guaranteed, five and a half furlongs.

These stakes are all to close March 1, and the weights for the Empire City Handicap are to be announced ten days before the date of its running, with penalties for winners after the announcement. Under such an arrangement, of course, no declaration date is made for the big handicap.

In fixing the value of the Empire City Handicap at $6,000 the Empire City Racing Association has followed the lead of the Coney Island Jockey Club, the Brooklyn Jockey Club, and the Brighton Beach Racing Association. Each of these associations have made the value of the biggest handicap $6,000, as against $5,000, the value agreed upon in 1909.

The new stakes added to the list are the Melrose Selling Stake, East View Handicap, and the Demoiselle Stakes. It has been assured by Mr. Butler that the programme of overnight races will be in keeping with the scale set for the stakes.

MADDEN OWNS STAR OF TURF.

"Wizard" Horseman the Real Purchaser of Champion Fitz Herbert.

John E. Madden is the real purchaser of Fitz Herbert, the champion race horse of 1909, whose engagements were transferred by S. C. Hildreth to Frank M. Taylor last Tuesday. Mr. Madden last night admitted that he was the purchaser of the horse for $35,000 and $5,000 out of the horse's winnings, but he said that he did not know that he had been successful in his bid until long after the deal had been consummated by Taylor.

Taylor had an option on Fitz Herbert for another turfman, but he also had been empowered to bid $40,000 for the son of Ethelbert for Madden. When his original client failed to take up the option within the time limit Taylor lost no time in closing the deal for Madden.

Several years ago Madden paid $20,000 for Yankee and he bid $50,500 for Meddler, when the stallion was sold to Clarence Mackay for $51,000. Madden said that he considered Fitz Herbert the best horse in the country, and that he made the purchase for the reason that it was rarely that occasion presented itself for the purchase of such a horse.

$5,300 FOR OAKLAND FLOBAR.

Jacob Ruppert Sells Stallion at Closing of Horse Auction.

The highest price of the midwinter horse sale at Madison Square Garden was paid yesterday for Oakland Flobar, the five-year-old brown stallion from Jacob Ruppert's Hudson River Stock Farm at Poughkeepsie, when Chester W. Lasell, the well-known Grand Circuit driver, bought the trotter for $5,300. Mr. Lasell will send the stallion to his Oakhurst Farm at Whitinsville, Mass. The sale of five horses from Mr. Ruppert's stable was the feature of yesterday's sale. The five brought a total of $9,875, an average of $1,975 a head. One of these, Oakland Mirchime, a five-year-old bay gelding, brought $3,100, and was bought by Charles Tanner of Cleveland for C. K. G. Billings.

Another horse sold yesterday was The Laird, 2:18½, which was bought a year ago by the late E. H. Harriman for $2,500. Thomas Nolan of Poughkeepsie purchased the trotter yesterday for $1,200. John McGuire of this city bought two six-year-old trotters, paying $1,000 for each. They were Wilkerson, 2:12¼, and Prince Alexis, 2:24¼.

The sale closed last night and compared favorably with the most successful of the horse auctions in this city. The best sales yesterday were as follows:

George Guy, trotter, b. c., 2 years; John H. Shults, New York	$500
George James, trotter, br. g., 6 years; T. P. Lindsay, Southboro, Mass.	510
My Star, pacer, ch. g., 12 years; E. S. Pierce, Worcester, Mass.	585
Hal R., pacer, br. s., 10 years; William Muller, Detroit	675
Royal Penny, trotter, br. s., 5 years; C. C. Watts, Charleston, West Va.	525
Alto McKinney, trotter, b. s., 7 years; M. Lamba, York, Penn.	700
Colonel Dewey, trotter, b. c., 3 years; A. H. Cosden, New York	700
Dewbell, trotter, b. f., R. J. Brawley, Philadelphia	575
Doall, trotter, ch. g., 5 years; W. R. Fleming, Danbury, Conn.	550
Still Boy, trotter, b. g., 11 years; George Stymers, Ardsley, N. Y.	700
Wilkerson, trotter, br. g., 6 years; John McGuire, New York	1,000
Prince Alexis, trotter, br. s., 6 years; John McGuire, New York	1,000
Garrard, pacer, br. g., 8 years; J. Harmes, New York	610
Pharaoh, trotter, br. g., 6 years; W. Collins, Jersey City	535
The Laird, trotter, br. s., 5 years; Thomas Nolan, Poughkeepsie	1,200
Princess Direct, trotter, br. m., 6 years; S. R. Goldsmith, New York	610
Judge Parker, trotter, br. s., 8 years; R. Davis, Toronto, Canada	2,700
Baron Wilkes, Jr., trotter br. s., 11 years; Harry Hersey, Savage, Minn.	800
Oakland Flobar, trotter, br. s., 5 years; C. W. Lasalle, Whitinville, Mass.	5,300
Oakland Mirchime, trotter, b. g., 5 years; Charles Tanner, Cleveland, Ohio	3,100
Baron R. Oakland, trotter, b. g., 6 years; G. W. Jones, New York	525
Oakland T., trotter, br. s., 8 years; J. H. Phillips, New York	575

Notes of the Turf.

Two additional dates were granted for amateur racing yesterday when April 30 was set aside for the Rockaway Hunt and April 16 for the Trial Steeplechases at the old Linden track at Elizabeth, N. J.

Hunt clubs which recently have applied for recognition from the Hunts Committee and the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association are as follows: White Marsh Valley Hunt, Welsh Strawbridge, master; Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club, Ivan Fox, master; Chagrin Valley Hunt of Cleveland, Ohio, W. T. White, master; Norfolk Hunt Club, Medfield, Mass., Henry S. Vaughn, master; Tomahawk Hunt, Orange, Va., Wallace Sanford, master; Brandywine Hounds, Westchester, Mass., Charles B. Mather, master.

Representatives of the various racing associations will meet in the rooms of The Jockey Club to-day for another conference on the question of a division of the racing time in 1910. It has been announced that an agreement has practically been reached, but it is known that some of the clubs are not entirely satisfied, and there will surely be an effort made to change some of the present plans before the schedule is made public. This may result in the conference coming to an end to-day without any schedule being announced.

Fordham University Games.

All the cracks of the athletic world are expected to enter the sixth annual indoor games of the Fordham University Athletic Association, which will be run off in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Saturday evening, Feb. 26. Handsome and valuable prizes will be awarded to the winners. For the open and closed events the prizes are: Solid gold 14-carat watch to first and silver and bronze Fordham die medals to second and third, respectively. The relay prizes are: Solid gold 10-carat Fordham die medals to every member of winning team, silver medals to second and bronze medals to third. A silk banner will be awarded to the club or college scoring the greatest number of points. Entries close on Feb. 19 with F. J. Barry, Fordham University, the Bronx, or Diego & Clust, 23 John Street, Manhattan.

Jeffries Keeps Out of Fight Squabble.

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 2.—Jack Gleason, who arrived from San Francisco last night to confer with Sam Berger and James J. Jeffries with reference to the place of holding the Jeffries-Johnson fight, announced after a short conference that he would leave at once for Nevada to confer with "Tex" Rickard, his partner in the enterprise, in an effort to induce him to hold the fight in San Francisco.

Berger and Jeffries declined to take any part in the controversy, leaving the matter entirely in the hands of the promoters. Jeffries and his party left for the East last night.

NEW YORK RUNNERS WIN INTER-CITY RACE

Brooklyn Second and Philadelphia Outclassed in Championship Event.

BONHA'S NEW HONORS

Captures Three-Mile Race in Annual Games of Knights of St. Antony, Held in Brooklyn.

The inter-city relay championship between New York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia was the feature of the annual games of the Knights of St. Antony last night at the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn. After a thrilling finish, in which Rosenberger nearly beat out Egan, running for the Manhattanites, the New York team scored the victory, but the margin was nearer one yard than two. The Quaker City athletes were never contenders for the honors after the first lap, and at the finish there was nearly half a lap separating the Philadelphian from the others.

L. B. Durland was the first Brooklynite to run, and opposed to him was Edwards. The Pastime Club athlete jumped into the lead and had a slight advantage when he touched off Bacon. Pitted against the latter was Richmond, and it was an even break at the conclusion of the relay. The third relay won the race for the Manhattan team, McEntee opening up a big gap between himself and Robbins. There was fully twenty yards advantage for Rosenberger to cut down running against Egan. He covered the quarter in 0:50 1-5, but could not quite wipe out the lead which McEntee had established. Egan won by a little more than a yard.

There have been larger crowds in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory than that of last night, but the occasions when that was the case might be counted in few numbers. The big building was well filled, but there was no congestion on the floor. Then, too, the games drew some of the best athletic talent in the city, and the races fully justified the interest, for they were of the highest calibre.

Probably one of the most interesting events was the three-mile run, in which George Bonhag was the scratch man. Handicaps up to 150 yards were allotted to some of his opponents, but he had no difficulty in piloting his way through the scattered field, and he was in first position two laps before the second mile was completed. From that point on he gradually drew into a greater advantage, and had he been pressed closely he might have lowered the indoor record. As it was he came within ten seconds of the mark. He made the first mile in 4:39 1-5, the second in 9:41, and the finish was 14:39 1-5. By making this time the Irish-American athlete captured a second trophy which was offered if the winner of the event made time better than 14:45.

There was a pretty contest in the medley relay race between the Knights of St. Antony team and that of Loughlin Lyceum. After the first relay the struggle narrowed down to these two teams, and when it came to the final relay J. Holmes of the St. Antony team was on practically even terms with Harris of Loughlin Lyceum. The latter trailed his rival for the greater part of the distance, and on the bell lap tried to go out in front. Holmes, however, still had a bit of reserve speed and was able to pull across the line with about three yards advantage. The summary:

100-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by L. J. Cahill, Dominican Lyceum, (9 yards;) A. Pinkerton, Loughlin Lyceum, (8½ yards,) second; F. E. Holloway, Central Y. M. C. A., (8½ yards,) third. Time—0:10.

Three-Quarter-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by F. W. Kennedy, New York A. C., (20 yards;) H. E. Cloughly, New York A. C., (30 yards,) second; J. Gallagher, Brown Preparatory School, (40 yards,) third. Time—3:12.

Medley Relay Race.—Won by Knights of St. Antony, with Shay, McGowan, Miller, and Holmes; Loughlin Lyceum, second, with Pinkerton, McCaffrey, Ferris, and Harris; McCaddin Lyceum, third, with Collins, Wallace, Green, and Farranzo. Time—3:38 4-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by J. Fitzsimmons, Flatbush A. C.; Robert Geis, Seventy-first Regiment, second; J. Cavanagh, Fourteenth Regiment, third. Time—2:12.

Intercity Relay Championship.—Won by New York team, with Edwards, Richmond, McEntee, and Egan; Brooklyn team, second, with Doland, Bacon, Robbins, and Rosenberger; Philadelphia team, third, with Trykberg, Beck, Kirk, and Gallagher.

Competitive Drill.—Won by Knights of St. Antony Cadets, with 98 points; Bethany Presbyterian Church Brigade, second, with 64 points; South Bushwick Cadets, third, with 59 points.

Three-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by George Bonhag, Irish-American A. C., (scratch;) L. Scott, South Paterson A. C., (20 yards,) second; W. B. Schreiber, National A. C., (150 yards,) third. Time—14:39 1-5.

LAMY SKATES IN FORM.

Champion Wins All of His Heats—New Hurdle Record.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Six events were run off this afternoon at the annual international outdoor skating championships on Saranac Lake. Edmund Lamy, the half-mile, one-mile, and three-mile champion, came in far ahead of his opponents in the heats in which he participated. W. G. Finlayson of Montreal clipped off two-fifths of a second from the 220-yard hurdle record. The summaries:

220-Yard Race.—First Heat—Won by Phil Kearney, Brooklyn; W. G. Finlayson, Montreal, second; Joe Miller, third. Time—0:21. Second Heat—Won by Edmund Lamy, Saranac Lake; Fred Robson, Toronto, second; R. Wheeler, Montreal, third. Time—0:30 4-5.

Half-Mile Race.—First Heat—Won by Phil Kearney, Brooklyn; Robson, second; A. Mason, Montreal, third. Time—1:36. Second Heat—Won by Edmund Lamy; Wheeler, second; Miller, third. Time—1:35 2-5.

One-Mile Race.—Won by Robson, Kearney, second; Parent, third. Time—3:22. Second Heat—Won by Edmund Lamy; Miller, second; Wheeler, third. Time—3:11 4-5.

220-Yard Hurdles.—Final—Won by W. G. Finlayson, Montreal; Robson, second; W. H. Jackson, Montreal, third. Time—0:25.

Three-Mile Race.—Final—Won by Edmund Lamy; Wheeler, second; Kearney, third; Miller, fourth; Parent, fifth. Time—10:03.

Finals in the events in which preliminary heats were run off to-day will be decided to-morrow.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Morningside A. C. will hold a four-mile run next Sunday, starting at 3 o'clock from its clubhouse at 400 West 126th Street. The event is open to all athletes.

Frank A. Holahan of this city has been elected Captain of the Manhattan College basket ball team.

St. Nicholas and Crescent A. C. hockey teams will play to-night in the Amateur Hockey League series at St. Nicholas Rink. The Crescents have acquired Roy Thomas, who helped Toronto University to win the Canadian intercollegiate championship last year.

Cathedral College midgets won a basket ball victory from the Stuyvesant High School midgets yesterday by a score of 11 to 9.

Tommy Burns and Bill Lang, heavyweight champion of Australia, have been matched to fight on March 28 for the Australian title.

Dr. Lasker, the chess champion, and Carl Schlechter of Vienna played their seventh game for the title in Berlin on Tuesday, and the result was a draw.

Dr. John T. Nicholson, Principal of the Harlem Evening High School, announces that the second annual athletic meeting of the school will be held in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Saturday evening, April 16.

Yale has arranged a dual swimming meet with Harvard as the chief feature of the opening of the new Yale swimming pool, to take place Feb. 18. Andrew Carnegie was the principal contributor toward the construction of the pool, and it was hoped that he would be present at the opening, but he cannot attend.

The Newport Horse Show will be held again this year at the Casino, the dates fixed being Sept. 3, 5, and 6. The number of boxes reserved already indicates a successful show.

Montclair Academy defeated the previously unbeaten Columbia Grammar School basket ball team yesterday afternoon at Montclair by the score of 23 to 20.

OLD YALE CAPTAINS SPEAK.

Gordon Brown and Ray Tompkins Urge Reform in Football.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 1.—Former Yale football Captains are out strong for sweeping football reform. Gordon Brown, Captain of the famous 1901 eleven, writes to The Yale Daily News that a return to the general rules of twenty years ago is necessary, and Ray Tompkins, '84, wants Yale to take up the Rugby game. Gordon Brown is a nephew of J. Pierpont Morgan. He writes:

My suggestions about football summed up in one sentence are to go back to the game as it was played in the early '90s with a few changes. The changes I would advocate are in detail the following:

1. Abolish the neutral zone and forward pass forward of the line of scrimmage.

2. Require the attacking side to have at least seven men on the line of scrimmage before putting the ball in play, the man who puts the ball in play to be the centre of these seven, three men to be at least three and a half yards back of the line, and the eleventh man to be anywhere between these two former groups. In other words the old-fashioned regular formation to be the only one allowed.

3. Allow a forward pass anywhere back of the line of scrimmage to any man.

4. Reduce the distance to be gained to seven yards.

5. The onside kick to be left unchanged.

6. A man catching a kick to be free from being tackled until he has taken two steps in any direction. If he hesitates over five seconds the ball to be down.

7. No one to be allowed to push or pull one of his own side with the ball until he has advanced over the line of scrimmage.

Ray Tompkins says:

It must not be forgotten that our game is a development of the Rugby game, and the process has been going on for thirty years. This development has been a persistent and consistent one and our present game has come to be about as different from the English game as our American methods are from English methods.

I am further of the strong opinion that the English Rugby game should be introduced and developed in every college and school so that those college authorities, the boys' parents, and the boys who do not like our present game can develop it under English rules. This will enable the two games of football to be developed to a high degree of proficiency and thus settle many controversies, one of the most prominent of which is, "Whis is the more dangerous of the two?"

GIANTS SWING IN LINE.

Four Contracts Signed—More Improvements at Polo Grounds.

"Rube" Marquard has followed the example of Christy Mathewson by sending his signed contract to President Brush of the New York Baseball Club. Marquard is wintering at his home in Brunswick, Ohio, and writes that he is in fine physical condition and will join several of the New York players who are now in the West at St. Louis and be on hand at Marlin, Texas, on the first day of the Spring training season, Feb. 20. Catcher Schlei, Merkle, and Herzog have also signed. The latter is on a farm in Ridgeley, Md., and has sent word that he is all ready for early Spring work.

President Brush yesterday arranged for more improvements at the Polo Grounds. Work will be begun at once in filling in and leveling the ground back of the grand stand for a parking place for automobiles. During the past season the management found it difficult to park all the machines at the games, an dthis additional space will solve the problem. The new runway from the grand stand to the Speedway is nearly completed. This will permit persons from Washington Heights to reach their homes without going out at Eighth Avenue and climbing the steps to the viaduct.

As soon as the weather permits President Brush says that work will be commenced on the additions to the grand stand, which, when completed, will make it possible to accommodate a crowd of nearly 40,000 at the Polo Grounds.

BASEBALL MEETING FEB. 15.

National League to Assemble Here to Adopt Schedule—Murray Case.

Secretary John A. Heydler of the National League will send out the call today for the meeting of the League club owners, which will be held in this city this month. The date will probably be Tuesday, Feb. 15, as this will lenable the Board of Directors to come here on Monday and hold a meeting before the League convenes.

One of the most important matters to come before the Board of Directors is the claim of Manager William Murray of Philadelphia, who has a two-year contract with the Philadelphia Club at $7,500 a year. Murray has been deposed as manager, and demands his salary in addition to $1,500 unpaid salary. The case was presented to the National Commission by the Directors of the National League, but the commission promptly referred it back to the League. Murray says that if the League Directors decide against him he will take the matter to the courts.

The schedule for the coming season will be adopted, and there is still much doubt whether it will be 168 or 154 games. Two schedules will be presented to the club owners.

BASEBALL NOTES.

H. Eugene McCann, former manager of the Jersey City Club, has purchased the franchise of the Bridgeport (Conn.) team from James J. O'Rourke, who has been manager for several years.

Robert M. Byrne, Pittsburg's third baseman, who broke his ankle in the last of the world's series games at Detroit last Fall, has forwarded his signed contract to the headquarters of the Pittsburg team. Byrne will be ready to report March 10.

Players Gill and Collins have signed to play with the Chicago Americans. Gill is the former first baseman of the Pittsburg Club. Collins graduated from the Springfield team of the Connecticut League.

President Ban Johnson of the American League and Charles Comiskey of the Chicago White Sox were in a train wreck near Fulton, Ky., on their way to Helena, Ark. Johnson was slightly bruised.

Pat Powers announces that the Eastern League will meet at Montreal, Canada, on Friday next, at which the schedule will be presented for the playing season.

First Baseman Noonan of the Wilkesbarre team, New York State League, who was transferred to the Baltimore Eastern League Club near the end of last season, has been returned to the Wilkesbarre Club.

"Bug" Holliday, famous twenty years ago as a player of the Cincinnati Club, is reported to be hopelessly ill at his home in Cincinnati.

Clarke Griffith has ordered all the members of the Cincinnati Club to be vaccinated before they leave for the South on their training trip.

Yale

SOUTHERN PACIFIC OUT OF WELLS FARGO

Sells Holdings of $4,592,000 to American Express at a Large Profit.

ABOUT 200 THE PRICE PAID

Deal Not a Part of Expected Merger of Express Companies—American Takes Business of Union Pacific Lines.

The Southern Pacific Company has sold its holdings of Wells Fargo & Co. stock, realizing a very large profit. The purchaser was the American Express Company, which recently made a contract for the express business on the Union Pacific lines, which it will take over from the Pacific Express Company on April 1.

Reports current yesterday that the Harriman estate holdings of Wells Fargo had also been sold to the same purchaser were said in well informed quarters to be without foundation. The price paid by the American Express Company did not become known, but the price was said to be very attractive to the Southern Pacific, whose original hoidings amounted to $1,530,000 par value, upon which a 200 per cent. stock and a 100 per cent. cash dividend were recently declared. This stock dividend, which has not yet been actually distributed, would increase the Southern Pacific's holdings of Wells Fargo to $4,592,000.

The last sale of the stock on the Stock Exchange was 179, but it is believed that a higher price than this was paid by the American Express Company. The American has a very large surplus, much of which is in cash, and other quick assets, and it is in a position to handle this purchase without any new financing. If the price paid was in the neighborhood of 200 it will give the Southern Pacific about $9,000,000.

President Fargo of the American Express Company when asked about the transaction, said:

"It is no concern of the public what we do with our money. We have made a contract with the Union Pacific and expect to take over the business on that line on April 1; that is all that concerns the public."

In another quarter it was said that the sale had no significance so far as the Southern was concerned beyond the fact that the railroad had taken its very large profit on Wells Fargo stock.

From the express company's point of view the purchase is said to have been made with the object of obtaining representation in Wells Fargo & Co., but not with any idea of a merger of express companies along the line which has lately been talked about. Recent rumors have had it that a merger of all the principal express companies would be brought about and that the consolidation would probably be financed by J. P. Morgan & Co.

The Union Pacific, it was learned on authority yesterday, although it has arranged to transfer its express business from the Pacific Express Company to the American Express Company, has not disposed of the $2,400,000 of Pacific Express stock which it has held for many years. The balance of the Pacific Express stock is owned by the Missouri Pacific and the Wabash.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Fluctuations in the local markets were somewhat mixed to-day. The Lake issues and North Butte were particularly weak, while a few of the specialties were strong and well bought. Lake Copper lost about 4 points; North Lake sold down to 15½. North Butte declined to 35, showing a loss of 5 points and making another new low record for the present movement. Arizona Commercial was in demand on a story that the company had encountered a strike richer than anything previously found in the property. The general list closed weak.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$14,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	92¼	92⅛	92⅛
500	A., T. & S. F. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
10,000	A., G. & W. I. S. 5s	68	68	68
3,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾
43,000	C. J. R. & S. Y. 5s, 1915	101¼	101	101
2,000	R. C., Ft. S. & G.5s	116⅞	116¾	116¾
3,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼
2,000	Shannon 6s, (full pd.)	104	103	103
2,000	U. S. Steel 2d 5s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1,000	Western T. & T. 5s	98½	98½	98½

RAILROADS.

30	Boston Elevated	132½	132½	132½
11	Boston & Albany	233	233	233
7	Boston & Lowell	225¾	225¾	225¾
84	Boston & Maine	151	151	151
18	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	117	117	117
46	Fitchburg pf.	132	130	132
200	Mass. Elec.	17½	17	17
100	Mass. Elec. pf.	81	80¼	81
672	N. Y., N. H. & H.	158	157½	158
75	N. Y., N. H. & H. 25 paid	147	147	147
45	Old Colony	195	194	195
10	West End	92½	92	92
12	West End pf.	107½	107	107

TELEPHONES.

1,480	American	137	136½	136½
190	Mexican	3½	3½	3½
15	Mexican pf.	6¼	6¼	6¼
124	New England	136	135¾	136
25	Western	15	15	15
3	Western pf.	91	91	91

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chem.	44	44	44
58	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	102	102	102
10	A., G. & W. I.	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	A., G. & W. I. pf.	24	24	24
75	Am. Pneu. Service	7½	7½	7½
200	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	21	21	21
13	Am. Sugar Rfg.	122	121¼	122
10	Am. Sugar Rfg. pf.	120	120	120
10	Am. Woolen	36	36	36
149	Am. Woolen pf.	102	101¼	101¾
40	East Boston Land	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
228	Edison El.	246	244½	246
100	Ga. Ry. & Elec.	107	107	107
10	General Electric	151	151	151
10	Mass. Gas	80	80	80
201	Mass. Gas pf.	95½	95	95½
60	N. E. Cotton Yarn	122½	122	122
27	N. E. Cot. Yarn pf.	113	113	113
26	Pullman	192	190	190
30	Rotary Ring	12	12	12
101	Swift & Co.	105¼	105	105
110	United Fruit	180⅝	179½	179½
49	United Shoe	67	67	67
5	United Shoe pf.	29½	29½	29½
2,048	U. S. Steel	82¼	81	81
2	U. S. Steel pf.	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝

MINING.

305	Adventure	9⅜	9	9
3,570	Amalgamated	81½	79	79
10	Am. Zinc	31¼	31¼	31¼
200	Arcadian	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
8,395	Arizona Com.	44⅜	40¼	43⅜
63	Atlantic	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Boston Con.	19	19	19
530	Boston Corbin	20¾	20	20¼
655	Butte Coalition	26½	25½	25⅝
518	Calumet & Arizona	72½	70	72⅛
5	Calumet & Hecla	635	635	635
180	Centennial	29	28	28
1,104	Copper Range	79	77	77½
470	East Butte	10½	10⅛	10⅛
20	Elm River	1¼	1¼	1¼
5,691	Franklin	21¼	20	20
2,560	Giroux	10¼	10	10
30	Granby	94	93	93
126	Granby (rights)	80c.	60c.	60c.
565	Greene-Cananea	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
370	Hancock	26½	25	26
100	Helvetia	5	4¾	5
685	Isle Royale	23	22	22
250	Kerr Lake	9	8⅞	8⅞
100	Keeweenaw	4½	4½	4½
3,065	Lake	74½	70	70
400	La Salle	16½	16	16
595	Mass	8⅝	7¼	7¼
100	Mayflower	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,530	Miami	24⅞	24	24
200	Michigan	7¼	7	7
270	Mohawk	69	68	68
671	Nevada	23⅜	23	23
672	Nipissing	10½	10	10
1,723	North Butte	40	35	35
785	North Lake	16¾	15¼	15¾
575	Old Colony	1¾	1½	1½
275	Old Dominion	46	44½	45
185	Parrot	20	19¾	19¾
10	Quincy	85	85	85
510	Shannon	15⅝	15¼	15¼
675	South Utah	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
1,115	Superior	57¼	55	55
186	Superior & Boston	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛
195	Superior & Pitts.	14¼	14	14
215	Tamarack	72	69	69
25	Trinity	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	U. S. Oil	37¼	37¼	37¼
804	U. S. Smelting	47	46¾	47
627	U. S. Smelting pf.	50⅝	50	50⅛
200	Utah Apex	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Utah Con.	39⅝	39	39
286	Winona	10⅛	10	10
100	Wyandotte	2⅝	2 9-16	2 9-16
75	Butte Balaklala	10¼	10¼	10½

To keep posted in investments consult The New York Times Weekly Financial Review. Impartial information on the course of the bond and stock markets, steel situation and general money business. Full and reliable tables of prices. Mailed to any address in the United States for One Dollar a Year.—ADV.

EXCHANGE COMMITTEE WAITS.

Lays Over Report on Lathrop-Haskins Failure for a Week.

The special meeting of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange called yesterday for the purpose of acting on the report of the Committee on Insolvencies, which investigated the failure of Lathrop, Haskins & Co., following the collapse of the Hocking pool, adjourned for a week yesterday without doing anything.

Secretary Ely announced that the adjournment had been taken at the request of Henry Stanley Haskins, head of the firm. Under the rules Mr. Haskins has a right to a hearing before the Governing Committee. Meanwhile, a special committee of five is investigating the Hocking pool independently of the findings of the Insolvencies Committee in the cases of the individual firms which went under.

THE COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Wheat Breaks Under Heavy Receipts —Provisions Strong and Active— Cotton Firmer on Light Offerings.

Wheat was again dull, with prices slowly weakening and in the last hour showing a quick decline, with final prices at the lowest. The market opened dull on weak cables, and there was selling as a result. The offerings were fairly well taken at the lower prices, and rallied to near the final of the previous day. Receipts were large, and the arrivals at interior points for three days have been 2,700,000 bushels, against 1,000,000 bushels for the three days' movement last year.

Exports are less than last year. While the milling demand is somewhat in excess of a year ago it is not enough so to offset the increase in the movement. The market is, however, in a very narrow, featureless position, and is easily influenced by surface conditions. Export demand is very light. Cash wheat is dull. Exporters reported 40,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat. No. 2 red was quoted at $1.32; elevator domestic, $1.30½, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.24½; No. 2 hard Winter, $1.24½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.20⅝.

Corn was very firm during the morning under the influence of the continued unsettled weather in the West and Southwest and predictions of further rain. It has been one storm after another all Winter, and it has made it extremely difficult to move corn from the country. Notwithstanding these conditions, however, the receipts are heavy, and during the three days of this week the total arrivals have been over 1,000,000 bushels a day, the aggregate being 3,737,000 bushels, against 932,000 last year. The receipts this week have exceeded last week by about 1,000,000 bushels. The interior shipments have not kept pace with the receipts. Cash corn is quiet. No. 2 was quoted at 73c. elevator; domestic, 71½c; export No. 3, 70½c; No. 4, 68¾c; steamer, 70½c.

Oats were also firm during the morning, influenced later by the steadiness in wheat and by the unfavorable weather conditions in the West and Southwest. The movement figures were large, however, and the total receipts showed a further gain, the arrivals being nearly three times the corresponding period last year, while the shipments from the interior are not increasing in proportion to the receipts. Locally the cash market was quiet and firm, with natural white oats 52½c@55c track, and white clipped 53¾c@57c.

Provisions were active and strong. There has been a steady advance in the market since the break on the agitation about food prices, and the Wednesday showed highest price of the recovery. Shorts were good buyers, and there was active buying by the commission houses.

Live hogs were strong, with supplies light, while the statement of stocks showed a total of only 15,000 barrels of pork, against 20,000 barrels January 1. There was an increase in lard and ribs. The stock of lard is 12,968 tierces, against 9,257 last month, and the ribs, 7,661,000 pounds, against 5,975,000 last year. The world's stock of lard increased only 3,695 tierces in January, against 48,732 increase last year, and the present stock is only 114,000 tierces, against 253,000 last year.

NEW YORK FUTURES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1.18⅜	$1.17⅛	$1.18	$1.18⅞
July	1.09¼	1.08⅜	1.08⅝	1.09⅛
Corn—				
May	..	..	75¾	75⅞
July	..	..	75½	75½
September	..	..	75¼	75¼
Oats—				
May	..	..	52¾	53¼
Curb, 2:30 P. M., May—Wheat, $1.18. Puts, $1.17¾; calls, $1.18½.				

CHICAGO FUTURES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
Wheat—				
February	..	..	$1.12¼	$1.13⅜
May	$1.11⅜	$1.10⅜	1.10⅜	1.11⅜
July	1.01¼	1.00⅜	1.00⅜	1.01⅛
September	97¼	96⅜	96⅝	97⅜
2:30 to 2:45 P. M.—May ups, $1.11⅛@$1.11⅜; downs, $1.09⅝.				
Corn—				
February	..	..	62¾	63
May	67¼	66½	66½	66⅝
July	67	66½	66½	66⅝
September	66¾	66¼	66¼	66⅜
May ups, 66¾c; downs, 66¼@66¼c.				
Oats—				
May	47	46¼	46¼	46⅜
July	43¾	43¼	43¼	43⅛
September	41	40¾	40¾	40⅝
Lard—				
May	12.10	11.97½	12.07½	12.02½
July	12.10	11.95	12.10	12.02½
Ribs—				
May	11.80	11.70	11.77½	11.75
July	11.77½	11.67½	11.77½	11.70
Pork—				
May	22.00	21.85	21.90	21.75
July	21.90	21.62½	21.80	21.77½

COTTON.

Cotton market showed a dull advance, with the highest price of the day made during the last hour. The advance was the result of a slowly improving tone regarding the spot situation and regarding the receipts. A factor of some importance was the statement of the Savanah stocks, showing a reduction of about 10,000 bales on recount, and Southern spot markets were also firm. The Southern spot markets were officially unchanged to ⅛ higher, but offerings of cotton were reported light, and this is coming more and more to the front as a factor in the situation. The receipts at the Southern points are decreasing. This is the case both at the ports and at the interior. The figures are becoming more impressive as the season advances. Whether this is the result of a lack of demand at the South for spot cotton, due to the fact that spinners are able to buy cotton from spot dealers in the markets at better terms than they can buy from the country, is somewhat uncertain. The fact is the receipts show steady reduction and stocks steady decline. The stocks are slowly decreasing at the ports, and the shipments from the interior are in excess of the receipts, so that the interior totals are not increasing. There was some selling early on the reports of rains in Texas, but the offerings were not very heavy on this account, and with the continued reports of light movement and the bullish Southern reports regarding the spot situation the market slowly worked up.

Spot cotton quiet, 10 points advance. Middling uplands, 14.80; middling Gulf, 15.05.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
February	14.55	14.37	14.48@14.51	14.41
March	..	..	14.52@14.53	14.46
April	..	..	14.50@14.52	14.45
May	14.61	14.46	14.57@14.58	14.53
June	..	..	14.49@14.51	14.44
July	14.51	14.37	14.47@14.48	14.42
August	14.11	13.95	14.07@14.08	13.98
September	13.12	13.07	13.10@13.13	13.02
October	12.73	12.60	12.70@12.71	12.64
November	..	..	12.51@12.53	12.45
December	12.55	12.44	12.50@12.52	12.44

The market closed quiet and steady at 5 to 9 points advance.

COFFEE.

Coffee was extremely quiet, and total sales amounting to only 2,500 bags, but prices were steady, closing unchanged to 5 points net advance. Havre came unchanged and Hamburg unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher. The visible supply statement showed a decrease for the month of 914,244 bags, compared with a decrease of 888,793 bags last year and a total of 15,755,029 bags, against 16,669,273 last month and 15,341,489 last year. Some operators state that the trade has been approached with additional offers of valorization coffee since it is said that the sales have been executed, and this was thought to indicate that the Valorization Committee was feeling the trade to see if there was a demand for more of the same kind of coffee. Spot coffee quiet and steady; 8¾ to 8¾c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
February	..	..	6.75@6.80	6.75
March	..	..	6.85@6.90	6.80
April	..	..	6.90@6.95	6.85
May	..	..	6.95@7.00	6.95
June	..	..	7.00@7.05	7.00
July	..	..	7.05@7.10	7.00
August	..	..	7.05@7.10	7.00
September	7.10	7.10	7.05@7.10	7.00
October	..	..	7.05@7.10	7.00
November	..	..	7.05@7.10	7.00
December	7.05	7.05	7.05@7.10	7.00
January	..	..	7.05@7.10	7.00

The Treasury Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday as follows:

	Feb. 1.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,137,668	$1,137,668	$194,724,907
Internal revenue	611,804	611,804	137,800,033
Miscellaneous	151,101	151,101	26,486,507
Total	1,900,149	1,900,149	370,101,448
Expenditures	1,678,339	1,678,339	304,675,599
Surplus	220,809	220,809	65,425,847
*Deficit.			

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

KANSAS CITY, MEXICO & ORIENT—

	1910.	1909.	Increase.
1st week Jan.	$31,400	$27,200	$4,200
2d week Jan.	28,100	26,100	2,000

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY for December—

	1909.	1908.	1907.
Gross earnings	2,799,925	2,135,883	2,212,694
Expenses	1,248,157	1,286,952	1,275,373
Net earnings	1,551,768	869,931	937,321
Chgs. and taxes	552,852	384,856	474,590
Surplus	998,916	485,074	462,731
Gross, 6 months	14,432,470	13,079,915	14,044,599
Expenses	7,597,921	7,403,331	8,197,516
Net, 6 months	6,834,549	5,676,583	6,447,082
Chgs. and taxes	2,889,180	2,946,858	2,801,179
Surplus, 6 mos.	3,945,359	2,729,725	3,685,903

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for December—

	1909.	1908.	Increase.
Mileage	1,938.8	1,895.8	43.0
Total op. rev.	2,505,449	2,255,504	249,855
Total op. exp.	1,506,716	1,337,845	118,870
Net op. rev.	998,733	867,748	130,984
Fixed chgs. and taxes less other income	472,925	518,274	*45,349
Surplus	525,807	349,474	176,333
July 1 to Dec. 31:			
Total op. rev.	15,854,714	13,402,921	2,251,793
Total op. exp.	9,228,898	8,096,179	1,132,719
Net op. rev.	6,425,816	5,306,741	1,119,074
Fixed chgs. and taxes less other income	3,102,541	3,113,074	*12,532
Surplus	3,323,274	2,191,667	1,131,606

CHICAGO & ALTON for December—

	1909.	1908.	Increase.
Mileage	998.08	998.08	.....
Op. revenue	1,089,575	1,078,413	11,161
Op. expenses	830,707	701,841	128,865
Net op. rev.	258,868	376,571	*117,703
Taxes	82,000	80,000	2,000
Op. inc., (taxes deducted)	226,868	346,571	*119,703
Misc. chgs. and credits to inc.	251,461	251,006	455
Balance avail. for interest	2,413,474	2,478,621	*65,147

DELAWARE & HUDSON report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for December—

	1909.	1908.	Increase.
Mileage	845.26	845.26	.....
Total op. rev.	1,758,679	1,564,899	193,780
Total op. exp.	917,525	734,779	182,745
Net op. rev.	841,154	830,120	11,034
Outside op., deb.	1,900	999	901
Total net rev.	839,253	829,120	10,133
Taxes	21,468	31,748	*10,280
Op. income	817,785	797,371	20,413
July 1 to Dec. 31:			
Total op. rev.	10,301,183	9,610,576	690,606
Total op. exp.	5,632,286	5,200,959	431,277
Net op. rev.	4,668,946	4,409,617	259,329
Outside op., net	485	407	78
Total net rev.	4,669,432	4,410,024	259,407
Taxes	201,468	206,748	*5,280
Op. income	4,467,963	4,203,276	264,687
*Decrease.			

ERIE report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for December—

	1909.	1908.	Increase.
Total op. rev.	3,907,262	3,406,390	500,872
Total op. exp.	2,611,480	2,372,229	239,250
Net op. rev.	1,295,782	1,034,161	261,621
Out. op., (debit).	84,403	4,036	*80,209
Total net rev.	1,211,378	1,029,967	181,411
Taxes	108,929	105,994	2,935
Op. income	1,102,449	923,973	178,475
July 1 to Dec. 31:			
Total op. rev.	24,160,975	22,294,280	1,866,694
Total op. exp.	15,590,398	15,260,414	329,984
Net op. rev.	8,570,576	7,033,866	1,536,709
Out. op., (debit).	50,336	*134,006	193,343
Total net rev.	8,511,239	7,167,873	1,343,365
Taxes	631,068	588,610	42,456
Op. income	7,880,172	6,579,262	1,300,900
*Credit.			

HOCKING VALLEY for December—

	1909.	1908.	1907.
Gross	550,234	442,118	438,091
Exp. and taxes	408,132	381,121	411,407
Net	142,102	60,997	26,684
Other income	326,139	358,825	313,752
Total income	468,241	419,823	340,437
Charges	98,344	100,058	93,523
Surplus	369,897	319,764	246,914
6 mos. gross	3,904,224	3,458,169	3,718,713
Exp. and taxes	2,412,688	2,316,313	2,555,788
6 mos. net	1,491,535	1,141,856	1,162,925
Other income	610,088	522,615	647,929
Total income	2,001,574	1,764,471	1,810,854
Charges	598,331	592,802	537,387
6 mos. surplus	1,403,242	1,171,668	1,273,466

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for December—

	1909.	1908.	Increase.
Gross	4,488,844	3,978,009	3,358,314
Exp. and taxes	2,857,928	2,632,489	3,103,537
Net	1,625,916	1,345,520	254,787
6 mos. gross	25,949,256	23,449,626	24,561,225
Exp. and taxes	16,246,802	15,714,813	19,234,144
6 mos. net	9,702,456	7,734,813	5,327,081

LONG ISLAND report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for December—

	1909.	1908.	Increase.
Total op. rev.	626,545	538,752	87,793
Total op. exp.	486,670	508,328	*16,655
Net op. rev.	139,874	30,423	104,448
Out. op., (net).	24,147	73,356	*2,209
Total net rev.	104,021	103,782	96,939
Taxes	33,232	33,232	.....
Op. income	170,789	75,550	95,239
July 1 to Dec. 31:			
Total op. rev.	5,080,386	4,406,307	674,079
Total op. exp.	3,269,223	3,196,356	72,867
Net op. rev.	1,811,163	1,209,950	601,212
Out. op., (net)	530,600	548,647	*18,047
Total net rev.	2,341,763	1,758,598	583,164
Taxes	199,394	199,394	.....
Op. income	2,142,369	1,559,204	583,164
*Decrease.			

NORFOLK & WESTERN for December—

	1906.	1908.	1907.
Gross	2,786,552	2,376,979	3,243,573
Expenses	1,705,272	1,479,929	1,943,795
Net	1,081,280	896,980	599,776
Chgs. and taxes	470,126	431,006	441,726
Surplus	611,154	465,887	158,050
6 mos. gross	17,329,916	14,700,576	17,019,023
Expenses	10,131,530	8,793,158	11,115,742
6 mos. net	7,198,386	5,907,418	5,903,311
Chgs. and taxes	2,796,315	2,614,426	2,606,120
6 mos. surplus	4,402,070	3,292,991	3,297,191

PENNSYLVANIA report as filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission for December—

	1909.	1908.	Increase.
Total op. rev.	4,014,808	3,205,977	808,826
Total op. exp.	2,858,392	2,204,405	653,986
Net op. rev.	1,156,411	1,001,571	154,840
Out. op., (debit).	3,211	4,036	*824
Total net rev.	1,153,200	997,535	155,664
Taxes	173,273	215,877	*42,604
Op. income	979,926	781,657	198,269
July 1 to Dec. 31:			
Total op. rev.	27,768,842	21,675,844	6,092,997
Total op. exp.	16,561,971	12,974,875	3,587,095
Net op. rev.	11,206,871	8,700,468	2,505,902
Out. op., (debit).	16,795	12,557	4,238
Total net rev.	11,189,576	8,687,911	1,501,663
Taxes	996,663	915,437	*21,774
Op. income	10,292,912	7,769,473	2,523,438

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO and controlled lines for the month of December—

St. Louis & San Francisco:			
Mileage	5,072	5,075	*3
Total op. rev.	2,510,997	3,389,329	111,668
Total op. exp.	2,218,267	2,285,927	232,340
Net op. rev.	992,430	1,113,402	*120,971
Taxes	124,316	147,100	*22,784
Op. income	868,114	966,302	*98,187
Mileage	5,072	5,070	2
Total op. rev., 6 months	21,631,164	19,504,479	2,126,685
Total op. exp.	15,219,049	13,541,224	1,677,824
Net op. rev.	6,412,115	5,963,254	448,861
Taxes	702,553	788,030	*85,477
Op. inc., 6 mos.	5,709,562	5,175,224	534,338
Chicago & Eastern Illinois:			
Mileage	998	998	.....
Total op. rev.	1,046,620	980,821	65,799
Total op. exp.	730,986	686,363	44,623
Net op. rev.	315,634	294,458	21,176
Outside op. (deb.)	1,284	1,378	*94
Total net rev.	314,350	293,079	21,270
Taxes	20,041	2,557	17,484
Op. income	294,309	290,522	3,786
Mileage	966	966	.....
Total op. rev., 6 months	6,018,725	5,357,959	660,775
Total op. exp.	3,896,663	3,759,853	136,810
Net op. rev.	2,122,062	1,598,097	523,965
Outside op. (deb.)	8,480	8,563	*83
Total net rev.	2,113,582	1,589,534	524,048
Taxes	462,106	395,180	66,926
Op. inc., 6 mos.	1,931,541	1,474,419	457,122
Evansville & Terre Haute:			
Mileage	310	310	.....
Total op. rev.	201,624	177,616	24,008
Total op. exp.	135,120	120,624	14,496
Net op. rev.	66,504	57,095	9,409
Outside op. (deb.)	1,284	302	982
Total net rev.	65,220	56,793	8,427
Taxes	8,872	9,035	*163
Op. income	56,348	47,758	8,590
Mileage	310	310	.....
Total op. rev., 6 months	1,287,622	1,129,570	158,052
Total op. exp.	751,203	709,728	41,536
Net op. rev.	536,359	419,842	116,516
Outside op. (deb.)	5,498	1,728	3,772
Total net rev.	530,860	418,116	112,744
Taxes	53,232	54,210	*978
Op. inc., 6 mos.	477,628	363,906	113,722
Total all lines:			
Mileage	6,348	6,351	*3
Total op. rev.	4,759,242	4,557,766	201,476
Total op. exp.	3,884,007	3,092,871	291,862
Net op. rev.	1,374,589	1,464,955	*90,386
Outside op. (deb.)	2,567	1,679	888
Total net rev.	1,372,002	1,463,276	*91,274
Taxes	153,290	158,692	*5,463
Op. income	1,218,772	1,804,583	*85,811
Mileage	6,348	6,348	2
Total op. rev., 6 months	28,937,512	25,991,966	2,945,513
Total op. exp.	19,866,976	18,010,806	1,856,170
Net op. rev.	9,070,536	7,981,193	1,089,343
Outside op. (deb.)	13,979	10,239	3,890
Total net rev.	9,056,557	7,970,904	1,085,653
Taxes	937,826	957,355	*19,529
Op. inc., 6 mos.	8,118,731	7,013,549	1,105,182
*Decrease.			

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN for December—

	1909.	1908.	Increase.
Mileage	450.72	450.72	.....
Oper. rev.	317,747	291,430	26,316
Oper. exp.	194,941	158,220	36,720
Net oper. rev.	122,105	133,210	*10,104
Taxes	12,000	11,500	500
Op. inc. (taxes deducted)	111,105	121,710	*10,604
Misc. chgs. and credits to inc.	417,710	129,408	288,301
Bal. avail. for interest	528,815	251,118	277,697
Six months ended Dec. 31:			
Oper. rev.	1,906,482	1,806,338	100,081
Oper. exp.	1,190,365	1,118,556	85,709
Oper. rev.	716,604	692,682	23,922
Taxes	72,000	69,000	3,000
Oper. inc. (taxes deducted)	704,604	623,682	80,922
Misc. chgs. and credits to inc.	574,844	53,238	520,606
Bal. avail. for interest	1,279,448	711,920	568,528
*Decrease.			

Miscellaneous Earnings.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM PUMP COMPANY for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

Prof., after head office and selling expenses	608,594	326,223	282,371
Depreciation	113,964	112,923	1,041
Net sales profit	494,630	213,300	281,330
Other income	78,250	78,250	.....
Total profits	572,880	291,550	281,330
Int. on loans, &c.	5,405	9,889	*4,484
Total net prof.	567,475	281,661	285,814
*Decrease.			

PITTSBURG PLATE GLASS COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1909.	1908.	1907.
Profits	†1,915,036	1,313,275	2,219,469
Dividends	1,232,500	1,232,500	1,226,133
Surplus	680,536	80,775	993,336
Depreciation	534,505	610,811	797,071
Surplus	96,031	*530,036	196,265
Prev. surplus	4,932,459	5,463,593	5,267,260

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline in Late Dealings —Call Money Rates, 2½ @2¾ Per Cent.

INFLUENCE OF FAILURE

Downfall of Bond House Encourages Movement Against Stocks Late in Day—Time Money Still Easing.

The movement of prices in the early part of yesterday's stock market session suggested the presence of orders in the leading stocks intended to support the general list against any purely speculative operations of a bearish nature based upon the over-night news of the failure of Fisk & Robinson. When it became apparent later in the day that this development had caused no such unsettlement of sentiment as might produce market disturbance the support accorded in the morning was largely withdrawn, and this fact undoubtedly encouraged the professional move against prices which occurred late in the afternoon and which resulted in declines of a point or more in many stocks. Owing to the character of the enterprises which Fisk & Robinson had been attempting to finance their confession of inability to continue to bear the burden was not altogether unexpected in the financial district. For several years past there has been a decided disinclination on the part of investors generally to support projects of the kind this house has been promoting, although they possess undoubted merit and, if their financial backers are able to carry them over the construction period, very often pay out in the end. Unfortunately, while Wall Street understands such a condition of affairs fully, people at large see only the failure of a large house with Stock Exchange connections and are, therefore, quite apt to judge the general situation by a specific incident, however wide of the mark such judgment may be. It is quite impossible, therefore, to estimate with anything like exactness the influence which a failure of this kind may have upon the markets. It was a very easy matter, however, to figure the value of the failure to bearish speculators in their move against prices yesterday afternoon. By these same interests there is displayed a disposition to exaggerate the slackening in the business tide which is at the moment in evidence. Use is made, for example, of such entirely natural and unalarming statements as that made yesterday by The Iron Age to the effect that there were cross currents in the iron and steel trades. The Chairman of the Steel Corporation went on record a month or more ago with the prediction that owing to the fashion in which orders had been swollen by long deferred business recessions would follow. It is worth noting, however, that Mr. Gary added a word to express his belief that, while the proportion of increase month by month this year would not be as great as during 1909, a business larger than normal would nevertheless be transacted. It is well worth keeping such statements in mind when reports like that of The Iron Age or those from the railroads showing some decline in earnings or from manufacturing concerns noting cancellation of orders or the laying off of men are under appraisal. Incidentally, January's figures of bank clearings the country over broke all previous records, forming a gain of 22 per cent. over January clearings in 1909, and 4.4 per cent. over the corresponding month in the very active year 1906.

In the money market further ease in time rates was indicated, quotations for five and six months' money periods in fact moving down to 4 per cent. Washington supplied a compilation of the Government's receipts and disbursements for the month of January of unusual interest for the reason that it suggests, owing to the strict economies enforced, the closing of the fiscal year in June next with a small surplus. Against the deficit of $24,000,000 in force at this time a year ago the present deficiency is only some $25,000,000.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

International Harvester Company for stock dividend on common.
Railway Steel Springs Company for annual meeting.
United States Steel Company for dividend on preferred.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Electric Company of America.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company.
Dean Holding Company.
Howard Prospect Realty Company.
United Cigar Manufacturers.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2½@2¾ per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty days, 4 per cent. for ninety and one hundred days, 4@4¼ per cent. for four and five months, and 4¼ per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4½@5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 5½ per cent. for others.

Private discounts at foreign centres: London, 2 9-16 per cent., unchanged; Paris, 2⅝ per cent., off ⅛ per cent.; Berlin, 3 per cent., up ⅜ per cent.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $533,394,736; balances, $25,186,120; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,265,402.

The local banks have gained $217,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Sterling exchange was weak, with demand quoted at $4.8610@$4.8620, sixty days at $4.8365@$4.8385, and cables at $4.8650@$4.8660.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.17½@5.17½ plus 3-64 for cables, and 5.17½ less 3-64@5.17½ less 1-64 for sight. Reichsmarks, 95 1-16 plus 1-64@95½ for cables, 95 plus 1-64@95 1-16 for sight, and 94 7-16@94⅝ for sixty days.

Exchange on New York at Boston was 10c discount; Chicago, 20c discount; St. Louis, 25c discount; New Orleans, commercial, $1 discount; bank, 90c premium; San Francisco, 90c premium; St. Paul, 75c premium; Savannah, buying, 75c discount; selling, 75c premium; Montreal, 31¼c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was unchanged in London, at 23¾d per ounce, and ½c higher in New York, at 51¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 44@48c.

SHORT-TERM NOTES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar "A" 4s, March 15, 1911..	98¼	98⅜
Am. Cigar "B" 4s, March 15, 1912..	96⅝	97⅛
Atl. Coast Line 5s, March, 1910.....	100	100⅛
Bethlehem Steel Co. 6s, Nov., 1914...	99⅜	100¼
C., C., C. & St. L. 5s, June, 1911....	100⅜	101⅛
Interborough 6s, May, 1911.....	103⅝	104
Kan. C. R. & L. 6s, Sept., 1912..	96½	97½
Lack. Steel Co. 5s, March, 1910.....	99¾	100
Lake Shore 5s, Feb., 1910.....	99⅞	100⅛
Louis & Nash. 5s, March, 1910.....	100	100⅛
Mich. Central 5s, Feb., 1910.....	99⅞	100⅛
Minn. & St. L. 5s, Feb., 1911.....	99⅛	99⅝
N. Y. Central 5s, Feb., 1910.....	99⅞	100⅛
Norf. & Western 5s, May, 1910.....	100	100⅛
Pennsylvania 5s, March 15, 1910....	100	100⅛
Southern 5s, Feb., 1910.....	99⅞	100⅛
Third Ave. Ry. Co. 5s, June, 1911..	100⅛	100⅜
West. Elec. & M. 6s, Aug., 1910....	100⅛	100⅜

Interest to be added.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday.

Total sales Feb. 2, 1910..... 673,743
From Jan. 1, 1910..... 25,365,327
Corresponding period last year..... 18,377,713

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
...	...	100	*Alice Mining	2	2	2	2	...
12½	13	200	Allis-Chalmers	12½	12½	12½	12½	-½
78¾	79	25,900	*Amalgamated Cop.	80¾	81½	79	79	-2⅞
43	44	300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	44½	44½	43⅛	43⅛	-1
36	36¼	900	Am. Beet Sugar	37	37	36	36	-1
11	11¼	300	Am. Can	11⅝	11⅝	11	11	-⅛
74	74⅜	100	Am. Can pf	75	75	75	75	-1
63	63½	600	Am. Car & Foundry	63¼	63¼	63	63	-⅛
101¼	107	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	103	103	103	103	...
38½	39	300	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	...
21⅝	22	200	Am. Ice Securities	22¼	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	+⅛
38¼	39¼	100	*Am. Linseed pf	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	-1½
51	51¼	700	Am. Locomotive	51⅛	51⅞	51	51¼	-⅛
36½	37	5	Am. Malt pf	37	37	37	37	...
88½	88¾	19,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	90⅝	90⅝	88½	88⅝	-2⅜
108	108¾	670	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	109¼	109¼	108⅝	108⅝	-⅝
88½	88¾	100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88¾	-⅛
59½	60¼	700	Am. Steel Foundries	60⅛	60⅝	60	60	-⅛
120½	121	500	Am. Sugar Refining	122	122	120½	120½	-2
120	122	300	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	121	121	121	121	+⅛
136⅛	136⅜	1,350	Am. Tel. & Tel.	136⅞	136⅞	136⅜	136⅜	-⅛
91⅝	92	100	Am. Tobacco pf	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¼	-½
35¼	35⅝	300	Am. Woolen	35⅝	35⅞	35¼	35½	...
101⅛	101⅞	360	Am. Woolen pf	101½	101⅞	101¼	101¼	-¼
50	50½	8,700	*Anaconda Cop. Min.	50¼	50⅝	50	50	-1
115¼	115⅝	11,390	Atch., Top. & S. F.	116⅞	116⅞	115¼	115¼	-⅞
103	103⅛	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103⅛	103¾	103⅛	103⅛	-⅛
127	129¼	200	Atlantic Coast Line	128	128	128	128	-2
111⅜	112¼	1,100	Baltimore & Ohio	112½	112⅝	111⅜	111⅜	-⅛
...	...	62	Bank of Commerce	196	199	196	199	...
3	3½	800	Batopilas Mining	3¼	3¼	3	3	...
28	30	100	Bethlehem Steel	29	29	29	29	-1⅞
57	61½	800	Bethlehem Steel pf	61½	61½	60	60	-4
71½	72	1,700	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	72¼	72⅝	71⅜	71⅜	-⅝
14	15	50	Bruns. Term. & Ry. Sec.	15	15	15	15	...
31⅜	36	100	Butterick Co.	32½	32½	32½	32½	...
179½	180	500	Canadian Pacific	179⅝	180	179⅝	180	+1
38½	39	1,077	Central Leather Co.	39¼	39¾	38¼	38½	-1⅛
106	107	100	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	106¼	106¼	106¼	106½	-¾
300	305	500	Central R. R. of N. J.	300	300	300	300	-5
82⅝	82¾	14,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	83⅜	84	82¾	82¾	-⅝
53	57½	300	Chicago & Alton	58½	58½	58	58	-½
30⅞	31¼	200	Chicago Gt. Western	30⅜	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	-⅛
146¾	147	11,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	147⅜	147⅝	146⅜	146⅝	-1⅛
165	167	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	165¼	166⅞	165¼	165¼	-⅝
155½	156⅛	700	Chi. & Northwestern	156⅛	156⅞	155⅞	156	-1
...	...	2,135	Chi. & N. W. rights	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
200	210	100	Chi., & N. W. pf.	208	208	208	208	-10
150	160	200	C., St. P., M. & O.	159	159	150	150	+3½
80⅜	81	1,200	Clev., C., C. & St. L.	79	81¾	79	80¾	+3½
36¼	36⅜	8,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron	37	37⅝	36	36⅝	-⅛
58	59	700	Colorado & Southern	58½	58½	58½	58½	+⅛
80	81	127	Col. & South. 2d pf.	80½	80½	80½	80½	+⅜
13½	15	300	Col. & Hock. C. & I.	14½	14½	14½	14½	...
...	...	100	*Comstock Tunnel	28	28	28	28	...
144½	144⅝	4,020	Consolidated Gas	145⅝	145⅝	144½	144⅝	-1
18¾	18⅞	600	Corn Products Ref.	19¼	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	-⅛
173	174	500	Delaware & Hudson	174	174	173¼	173¾	-½
100	100	100	Denver & Rio Grande	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	-½
79½	80¼	500	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	80	80	80	80	-½
61	65	100	Detroit United Ry.	62¼	62¾	62¼	62¾	...
80	80¼	400	*Distillers' Securities	31	31	30½	30½	-½
14¾	15⅜	300	Duluth, S. S. & A.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	-⅝
25½	26½	600	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	26⅛	26⅞	26	26	-⅝
28¼	28¼	800	Erie	29⅞	29⅞	28⅝	28⅝	-⅝
45¼	45¼	2,100	Erie 1st pf.	46⅜	46⅜	45⅞	45⅞	-1
35⅛	36	100	Erie 2d pf.	35⅞	35⅞	35¼	35½	...
104¼	105	100	General Chemical pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	-⅛
151	151½	300	General Electric	151⅜	152	151½	151½	-1½
134⅜	135	2,631	Great Northern pf.	135½	135½	134⅜	134⅜	-1½
70¼	71	1,900	*G. N. certs. ore prop.	71	71⅜	70½	70½	-1½
95	96⅜	100	Havana Electric	96	96	96	96	...
140	140⅝	100	Illinois Central	140¼	140½	140¼	140¼	...
19⅜	20	7,600	Interborough-Met.	20¼	20⅝	19⅝	20	-⅝
50⅛	50½	9,500	Interborough-Met. pf.	51⅜	51⅝	50⅛	50⅝	-1⅝
120	120½	700	Int. Harvester	119⅝	120½	119⅜	120	-⅛
122	124½	100	Int. Harvester pf.	124	124	124	124	+1
12¼	13¼	200	Int. Paper	12⅜	13	12⅜	13	+⅛
55	55½	200	Int. Paper pf.	55½	55½	55¼	55¼	-¾
48½	49½	200	Int. Steam Pump	48½	48½	48½	48½	...
22¾	23	250	Iowa Central	22½	23	22½	23	-1½
41¼	43	450	Iowa Central pf.	42	42⅞	42	42¾	-1½
36⅝	37	300	Kansas City Southern	37	37¼	37	37	-1½
101¼	101⅝	8,050	Laclede Gas	104	104⅜	101¼	101¼	-3½
144½	145	1,100	Louisville & Nash.	145	145½	145	145	-1
88⅜	88	300	Mackay Cos.	89	89	88	88	-1
136¼	137	100	Manhattan Elevated	135⅞	136⅞	136⅞	136⅞	+⅝
6¼	6½	100	Mercantile Marine	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	-⅛
19⅞	20	300	Mercantile Marine pf.	20	20¼	20	20	-⅛
134½	136	200	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M.	135½	135½	135	135	-1½
41	41¼	4,300	Mo., Kansas & Texas	41¾	41¾	41	41	-1
69	69¼	500	Missouri Pacific	69	69	68½	68	...
109	112	200	Nat. Biscuit Co.	110	110	110	110	+⅛
223	231½	200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	227	229	227	231½	+⅝
82⅜	82½	800	Nat. Lead Co.	82½	83¼	82½	82½	-1½
26¼	26½	800	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf.	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26½	-⅛
78	79	300	N. Y. Air Brake	79½	79½	79	79	-1½
117⅜	118	3,600	N. Y. Central	118¾	119⅜	117⅞	117⅞	-1¼
60	61	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	60	60	60	60	-1
157¾	159	800	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	157⅝	158	157⅝	158	+1
146	147¼	300	N. Y., N. H. & H. sub. cfs 1st pd.	146⅞	147	146⅞	147	+⅛
...	...	500	N. Y., Ont. & West.	44½	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	-⅛
96⅜	97	200	Norfolk & Western	97	97	96¾	96¾	-½
86	88	150	Norfolk & West. pf.	88	88	88	88	-⅛
77	78	100	North American	77½	77¾	77¼	77¼	-½
134½	135	4,323	Northern Pacific	135⅛	135⅞	134½	134⅞	-1⅛
107	114	100	Pacific Coast	110	110	110	110	...
30	30½	1,200	Pacific Mail	33	33	30¼	30¼	-2⅜
35	36	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	35	35	35	35	-1
133	133⅛	19,395	Pennsylvania R. R.	133⅛	133⅝	133	133⅛	-⅜
108⅞	109	2,000	People's Gas, Chi.	109½	109¼	108¾	109	-⅛
21	28	200	Peoria & Eastern	22	22	22	22	...
98⅛	99¼	200	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	+1
20¾	21	700	Pittsburg Coal	22	22	20⅞	20⅞	-1
69	70	300	Pittsburg Coal pf.	74½	74½	69½	69½	-8½
40⅜	41¾	500	Pressed Steel Car	41½	41½	41¼	41¼	-⅛
190	192	200	Pullman Co.	191⅝	191⅝	191⅝	191⅝	-⅛
40½	41	710	*R'way Steel Spring.	41	41	40½	40½	-⅛
158½	158¾	148,100	Reading	158⅝	161	158½	158⅝	-1
35¼	35⅜	1,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	36	36	35¼	35¼	+⅛
100½	100⅝	...	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	100⅜	100⅜	100¼	100¼	-⅛
41⅛	41⅜	5,900	Rock Island Co.	42	42¼	41¼	41¼	-1
82½	83½	100	Rock Island Co. pf.	82¼	82½	82¼	82½	-1½
25	37	100	Rutland pf.	30	30	30	30	...
48	48¼	2,000	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	50	50½	48½	48½	-3½
27	28¼	500	St. Louis Southwest.	27⅞	27⅞	26⅝	26⅝	-2¼
75	77	200	Sloss-Shef. Steel & I.	76	76	76	76	-2
125¾	126	20,300	Southern Pacific	127⅛	127⅞	124⅜	125⅞	-2¼
110	113	160	So. Porto Rico Sug. pf.	112	112	112	112	-1
28¾	28⅞	1,800	Southern R'way ext.	29¾	29¾	28¾	28¾	-⅛
66	66½	900	South. R'way pf. ext.	66¼	66¾	66	66	-1
33¼	34	200	Tennessee Copper	34	34	34	34	-½
30¼	30⅜	100	Texas & Pacific	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	-½
10¾	10⅞	4,820	Third Avenue	10⅝	11	10	10¼	-⅝
44½	45⅛	200	Toledo, St. L. & W.	45	45	45	45	...
66½	68	100	Toledo, St. L. & W. pf.	67	67	67	67	...
10⅞	11⅜	200	Union Bag & Paper	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	+⅛
69¾	75	100	Union Bag & P. pf.	69	69	69	69	...
184⅞	185	61,450	Union Pacific	185¼	186¼	184½	184⅞	-1½
98	98⅜	200	Union Pacific pf.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	-⅜
119¼	120¼	15	United Dry Goods	118½	119½	119¼	119½	...
111¼	112	57	United Dry Goods pf.	112	112	112	112	...
58	60	600	United Rys. Invest. pf.	61	61	60	60	-1
25	28	810	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	27	27	25¼	25¼	-1
77½	79	100	U. S. Cast Iron P. pf.	77¾	77¾	77¼	77½	-1½
75	75½	500	U. S. Realty & Imp.	75	75½	75	75	-½
8	9½	50	U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	8	8	8	8	...
41½	42	345	U. S. Rubber	42	42¼	41¾	41¾	-½
110½	111	820	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	+¼
80⅞	81	205,599	U. S. Steel	81½	82¼	80⅞	80⅞	-1½
122⅜	123	1,509	U. S. Steel pf.	122⅝	123¼	122¼	122¾	-½
49¾	50	2,400	Utah Copper	50	50¾	49¾	49¾	-⅝
...	...	2,650	Utah Copper rights	⅛	⅛	⅛	3-16	...
50¼	50¾	1,100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	52	52	50¾	50¾	-1⅝
20½	20⅝	1,400	Wabash	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¼	-⅝
46⅜	46¾	8,000	Wabash pf.	46¾	47⅛	45¾	45¾	-1¾
70½	71	624	Western Union Tel.	71	71¾	70⅝	71	...
69½	71	600	Westinghouse E. & M.	71	71	71	71	...
5⅛	5½	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛

*Unlisted. †Cents per share.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	100⅝	101⅛
2s, c., 1930	100⅝	...
3s, r., 1918	101⅛	102⅛
3s, c., 1918	101⅛	102⅛
4s, r., 1925	114⅛	115⅛
4s, c., 1925	114⅝	115⅝
Pan. 2s, r., 1936	..100	101
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	..100	101
Adams Exp.	245	275
Alb. & Sus.	280	...
Allis-C. pf.	42	43¼
Am. Ag. C. pf.	101	104
Am. B. S. pf.	91	94
A. C. & F. pf.	117	118
Am. Coal	100	150
Am. Cot. O.	60½	61½
Am. D. T.	10	25
Am. Exp.	275	295
A. H. & L.	6⅝	6¾
Am. L. Co.	14	15
Am. L. pf.	112	114
Am. Malt	6	6¼
Am. Snuff	250	260
Am. Sn. pf.	96½	96¾
A. T. & C.	70	77
Ann Arbor	15	50
Am. A. pf.	91	93
B. & O. pf.	91	93
B. Un. G.	150	153
B., R. & P.	95	107
B., R. & P. pf.	128	188
B. & S. pf.	...	50
Canada So.	68¼	70
C. & S. A. Tel.	118	119¾
C. & A. pf.	60	69
C., B. & Q.	200	...
C. & E. Ill. pf.	...	118
Chi. Gt. W. pf.	58	60
C., I. & L. pf.	65	80
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	160	170
Chi. Un. T. cfts. sta.	3½	4½
Chi. Un. T. pf. cfts. st.	8	10
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	101	103
Col. F. & I. pf.	112	...
Col. & S. 1st pf.	81¼	82
Cons. Coal.	105	...
Corn P. R. pf.	82¾	83½
Crex Carpet.	52	61
D., L. & W.	580	610
D. M. & Ft. D.	5	12
D. & M. pf.	...	95
D., S. S. & A. pf.	25½	26¼
Du. P. de N. Pow. pf.	85	85¼
Erv. & T. H.	56	62
Ev. & T. H. pf.	...	...
Gen. C. Co.	107¾	109
Granby Con.	90	110
G. B. & W.	80	...
H. B. Claflin	...	...
1st pf.	95¾	98¼
Har. R. R. pf.	95	99¾
Hock. V. r.	104	...
Hock. V. pf.	86	90
Homestake.	84½	90
Inger.-Rand.	90	...
Inger.-Rand. pf.	96	...
Int. Power.	...	50
Int. St. P.	30	36
Jol. & Chi.	160	...
K. & M. r.	47¾	...
Kan. C., Pt. S. & Mem.	76	80
Kan. C. So. pf.	67¾	69
K. & D. M.	7	10
K. & D. M. pf.	40	50
Kings Co. El. L. & P.	128	133
Kn. L., Chi., pf.	65	80
Lacl. G.	85	100
L. E. & W. 21	24	...
L. E. & W. pf.	60	61
Lake Shore.	300	400
Long Island.	62	68
L. N. C.	200	...
Mackay Cos. pf.	77	79
Mah. C. R.	310	...
Man. Beach	3	6
Md. C. pf.	50	...
Met. St. R.	20	22¼
Mich. Cent.	145	180
M. & St. L.	43¾	46
M. & St. L. pf.	70	82
M., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	91¾	92
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	152	155
Mo., K. & T. pf.	71	73
N. C. & St. L.	180	185
Nat. B. pf.	121	124
Nat. En. pf.	90	97
Nat. I. pf.	109	111
Nat. Rys. of M. 1st pf.	61	63
N. Y. Cent. C.	47	54
N. Y., Ch. & St. L. 1st	104	118
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	92	96
N. Y. D. Co.	...	40
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	82	84
Nor. Cent.	200	...
N. O. T. & L. pf.	...	35
Ont. Mining	3	3
Ont. & W.	44	45
Pac. Tel. & Tel. pf.	88	95
Pere Marq.	35	40
Pere Marq. 1st pf.	62½	66
Pere Marq. 2d pf.	40	47
Phelps-D'ge.	220	...
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	120
Pr. St. C. pf., ex d.	102½	104
Quicksilver	2¼	3¼
Q'ksil'r pf.	8	7
R. S. P. pf.	103¾	107
Rdg. 1st pf.	90¼	92
Rdg. 2d pf.	101½	104
Rens. & S.	105	...
R. W. & O.	124	...
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	66	69
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. L.	130	180
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. L. new ctfs.	63	65
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. L. pf. ctfs.	...	120
St. L. S. W. pf.	72¼	73
Sears-R. pf.	...	125
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	117	119

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—Most of the interest in the local market ran to Lehigh Valley, which was decidedly heavy most of the time, breaking over three points at the end, with total sales exceeding 4,000 shares. There was a fair demand for Philadelphia Electric stock, which forced the price up a shade, and Cambria Steel on investment buying was firm.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Amal. Asbestos	30	30	30
67	Amer. Milling	1¾	1	1
2	Amer. Railways	47½	47¼	47¼
833	Cambria Steel	48¾	48¼	48¾
20

Warren W. Erwin, Vice-Pres. Calvin Tomkins, William N. Cowles, } Special

Warren W. Erwin & Co.

Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.

INVESTMENT BANKERS.

54, 56 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Third Quarterly Statement of Assets and Liabilities at the close of business December 31 1909, on the basis of the liquidation of all securities:

ASSETS.

Value of Securities in Box	$251,418.52
Value of Securities in Bank Loans	585,908.75
Value of Securities Loaned to Brokers	14,531.25
Cash in Banks and on Hand	21,149.29
Notes Receivable (Secured)	7,000.00
Accounts Receivable (Good)	867.15
Contract Price of Securities Borrowed from Brokers	180,375.00
Furniture and Fixtures	1,588.46
TOTAL ASSETS	$1,062,238.12

LIABILITIES.

Accounts Payable to Customers	$368,459.31
Loans Payable to Banks	447,500.00
Contract Price of Securities Loaned to Brokers	14,662.50
Value of Securities Borrowed from Brokers	180,640.00
Undivided Profits	976.81
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$1,012,238.12
Net Surplus—Assets over all Liabilities	$50,000.00

We have examined the books and accounts of Warren W. Erwin & Co., 54 Broad St., New York, and subject to the correctness of the customers' accounts, confirmations of which are being obtained from the customers themselves,

We hereby certify that the above statement of Assets and Liabilities on a liquidation basis as at the close of business December 31, 1909, is correct.

(Signed) HASKINS & SELLS, Certified Public Accountants.

STOCKS CARRIED ON CONSERVATIVE MARGIN.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. YOUR ACCOUNT SOLICITED.

WILL BUY:

5 Am. Malting 1st 6s....@102½
10 E. W. Bliss 6s....@106
10 F. H. Leggett Co. 6s....@ 95
5 Hecker Milling Deb. 6s..@ 90
10 N. Y. Biscuit 6s, 1911..@101¼
10 Sea Beach Ry. 4s.....Offering
5 Standard Milling 1st 5s..@ 82½

WILL SELL:

100 Babcock & Wilcox.....Bid
104 Borden's Milk Pfd.....@105¾
100 Electric Boat Pfd.....Bid
2 N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 5s.@101
100 Otis Elevator Com.....@ 57
10 Rumford Falls Sulphite 6s..Bid
25 Union Typewriter 2d....@114
Bonds "and interest."

TOBEY & KIRK

25 BROAD STREET - - NEW YORK
Phones: 4294-5-6-7-8-9 Broad.

$100 $500 $1,000

First Mortgage Bonds

To Yield 6%

Secured by property having title legalized and assured by FEDERAL PROVISION, on a completed project which is under State Supervision.

Send for Booklet describing Irrigation Bonds as an Investment.

Blake & Reeves

BANKERS

34 Pine Street New York

BUFF. & SUSQ.

Bonds & Stocks bought, sold & quoted

Gilbert Eliott & Co.

34 Pine St. 'Phone John 855.

Flint & Pere Marquette Cons. 5s, 1939
Port Huron Div. 5s, 1939
Peoria Ry. Term. 1st 4s, 1937

W. C. Langley & Co.

BANKERS

10 WALL ST. 'Phone 5360 Rector.

Duval, Carroll & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
66 Broadway New York

OFFER

Guaranty Trust Co. Stock.

Telephone Rector 3855

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY.

We Offer a Bond GUARANTEED and ASSUMED as to PRINCIPAL and INTEREST, and ENDORSED by the above, to net nearly 5%.

Dominick & Dominick

115 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

American Light & Traction
American Gas & Electric
Denver Gas & Electric Co.
Empire District Electric Co

All marketable public utility securities.

Williams, McConnell & Coleman

60 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 5621 John.

H. M. BYLLESBY & Co.

INCORPORATED

ENGINEERS

EXAMINATIONS & REPORTS

215 LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO.

Oklahoma City, Okla. Mobile, Ala. San Diego, Cal.

Wm. A. Read & Co.

25 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.

BOSTON CHICAGO BALTIMORE

George M. Young & Company,

59 Cedar Street, New York.

Investment Securities

SIMON BORG & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 20 Nassau St., New York

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Bluegas Co. of America
Chicago Lumber & Coal Co. Com.
Intercontinental Rubber Co. Com. & Pfd.
Kan. City, Mex. & Orient Com. & Pfd.

E. BUNGE & CO.

20 Broad Street. 'Phone 4735-4736 Rector.

WE OFFER

Butte Electric & Power Co. Common Stock.

Prices on application.

MEGARGEL & CO.

BANKERS

5 Nassau St. New York

Chicago First Mortgages

in amounts from $10,000 to $200,000, netting from 6% to 5½% per cent. Descriptive circulars on request.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

(Established 1865)

10 So. La Salle St., Chicago

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Stocks Dull and Uncertain.

Trading during most of yesterday's session was even duller than on the earlier days of the week and the movement of prices, within a narrow limit, uncertain, advancing and declining in turn, some stocks rising while others were receding. Traders were at a loss to discover any particular trend in the market, although in some quarters the increasing dullness following the recent period of heavy liquidation was looked upon as a favorable sign. The bond house failure brought to light after the close of business on Tuesday, had no appreciable effect upon the stock market yesterday, despite misgivings that the announcement would prove disturbing. It was recognized that the difficulties of these bankers arose from affairs far removed from active stock market operations and there were, in this case, none of the open accounts in the stock market which are usually the direct cause of the unsettlement of the market following the failure of houses handling a general stock market business.

***

Bond Market Improving.

Substantial improvement in the bond market was reported by some of the largest handlers of bonds. The improvement has been gradually extending over a number of days. The increasing ease in money on one hand, and the recent unfavorable trend of the stock market on the other are pointed to as contributing factors to the freer movement of bonds now under way. Many expressions of opinion indicating less confidence in the general outlook than was felt up to a recent date are being heard in the financial district, and this feeling of uncertainty is regarded in some quarters as accounting, at once, for much of the recent weakness in the stock market and for the better demand now developing for bonds. On the Stock Exchange the changing conditions in the bond market has been evidenced principally, so far, by a broadening of the transactions in bonds, no material rise in prices having been recorded so far except in isolated cases.

***

Slump at the Close.

Reading's course was typical of the general market, and, in fact, much of the steadiness in the early trading and the weakness in the last hour of the session were due to the influence of this issue as leader. After rising 2¼ points, Reading lost it all in the last hour and went ½ below the opening level. At the same time, the whole list became reactionary and more active, as the declines showed real weakness. United States Steel common, particularly, fell away under the accession of activity, closing at the lowest, 1½ points down, after sales of more than 200,000 shares.

***

Bad Day for Specialties.

The specialties were in a bad way, possibly influenced by the increasing disfavor with which stocks of a narrow market are viewed by the lenders. There were declines between sales in a number of these yesterday. Pittsburg Coal preferred lost 3½, Laclede Gas 3¼, and Pacific Mail 1¾. The smaller railroad stocks were also sufferers, St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred losing 3¼ and St. Louis Southwestern 2¾. Chicago & Northwestern preferred, selling 100 shares at 206, was off 19 points from the previous sale, which, however, occurred several weeks ago.

***

Failure Echoes at Auction Room.

The Hocking pool collapse and the Fisk & Robinson failure supplied interest to scattered offerings at the security auctions in Vesey Street yesterday. The Buffalo & Susquehanna Railway first mortgage 4½s, of which Fisk & Robinson were carrying $1,200,000 at par, found their level at 66, which was the price for a block of $4,000. Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron, collateral trust 6s, did better than at the previous week's auction, and sold higher as each succeeding lot was offered yesterday. The first block of $30,000 brought 39½. Later a batch of $17,000 offered in lots of $2,000, $5,000, and $10,000, sold for 45, 47½, and 47¼, respectively.

***

Increasing Subsidiary Dividends.

Big Four stock advanced 3¼ points yesterday, in face of the general weakness of the smaller railroad issues, reflecting the payment of an initial dividend of 3 per cent. on the stock of the Cincinnati Northern Railroad Company, its subsidiary. The action of this road in making a payment on its stock is in keeping with the recently established policy of the New York Central system, and of the Pennsylvania, to enrich their treasuries by participation in the earnings of their component lines.

WAIT ON FISK & ROBINSON.

Creditors Conserve Assets of Failed Firm by Not Forcing Sales.

Representatives of Receiver Bronson Winthrop of the failed bond house of Fisk & Robinson said yesterday that it would take a number of days to complete the statement of the firm's financial position. Meanwhile the creditors are, for the most part, adopting the course of not throwing the firm's collateral upon the market. By procedeing carefully they hope to save much which would be lost in a hasty liquidation of securities pledged by the firm for loans obtained from banks. At auction yesterday a sale of $4,000 Buffalo & Susquehanna 4½s was made at 66.

Fisk & Robinson received many calls of sympathy yesterday, and telegrams of regret from many parts of the country, the firm having had many clients among National banks throughout the country. A report current yesterday that J. P. Morgan & Co. had been asked for assistance for the firm before its failure was in circulation in the financial district yesterday. Morgan & Co. would not discuss it.

It was pointed out that the character of a large part of the collateral which the failed firm had to offer or had pledged in loans was not sufficiently salable to render it easy to obtain banking accommodations at the crucial moment.

Notices were issued yesterday of the payment, through others, of the coupons of several roads for which Fisk & Robinson were fiscal agents. The Gulf & Ship Island coupons were being paid through the Bankers' Trust Company, and the Buffalo & Susquehanna coupons through the Knickerbocker Trust Company.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—In the United States District Court to-day Bronson Winthrop of New York was appointed ancillary receiver for the firm of Fisk & Robinson in Massachusetts, and a representative of the receiver was placed in charge of the office in this city and at Worcester.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Fisk & Robinson owed $623,000 to local banks in demand notes, according to a petition for an ancillary receiver filed in the United States District Court here to-day. All the notes were secured by collateral. Judge Landis appointed Bronson Winthrop of New York ancillary receiver.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
4s, May, '59, f'chg	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
4½s, May, '57, f'chg	108¼	108½	108¼	108½
4½s, Nov., '57, f'chg	108½	108¾	108¼	108½
4½s, May, '17, f'chg	102½	103¼	102½	103¼
4s, Nov., '58, f'chg	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
4s, May, '57, f'chg	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
4s, Nov. '54, reg	99	99½	99	99¾
4s, Nov., '36, reg	99¾	99½	99¾	99½
3½s, Nov., '55, f'chg	88¼	88¾	88¼	88½
3½s, May, '54, coup	88¼	88½	88¼	88½
3½s, May, '54, reg	87¾	88¼	87¾	88½
6s, Nov., '10, rev	102	102¾	102	102¾
Rects. 4s, May, '59	99¾	99½	99¾	99¾

*Coupon or registered.

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 2.—The following were the closing quotations on the local Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	8¾	9	Jackpot	7½	7½
Elkton	66¾	69	McKinney	45	48
El Paso	67	67½	Old Gold	4	4¼
Findley	10¾	11	Portland	102	106
Gold Dollar	10		Vindicator	70	80
Goldfield	5¾	5¾	Work	8½	10

IRON AND STEEL NOTES.

Specifications Still Coming In—Much Stock in Speculators' Hands.

Commenting on trade conditions The Iron Age says:

The iron trade shows the working of cross currents. The mills continue to receive specifications in large volume, and through there is quietness in some finished lines, consumption is at a rate that would be considered remarkable except by comparison with the unusual movement of four months ago. The pig iron market shows further weakness, due to the pressure of iron for delivery in the next few months, stocks having accumulated in some sections. The weakness in basic iron in the Central West is due to the existence of stocks, reported at 60,000 tons, owned by speculators. Such iron has been offered at $16.50 and lower at Valley furnace for prompt shipment. Furnaces are asking $17. In the foundry trade the recent buying was largely confined to malleable works. In New England sales of Virginia foundry irons have been made at 50 cents below recent prices. An index to the larger activity in the foundry trade is the appearance of inquiries in the New York machinery market for $1,000,000 worth of equipment for machine-shop work. Not in three years has there been such a volume of prospective business before the machinery trade. Reports from Great Britain indicate a distinct revival in the iron trade, with advancing prices. A sale of 20,000 tons of bloom crop ends has been made at Middlesborough, England, for export to the United States. Other foreign scrap has been bought more freely in the past week, in view of the decision making all old material dutiable at $1 a ton.

The Iron Trade Review says:

All things considered, the first month of the year has given a very good account of itself, but not much is usually expected of January. In spite of the considerable irregularity and dullness, price changes have not been important, and mill activities continue unabated. Orders for finished material are perhaps as numerous as at any time last year, but for smaller amounts. Owing to the heavy specifying prior to Jan. 1, many consumers are well supplied with materials, and are buying in a very conservative way. Bookings for export have been substantial, and the markets in the Far East, British, and Continental markets show higher prices and decided improvement in general conditions.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Americans Open Quiet and Close Heavy on the London Exchange.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Money was plentiful and easy and discount rates were quiet to-day. The opinion of traders is divided regarding an early reduction in the Bank of England's rate of discount, owing to the recent withdrawals of gold for Paris.

Trading on the Stock Exchange opened steady, but developed irregularity and weakness later. Consols, in which the settlement was concluded, yielded to bear sales and depressed other gilt-edged securities. Fears of trouble in the coal trade affected home rails, while copper shares declined in sympathy with lower metal prices. Brazilian and Japanese bonds were strong on conversion reports, and in the afternoon Paris support helped Kaffirs and a few foreign securities.

In the American section the opening was quiet at a fractional advance. During the first hour the market lacked support, and the gains partially disappeared. Trading was listless until New York buying caused a good recovery, but under more frequent offerings later the market closed heavy.

Bar silver steady, 23⅞d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2 9-16@2⅝ per cent.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Prices continued to recover on the Bourse to-day, but the market closed unsettled, owing to declines in Rio Tintos.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 82½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 17½c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—Trading was dull and prices were irregular on the Boerse to-day.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols money	81 15-16	...	...	— ¼
Consols account	82 1-16	...	...	— ¼
Anaconda	10⅜	50½	51	— ½
Atchison	118¾	115	116½	— 1½
Canadian Pacific	184¾	180¼	...	...
St. Paul	151½	147½	147⅞	— ⅝
Erie	29⅜	28½	29	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf	47⅛	46¼	46⅝	— ⅛
Illinois Central	144½	140¾	...	...
L. & N.	149	145	145	...
N. Y. Central	122	118⅝	119	— ¾
Pennsylvania	68¾	133⅞	133½	— ⅝
Reading	83	159½	159½	— ¼
Southern Pacific	131	127¼	128⅛	— ⅝
Union Pacific	190⅝	185¼	186	— ⅞
U. S. Steel	84½	82	82⅜	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf	125¾	122½	122⅞	— ⅝

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 7 6	Esperanza	2 19 6
Tomboy	0 17 6	Dolores	1 10 0
El Oro	1 8 0	Stratton's Ind.	0 3 3

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Daily Consular and Trade Report for to-morrow notes the following trade opportunities abroad. Further information regarding these may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Manufactures, care of Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of the item referred to:

4,462. PANAMA CANAL SUPPLIES—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the general purchasing officer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., until Feb. 4, 1910, for furnishing the following supplies: Black powder, electric blueprinting machine, vertical fire-tube boilers, horizontal tension carriage, idler wheels, rubber belting, valves, pipe fitting, machinists' taps, pipe cutting and threading machines, steel filing cabinets, &c. (Circular No. 556.)

4,473. COTTON GINS AND COTTON SEED HULLERS—An American Consular officer in a European country reports that a very large and strong local company dealing in milling and agricultural machinery is about to engage in the sale of cotton gins and cotton seed hullers, as well as other machinery. The firm will open a branch establishment at a point in the midst of the cotton-growing district of the country. Correspondence is desired with manufacturers in the United States, who are not already represented, and the company will probably pay cash. The officer submitting the report says that the firm is very anxious to extend its trade to the above classes, for which he states there is a good field. He desires catalogues, export prices, discounts, and full particulars.

4,479. AMERICAN MADE RUBBER HEELS—A business man in Southern Europe dealing in electrical supplies, articles of gum elastic, &c., advises an American Consul that he desires to enter into correspondence with American houses on the subject of rubber heels. These should be of the best quality, round in form, and it should be possible for him to sell them in that country for from 4 to 10 cents a pair.

4,474. PRINTING OF POST CARDS AND BOOKLETS—A report has been received from an American Consul in Mexico, stating that an American resident in his district conducting a photograph gallery and store for the sale of souvenir post cards, contemplates the publication of a booklet, post-card size, containing 100 views in half tone and color, and requests that American firms that print these booklets, furnish him wholesale prices for printing lots of 1,000 each, sending him samples. He also requests prices for the printing in color and plain souvenir post cards in thousand lots. European firms have heretofore been printing cards for dealers in that region, but they would prefer to have American firms do the work.

4,475. CIVET—A business man in Abyssinia advises an American Consular officer that he desires to be put in touch with a business house in the United States desiring to import civet, (a product used largely in the manufacture of perfumery,) as he desires to establish direct connections. He corresponds only in French.

4,476. POWER PLOWS—An American business firm writes that it is in the market for one forty horse-power plow and one fifteen horse-power plow, the same to be used on a 20,000-acre plantation in a foreign country. The plows must be strong and adapted to breaking previously uncultivated soil. The land in question has been cleared for many years, but has not been actively cultivated.

4,477. INCUBATORS AND BROODERS—An American Consul in a Latin American country reports that a business man in his district contemplates the establishment of a poultry farm of extensive proportions for the raising of high-grade fowls, and desires catalogues and price lists in Spanish covering incubators and poultry supplies. He also desires to import some pedigreed fowls, principally of the white leghorn variety.

4,478. OFFICE, FURNITURE AND SUPPLIES—A communication received from a Russian business man states that he would like to enter into correspondence with factories in the United States producing office furniture and supplies, with a view to securing the agency for that country for such a line of goods. He writes that he already has business connection with firms in certain lines, but desires to extend his trade to the above classes, for which he states there is a good field. He desires catalogues, export prices, discounts, and full particulars.

4,479. AMERICAN MADE RUBBER HEELS—A business man in Southern Europe dealing in electrical supplies, articles of gum elastic, &c., advises an American Consul that he desires to enter into correspondence with American houses on the subject of rubber heels. These should be of the best quality, round in form, and it should be possible for him to sell them in that country for from 4 to 10 cents a pair.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Wednesday.

The market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange closed with heavy selling under way, both by commission houses and professional operators. Many stop-loss orders were uncovered, particularly in United States Steel common and Union Pacific. Both of these stocks touched low prices, which were under the bottom quotations of the New York Stock Exchange, Union Pacific selling down to 183¼, ¼ of a point below the other board, and Steel common to 80⅝, ⅛ of a point under. Transactions in the last-named were notably heavy, aggregating 49,110 shares out of a grand total for all issues of 139,730 shares.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
9,230	Amal. Copper	80⅞	81½	79½	79½
40	Am. Beet S. pf	96½	96½	96½	96½
140	Am. Can	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾
200	Am. Car & F.	63½	63½	63	63
10	Am. Hide & L. pf	6½	6½	6½	6½
10	Am. Locomo.	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
7,340	Am. Smelting	90⅜	90⅞	88½	88½
40	Am. Sugar	121¼	121¼	121	121
210	Anaconda Cop.	50⅝	50⅝	49¾	49¾
380	At. T. & S. F.	115⅞	116½	115¼	115¼
140	Balt. & Ohio	112⅞	112⅞	112	112
210	Brooklyn R. T.	72¼	72¼	71½	71½
20	Cent. Leather	89⅜	89⅜	88½	88½
1,080	Ches. & Ohio	83¼	83¼	82¾	82¾
150	C., R. & St. P.	147½	147½	147	147
750	Col. Fuel & I.	36⅞	37⅞	36⅜	36⅜
840	Con. Gas	145½	145½	144½	144½
40	Corn Products	19¼	19¼	19	19
50	Den. & R. G.	42	42	42	42
150	Dist. Securities	31	31	30¾	30¾
310	Erie	29	29	28¾	28¾
70	Erie 1st pf	45¾	45¾	45	45
20	Gt. North'n pf.	135½	135½	134¾	134¾
420	Inter.-Met.	20¾	20¾	20	20
570	Inter.-Met. pf.	51¾	51¾	50¾	50¾
80	Kan. City So.	37	37¼	37	37
480	Mo. K. & T.	41¾	41¾	41	41
59	Mo. Pacific	68½	68⅝	68¼	68¼
40	Nat. Lead	83	83¾	82½	82¾
10	Nat. M. 2d pf.	26½	26½	26½	26½
890	N. Y. Central	118¾	119⅛	117¾	117¾
20	N. Y., O. & W.	44½	44¾	44¼	44¾
10	North Am.	78	78	78	78
310	Nor. Pacific	135½	135⅝	135	135
180	Pacific Mail	32¾	32¾	31⅝	31⅝
1,820	Pennsylvania	133⅛	133¼	133	133
80	People's Gas	108⅞	109	108¾	109
60	Pitts. Coal	21¾	21⅝	21½	21½
10	Ry. Springs	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
35,580	Reading	159¾	161	158¾	158¾
40	Rep. Steel	35¾	35⅝	35¼	35¼
270	Rock Island	42¾	42⅝	41¾	41¾
1,790	Southern Pac.	127⅝	128	125⅞	125⅞
100	Southern Ry.	29¼	29¼	28¾	28¾
10	Tenn. Copper	34	34	34	34
1,870	Third Av.	11	11	9⅞	10⅜
23,690	Union Pacific	185⅝	186¼	184½	184⅝
70	U. S. Rubber	42	42¼	42	42¼
49,110	U. S. Steel	81⅜	83⅛	80⅜	80⅝
120	U. S. Steel pf.	122¾	122¾	122¼	122¾
70	Utah Copper	50	50⅜	50	50⅛
10	Va.-Car. Chem.	51	51	51	51
60	Wabash	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20½
580	Wabash pf.	47⅜	47⅜	45½	45⅝
10	Western Union	71	71	71	71

139,730

MINING STOCKS.

900	Atlanta	.12	.12	.11¾	.11¾
500	Consol. Va.	1.75	1.75	1.74	1.74
600	Comb. Fraction	.31	.31	.31	.31
200	Comstock	.29	.29	.29	.29
850	Goldfield Con.	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
100	Hale & Nor.	.62	.62	.62	.62
500	Jim Butler	.12⅝	.12½	.12½	.12¾
200	Jumbo Ext.	.22	.22	.22	.22
200	Mexican	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
200	Potosi	.68	.68	.68	.68
1,000	Red Hill	.04	.04	.04	.04
400	Sierra Nevada	.72	.73	.72	.73
100	Tonopah Min.	6.62½	6.62½	6.62½	6.62½
1,300	Tramps	.07½	.07½	.07	.07

6,550

BONDS.

$1,000	Comstock 4s	19½	19½	19½	19½

WHEAT.

275,000	May opt.	111¼	111¼	110⅝	110½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—Trading was devoid of any significance, and prices were steady. Northern Central made a fractional recovery to its recent high record price. Shares, 1,085; bonds, $32,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$13,000	A. C. L. conv. deb. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,000	Balt. City 4s, 1954	104¼	104¼	104¼
5,000	Balt. City Pas. 5s	100½	100½	100½
3,000	Cotton Duck 5s	75½	75½	75½
2,000	Cons. Gas 6s	100¾	100¾	100¾
3,000	Ga., Car. & N. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾
1,000	North. R. & L. 5s	99	99	99
5,000	United Rys. inc	59	59	59
1,000	United Rys. 4s	86¾	86¾	86¾

STOCKS.

5	A. & G. P. Cement	12¼	12¼	12¼
10	Cons. Coal	110½	110½	110½
50	Fair. & C. T. pf	75	75	75
63	Int. Trust	147½	147¼	147½
230	Northern Central	126	125¼	126
55	Seaboard Co.	25¼	25¾	25¾
100	Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	45½	45½	45½
500	United Rys.	13¾	18	15¼

CHICAGO STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Local stocks were neglected and trading in the aggregate was small to-day. Sears-Roebuck sold down early on fairly large offerings, then became dull. The general tendency of the market was lower.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	American Can	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	American Can pf.	76½	76½	76½
25	Am. Shipbuilding	76	76	76
50	Booth Fisheries	35	35	35
25	Booth Fisheries pf.	67½	67½	67½
65	Chicago Pneu. Tool	40½	40	40
5	Chicago Rys., Series 2	30	30	30
15	Chicago Subway	3¾	3¾	3¾
25	Chicago Telephone	128	128	128
495	Chicago Title & Trust	149¼	147	149¼
12	Com. Edison	116	116	116
217	Diamond Match	107¼	104	104
105	Illinois Brick	83	80¼	80½
180	People's Gas	109¾	109¼	109¾
50	Quaker Oats	166½	168	168
230	Sears-Roebuck	155¾	154	154
244	Sears-Roebuck pf.	121	120¾	121
100	South Side El.	52	52	52
145	Street's Stable Car	35¾	30	30
8	Street's Stable Car pf.	90	90	90
217	Swift & Co.	105¾	105	105
350	United Boxboard	12	11	11¼

Bank of Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 68,588,000 marks; loans increased 80,367,000 marks; discounts increased 44,526,000 marks; Treasury bills decreased 43,000,000 marks; notes in circulation increased 51,014,000 marks; deposits decreased 76,397,000 marks; gold in hand decreased 35,723,000 marks.

Chicago Consolidated Traction

To the Holders of the Following Securities—

Chicago Electric Transit Co. First Mortgage Bonds,
North Chicago Electric Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds,
The North Side Electric Street Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds,
Evanston Electric Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds,
Chicago and Jefferson Urban Transit Co. First Mortgage Bonds,
Chicago North Shore Street Railway Co. First Mortgage Bonds,
Chicago North Shore Street Railway Co. Capital Stock,
Chicago Consolidated Traction Co. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee has promulgated a Plan and Agreement for Reorganization, dated January 1, 1910, concerning the above-mentioned securities, and that said Plan and Agreement has been filed with Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, Depositary, and Central Trust Company of New York, Sub-Depositary.

The time for the deposit of above-mentioned securities under this Plan and Agrement has been limited by the Committee to March 1, 1910, and all holders thereof desiring to participate therein should deposit the same on or before that date.

For complete information we refer you to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, copies of which may be obtained upon request from any member of the Committee or from Harris Trust and Savings Bank, Depositary, Chicago, or Central Trust Company of New York, Sub-Depositary, New York City.

CHARLES G. DAWES, Chairman.
J. N. WALLACE,
HANS WINTERFELDT,
ALLEN B. FORBES,
E. K. BOISOT,
G. P. HOOVER,
ANDREW COOKE,
Committee.

Referring to the above, the undersigned will be prepared on and after February 1, 1910, to receive from security holders deposits under the above-mentioned Plan and Agreement for Reorganization.

HARRIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, Depositary
204 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Sub-Depositary
54 Wall Street, New York

For Sale.
Central Trust
Columbia Trust
National City Bank
Liberty National Bank
Title Guarantee & Trust
Internat. Banking Corporation

CHAS. H. CARRUTHERS & CO.
National City Bank Bldg., N. Y.

Kings Co. Elec. Lt. & Power new 6s
Kings Co. Elec. Lt. & Power "Rights"
Columbus & 9th Ave. 5s
Sloss Iron & Steel 6s & 4½s
Metropolitan St. Ry. Gen. 5s Ctfs.

Paterson & Co. BONDS
Traction, Gas, Inactive Railroads
Tel. 1985-6-7 Rector 20 BROAD ST., N. Y.

FOR SALE
Liberty National Bank
Merchants National Bank
Coal & Iron National Bank

LUTZ & COMPANY
BANK & TRUST COMPANY STOCKS.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 273 Broad.

WANTED
500 U. S. Lt. Htg. Co.
Stamped Stock @ 1¾,
JONES & CO.
30 Broad St. Phones 213-214 Broad.

Hudson Companies 6% Notes, 1911
Buffalo & Susquehanna 4s and 4½s
Louisiana & Arkansas 1st 5s, 1929
Raleigh & Augusta 1st 6s, 1926

M. WOLFF,
27 William St., N. Y. 6527-8-9 Broad.

PERSONAL TRUSTS

Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Trustee, under Will or under appointment by Deed, Agent for the care of Personal Property. This class of Trust business solicited.

FULTON TRUST CO.

OF NEW YORK, 30 NASSAU STREET.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK
28 Nassau Street, New York.
Fifth Avenue Branch, 514 Fifth Ave., N. Y.
London Branch, 33 Lombard Street, E. C.
Capital $3,000,000
Surplus 12,000,000

COBALTS—NEVADAS—COFFERS.

EPPS MARKET LETTER

Curb Mining Stocks Free Weekly
EDWARD A. EPPS & CO., 11-13 William St., N. Y.

Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Company

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $9,500,000

$5,000,000 added to surplus in last 17 years

160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS subject to check or on certificate, allowing interest thereon.
LENDS ON APPROVED STOCKS and Corporation Bonds as Collateral.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee or Receiver, Transfer Agent or Registrar of Stocks of Corporations. Takes Charge of Personal Securities.

OFFICERS:

EDWIN W. COGGESHALL, President and General Manager.

LOUIS V. BRIGHT, THORWALD STALLKNECHT, } Vice-Presidents.
HERBERT E. JACKSON, Comptroller.
ARCHIBALD FORBES, Treasurer.
WALTER N. VAIL, Secretary.
LEWIS H. LOSEE, Asst. Genl. Manager.
U. CONDIT VARICK, ROBERT I. SMYTH, } Asst. Treasurers.
GEORGE A. FLEURY.
DAVID B. OGDEN, Counsel.
FREDERICK D. REED, } Asst. Secretaries.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

EDWIN W. COGGESHALL, Chairman.
GEORGE F. BUTTERWORTH, WILLIAM P. DIXON, JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD, HENRY GOLDMAN, PHILIP LEHMAN, JOHN T. LOCKMAN, HENRY MORGENTHAU, JAMES N. WALLACE, ALBERT H. WIGGIN

MACKAY & CO.

Bankers

Members New York Stock Exchange. Dealers in Government Bonds and other Investment Secur

WARRINER TESTIFIES COOKES TOOK MONEY

Says Chicago Family Got $1,000 a Month of the Embezzled Funds for Seven Years.

DENIES IT WAS EXTORTED

Judge Refuses to Dismiss the Case—Prosecutor Asserts He's Shielding No One "Higher Up."

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—About one-fourth of the $643,000 which Charles L. Warriner, defaulting local Treasurer of the Big Four Railroad, has confessed he embezzled, was paid by him to Mrs. Jeannette Stewart Ford and Edgar S. Cooke of Chicago, according to Warriner's testimony to-day in the trial of Mrs. Ford for blackmail.

The witness said that in the seven years he was embezzling the funds of the railroad he had been paying approximately $1,000 a month to both Cooke and Mrs. Ford. The surprise caused by this statement was intensified when Warriner went on to declare that as far as he knew Mrs. Ford had been unaware that he was short in his accounts.

According to Warriner, he paid blackmail to Mrs. Ford because she knew that Cooke had been short in his accounts when he left the Big Four service and that when Warriner had succeeded him he had concealed this shortage.

This testimony was a surprise to the prosecution, for under one indictment Mrs. Ford is accused of receiving stolen money, knowing it to be stolen. A second indictment, however, charges her with blackmail only.

There was another unexpected turn in the trial when it became apparent that Warriner has no intention of accusing his former friend, Cooke, of blackmail. The witness repeatedly declared that Cooke had never extorted money from him, but that he had supplied funds for him for the sole purpose of keeping Mrs. Ford quiet, as he asserted she was equally dangerous to both of them.

The defense strove vainly to make Warriner admit that not only had Cooke blackmailed him but that the embezzler had also been compelled to pay hush money to Mrs. Cooke and Cooke's son. Warriner admitted that he had given considerable sums to Mrs. Cooke, but he maintained that she had never asked him for money, and said that the only reason he helped her and her children was "because they were the only ones I felt any moral obligation to assist."

Pressed for a further explanation, he said he meant that they were innocent of any wrongdoing, and he did not like to see them suffer.

Warrier denied that the Cooke family had made any "direct threats" against him.

"What indirect threats were made?" he was asked.

"It was intimated that Mrs. Cooke knew all about matters and that it would therefore be advisable to provide more liberally for her."

"In troubling you for money, didn't the Cooke family stand as a unit?"

"I guess they did," conceded Warriner.

Judge Swing declined this morning to stop the proceedings on the motion of the defense to dismiss because Prosecuting Attorney Hunt refused to obey a court order and furnish for the defense a transcript of the Grand Jury testimony of Warriner. The decision is not final, Judge Swing stating that the point at issue is involved in a case pending before the Supreme Court of the State, and until that is decided he would hold the matter in abeyance.

Mr. Hunt and Attorney Thorndyke for the defense had such a heated argument over the matter that the court ordered them to desist. Mr. Thorndyke accused the prosecutor of keeping secret the Grand Jury evidence to protect men "higher up. Mr. Hunt angrily denied it.

Mr. Thorndyke asked if L. J. Hackney, General Counsel of the Big Four, had been closeted with the prosecutor earlier in the day. Judge Swing threw out the question as improper.

A letter from Warriner to Cooke, in which it was said that Mrs. Ford was "running around with some people" was read by Mr. Thorndyke.

"Whom did you mean by 'some people'?" he asked.

"Well, Comstock for one."

"You mean Frank Comstock, your predecessor in the Big Four offices?"

"Yes."

Warriner denied that he had "run around" with Mrs. Ford.

Attorney Thorndyke developed his apparent line of defense when he read to the jury half a dozen letters written by Warriner to Cooke, in which there were strong and frequent references to Mrs. Ford's infatuation for the Chicago man. The point which the defense strove to establish was that Mrs. Ford was not a deliberate blackmailer, but that she accepted the money from Warriner as Cooke's friend in order to be free to indulge in her infatuation.

The attitude of Warriner is not the least curious feature in the strange case. The man appears to enjoy his cross-examination. His composure is in strange contrast to the demeanor of the woman against whom he is testifying. Mrs. Ford weeps almost continually.

CITY RAILWAY SUIT ON.

Receiver Seeks to Recover from Interborough and Others on Big Judgment.

A hearing in the suit of Receiver Ladd of the New York City Railway Company against the Interborough-Metropolitan Company, Henry Clews & Co., the Morton Trust Company, as trustee, and eighty-one other defendants was on yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields. The receiver sues to recover about $7,500,000 on agreements entered into by the traction companies on May 2, 1907, when the Inter-Met Company undertook to provide $15,000,000 to stave off the bankruptcy of the surface companies for another two years.

Proceedings yesterday consisted largely of putting into evidence in bulk the record taken in the suit in which Receiver Ladd got a judgment for $5,271,582 from the Metropolitan Securities Company last year.

The City Railway looked first to the securities company to pay over the money which it asserted was due it under the agreements, and, having put the securities company into the hands of a receiver, following the big judgment, is now looking to the Interborough-Metropolitan Company as the owner of substantially all the securities company stock.

United States Commissioner Shields is sitting in this case as special master, and the documentary evidence, which includes also the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals confirming the judgment, was put in, pending a decision from the Circuit Court on a question of jurisdiction.

London and Globe Surplus $5,119,180.

The Liverpool and London and Globe insurance Company's sixty-second annual statement of its United States branch, covering the year 1909, shows total assets of $13,885,802, including real estate amounting to $1,551,406; United States Government 4 per cent. bonds, $467,475; State and city bonds and railroad stocks and bonds, $4,873,130; bond and mortgage, $2,540,950; bank balances and other assets, $3,443,841. The company reports unearned premiums and all other liabilities of $8,766,622, leaving a surplus of $5,119,180.

Call for National Bank Statements.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Controller of Currency of the Treasury this morning issued a call for a statement of the condition of the National banks at the close of business on Jan. 31.

NEW BANK CLEARINGS RECORD

A Total of $17,053,755,076, Showing a Gain of 22 Per Cent. Over January, 1909

Bank clearings advanced far above all previous records during the month of January, according to statistics compiled by Dun's Review from reports covering 116 leading centres in the United States. The clearings reached the enormous total of $17,053,755,076, a gain of 22 per cent. over January, 1909, and of 4.4 per cent. over the same month in 1908, which was before the contracting influence of the impending business reaction had begun to make itself felt, and while the last era of prosperity was at its flood.

Commenting on the situation Dun's says:

Almost every city reports gains over last year, but there are still a few insignificant losses compared with 1906 due in part to the fact that there was one more business day in that year. Nearly every section reports large increases over both years, showing that prosperity is general. At New York City there is a large gain over last year. New England cities make large gains, prominent among them being Boston, Providence, Hartford, Springfield, and Worcester, the improvement over 1906, which was a very active year in this section at most cities being especially gratifying. In the Middle Atlantic States active business is reflected in much larger bank exchanges than last year, notably at Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Reading, Wilkesbarre, Buffalo, and Syracuse, and while there are still a few losses as compared with 1906, they are small, conditions rapidly returning to normal. The South Atlantic States provide substantial gains over both years at practically every point, as a result of the activity and high prices received for cotton and other agricultural products, with the accompanying stimulation of other lines of business. Returns from cities in the Middle South indicate very prosperous conditions in that section of the country, also, only two points reporting losses. At almost every city in the Central West great activity is indicated by some of the increases provided, especially at the smaller commercial centres. In the Far West every city shows large gains over both years. Returns are satisfactory from the Pacific Coast, and at most points the gains are large.

The clearings at New York totalled $11,249,075,980, a gain of 26.6 per cent. over 1909.

COPPER STRIFE GOES ON.

President Phillips of Nevada Company Retorts to the Guggenheims.

The fight between the Guggenheim and Utah Copper interests in the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company on the one side and President James Phillips, Jr., and the independent Directors on the other over the proposed merger with the Utah Copper Company and the Boston Consolidated Copper Company became one degree more bitter yesterday.

President Phillips put out a statement, intended to offset the previous day's activity of the Guggenheim interests, in which he flatly contradicted a claim of the Guggenheims that they had obtained the pledge of nearly 50 per cent. of the Nevada stock for exchange into Utah stock and criticised their method of soliciting stockholders.

"Were it so," he said, "why are their emissaries soliciting every small shareholder to turn in his stock, even going so far as to send five times in two days, by men and telephone, to annoy and threaten a woman investor, owning forty-six shares, to the point of calling upon me to save her from persecution? The fact is self-evident that the Guggenheims have not obtained anywhere near the amount of stock pledged which they claim, and are to-day urging waiters, chambermaids, and every share holder they can reach to give up their holdings."

Of the report of Pope Yeatman, the company's consulting engineer, in favor of the merger, he said:

"The engineer whose opinion was quoted by the Guggenheims says that certain profitable conditions will prevail at the Utah property 'after two years.' He does not specify how long after two years, nor does he give any facts or figures. His statement is full of generalities."

President Phillips also stated that seven out of the eleven Nevada Directors are either Utah Copper Directors or employes of the Guggenheims and that another, John Steele, is counsel for the Guggenheim interests.

FAILURES IN JANUARY LESS.

Comparison with January Last Year, but Amount Now Involved Is More.

Bradstreet's reports 1,241 failures in January with liabilities of $17,333,849, a decrease of 5.7 per cent. from the returns of the same month in the previous year as to the number, but a gain of 47 per cent. in amount. Compared with January, 1908, the figures show a decrease of 27 per cent. in number, while in amount they are only one-quarter of the total in that year. Commenting on the showing, Bradstreet's says:

The first monthly failure report of 1910 is on the whole an encouraging one, apparently not reflecting much more than the ordinary cleaning up of weak concerns which had been tried out and found wanting in the preceding year. The number reported for January is only a small percentage above the best, while showing decreases from the same period of the two preceding years. It is true that liabilities show an enlargement over January a year ago, but the increase is due mainly to a few large suspensions, which were largely the result of long-past losses and not attributable to newly arising conditions of stress.

As compared with 1907 failures in January increased 12 per cent. in number.

Extra Dividend of Chicago Railway.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Directors of the Chicago City Railway Company declared to-day an extra dividend of 4 per cent. on the $18,000,000 capital stock. The extra rate is 1 per cent. more than was declared at this time a year ago. The board has also declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the capital stock.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Ingraham, P. J.; Loughlin, Clarke, Scott, and Miller, JJ.—Enumerated motions. 64—Spring v. James. 131—Snyder v. N Y Press Co. 132—Adams v. Schwartz. 133—Pettis v. Schwartz. 134—Stichel v. Grosberg. 135—Madden v. Gaston. 136—Manny v. Wilson. 137—Welsh Lumber Co v. Norfolk & Western Ry Co. 138—Garrett v. Nat Fireproofing Co. 139—Dincin v. Colcard. 141—Same v. same. 143—Thayer & Schley. 144—Concord Const Co v. Plaute. 145—Rosenbaum v. Stiebel. 146—Dresch v. Elliott. 146—Priolo v. Hinkle. 147—Goldsticker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gerard, J.—Litigated motions. 1—Cottrell v. Seymour. 2—Reynolds v. Maxwell. 3—Dinkelspiel v. Astico Club of Ann. 4—Shearer v. Shearer. 5—Grossman v. Messer. 6—Hays v. Lambert. 7—In re 229th St. 8—In re Brennemarm. 9—Detroit Sav Bk v. Gay. 10—Dotler v. Block. 11—Seligman v. Linch. 12—Shuldiner v. Pressed Prism Plate Glass Co. 13—In re Munch & Co. 14—Thomson v. Cottrell. 15—People v. Schmidt. 16—La Chicotte v. Stevenson. 17 and 18—Plotz v. Sicilian Asphalt Paving Co. 19—Reddin v. Am Sugar Refining Co. 20—Machlett v. Machlett. 21—Potomac Realty Co v. Greenberg. 22—Rosenblatt v. Ford Leather Co. 23—Cottrell Co v. Seymour. 24—Jacoby v. Shindler. 25—Crans v. Shindlers. 26—In re Andrews. 27—State Bank v. Cohen. 28—Siebold v. Lang. 29—Anderson v. Losler Motor Co. 30—Zengesor v. Verschleiser. 31—U S Fidelity & Guar Co v. Whitman. 32—Sprague v. United Wireless Co. 33—La Chicotte v. Stevenson. 34—Muller v. Muller. 35—Jergens Co v. Woodbury. 36—Fein v. Fein. 37—Anderson v. Posner. 38—Fades v. Krieger. 39—Masuire v. Louis. 40—Dellac v. Stein. 41—Woods v. Belmont Realty Co. 42—Barnes v. Klug. 43—Burns v. Albers. 44—Carrent v. Carrent. 45—Bernstein v. Bernstein. 46—Werner v. West Side Bank. 47—Jacobus v. Am Mineral Water—Mach Co. 48—Brody v. Weed & Co. 49—Burton v. Herbert. 50—Seidl v. Kaempfer. 51—Berman v. Presutty. 52—Noyes v. Darradq. 53—City of N Y v. Shotland. 54—Marcus v. Abrahams. 55—Bourne v. Imp Property Holding Co. 56—Smith v. Board of Education. 57—Gilsey v. Badt. 58—Sprague v. United Wireless Tel Co. 59—Bourne v. Imp Property Holding Co. 60—Jergens Co v. Woodbury. 61—Tucker v. Elliott. 62—McWhitter v. Bowen. 63—Trauter v. Trauter. 64—Cattrell & Sons Co. v. Sevmour. 65—Thomas v. City of N Y. 66—People v. Thompson. 67—In re MacCracken-Hauser-Terry Co. 68—People v. Leaman. 69—Cyge v. Cyge. 70—In re Malone. 71—Hutchinson v. Le Vinness.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Hendrick, J.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Goff, J.—1—Frank E Webster alias Frank Ryan. 2—Arthur Adams. 3—Antonio Bruno. 4—Herman F Marschner, (6.) 5—Louis Bludinger. 6—Frank Stejna. 7—Joseph Polizzi.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Wills for probate.—Emma J. Bradley, Martha E. F. Vietinghoff, Samuel J. [illegible] B. McKenna, Clara R. [illegible] Saltus, Eliza Mulrein, Edward Wittig, Frank Schaeffler, Louise L. Bart, Margaret Stevenson, Isidor Jelinek.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gerard, J.—Eisman v. Albers Realty Co.—Denis O. L. Cohalen.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—In re Chambers—Michael J. Mulqueen. Fried v. Potter—Joseph Gallagher. In re Gallagher—George M. Schulz.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Chemical Engraving Co. v. Frank W. Staley—Robert W. Maloney. J. C. Bogert v. Max Grabowski—Forbes Hennessy.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gerard, J.—Benjamin Jacobs v. Frederick Rohkohl (2)—Harry A. Bischoff. Josephine W. Taylor v. Alice W. Emmett—Edward L. Patterson. Addison Brown v. Angelo Maggiolo—Nathan Fembacher.

SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Adelia Jenkins v. Annie Garner—Allan Williams. Belle G. Bernheimer v. Joseph Newmark—Joseph Newmark. State Bank v. Simon Ginsberg—James Cosgrove. John B. Murphy v. Robert L. Lyons—Morris Arnold.

Queens County Court.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Putnam, J.—388—Poppenhausen v. Poppenhausen et al. 140-A— Batchler v. Degnon Const. Co. 140-B—Same v. same. 56—Katsortis v. N. Y. & Q. Co. Ry. Co. 524—Lawrence v. L. I. R. R. Co. 542—Same v. same. 127—Webb v. B. H. R. R. Co. 694—Price v. L. I. R. R. Co. 94—Leonard, as admr. v. same. 112—Feradise, an infant, v. City of N. Y. and N. Y. & Q. Co. Ry. Co. 113—Same v. L. I. R. R. Co. & Sub. Ry. Co. 440—Sheridan v. Cardwell. 62—McCarthy v. Barrett, as Pres. of Adams Exp. Co. 688—Yeager v. N. Y. & Queens Co. Ry. Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 50½—O'Connor v. L. I. R. R. Co. 103—Bates v. N. Y. & Q. Co. Ry. Co. 417—Cullem v. City of N. Y. 59-A—Conselyea v. Van Dorn. 382—Swift v. B. H. R. R. Co. 1272—Bjork et al. v. Lindquist. 1277—Schmeeleke, as admx., v. N. Y. & Q. Co. Ry. Co. 61-A—Finn v. Scottish Union & Nat. Ins. Co. 109—Schilling v. Pfizer & Co. 695—Bank of L. I. v. Field. 128—Dusing v. City of N. Y. and Dunn. 129—Roese, an infant, v. Ruoff, Jr. 143—Idelson v. N. Y. & Q. Co. Ry. Co. 152—Denig v. Calhoun. 153—Delaney v. Tarrytown White Plains & Mamaroneck Ry. Co. 154—Comiskey, an infant, v. B. M. R. R. Co. 162—Briesacher v. Clancy. Highest number reached on general calendar is 748.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Police Building, Long Island City—Humphrey, J.—Trial of indictments.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

HYMAN WEISS.—Hyman Weiss, salesman at 15 Prince Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,408 and no assets. He was formerly a grocer.

MARTIN KRETSCH, a real estate broker, of 1398 Bristow Street in the Bronx, has a discharge from bankruptcy granted by Judge Hand, he filed a petition in bankruptcy on Nov. 30, 1906, with liabilities of $1,908.

ELIZABETH J. FAATZ.—Elizabeth J. Faatz, a hairdresser at 213 West 111th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $630 and no assets. The liabilities are for rent, $80, and for hair goods, $550, purchased by Mrs. C. Lockwood, payment of which was assumed by the petitioner.

SCHERICK DRUG COMPANY—Schedules in bankruptcy by the Scherick Drug Company, 487 Broadway, show liabilities of $23,721 and nominal assets of $13,101, consisting of stock, $7,000; fixtures, $5,000; prescription books, $1,000; accounts, $100, and cash $1. Among the creditors are Lehn & Fink, $3,000, secured; J. B. Haggin, $2,693, rent; Carola N. Scherick, $9,000, loans, and Mary Scherick, $3,516, loans.

J. WILLIAMS & CO.—Isador and Abraham Williams, who composed the firm of I. Williams & Co., manufacturers of pants at 40 East Houston Street, from November, 1904, to September, 1906, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $13,595 and nominal assets of $1,305 in accounts. Among the creditors are the American Woolen Company, $8,217; Heinz, Sanna & Co., $1,300; Brumbach Brothers, Reading, Penn., $398; G. S. Mawhinney, $380, and the Arlington Mills, Baltimore, $361.

Judgments.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Ames, Frank W.—Chemical National Bank of New York, $784.

Boeck, J. Edward—M. R. Slater, $11,147.

Brown, Jack—S. Dickstein, $214.

Bloomgarden, Howard and Isaac—Empire City Gerard Co., $1,138.

Berlinger, Solomon, et al.—M. N. Clement, $300.

Berkowitz, Julius, et al.—M. Reizenstein, $282.

Blazo, Stephen—C. Blazo, $113.

Behler, Albert, et al.—M. N. Clement, $500.

Combs, Joseph—W. L. Fiagg, $675.

Dellingman, Bernard, et al.—M. Rubin, $114.

Coffey, James, et al.—M. N. Clement, $500.

Collins, Hugh, et al.—Same, $500.

Christiansen, Alfred—H. A. B. Fink, $224.

Calling, Gaetano, et al.—A. Cuneo, $430.

Dubrin, Isaac, et al.—North Side News Co., $104.

Dollard, Patrick A.—F. C. Colyer, $220.

Delaney, Joseph L.—G. R. Sutherland, $107.

Donovan, John J.—J. I. Charlouis, $113.

Denh, Louis and Max—J. Seigel et al., $468.

Eichner, Edward R.—W. E. Hall, $138.

Ellis, Melville—Heintz Art Metal Shop, $104.

Franklin, James M.—United States Heater Co., $238.

Fleischer, Benjamin—M. Zeisler, $142.

Farrell, Peter, et al.—Twelfth Ward Bank, $7,861.

Germeroth, Martin—Bernheim Distilling Co., $116.

Goldstein, Samuel—I. Lewis et al., $124.

Glaab, Adam—Simon Strauss, Inc., $117.

Giordano, Francisco, et al.—M. N. Clement, $1,000.

Graves, J. Fred—Darling Brothers Co., $482.

Goldsmith, Max, et al.—People, &c., $90.

Greff, Harry, et al.—M. Reizenstein, $282.

Hinkle, Edward F.—C. F. Glenny et al., $301.

Hurwitz, Harman—C. G. Cornell, Jr., $408.

Horn, George, Jr., et al.—M. N. Clement, $300.

Horton, Harry H., et al.—M. N. Clement, $500.

Hildreth, Percy C.—City of N. Y. costs, $198.

Kaminsky, Alexander, et al.—M. N. Clement, $500.

Kramer, David—D. Finkelstein, costs, $125.

Luban, Jacob, et al.—M. Lowenstein et al., $108.

Levin, Abraham—Engineering News Publishing Co., $124.

Long, Thomas J.—North Side News Co., $192.

Liegey, Helen—N. Harburger, $137.

Langdon, Miss Bessie—Cook & Bernheimer, $104.

Leonard, George C.—Standard Varnish Works, $554.

Moskowitz, Joseph, et al.—M. Lowenstein et al.

Morley, Edward—C. L. Van de Water, $109.

Moore, Patrick—North American Distilling Co., $511.

Morris, Isadore, et al.—Taft & Co., $271.

Morris, Lewis H.—F. MacNeal et al., $174.

Miller, Howard M.—C. V. Merritt, $1,320.

Mulligan, William G. and Agnes K., et al.—Twlefth Ward Bank of the City of New York, $7,861.

McDermott, Harry, et al.—M. N. Clement, $500.

McCarthy, Jeremiah, et al.—Same, $500.

Noval, John—C. F. Hang et al., $119.

Same—L. Mangenheimer, $117.

Pagada, Meyer and Fanny (not summoned)—S. Roudanina, $114.

Pearlstein, Sidney, et al.—Taft & Co., $271.

Pianisiani, Cesare, et al.—A. Cuneo, $430.

Pearlstein, Sidney, et al.—Taft & Co., $271.

Reinhardt, Hans—City of New York, $379.

Rockmore, Annie—Jefferson Bank, $236.

Shell, Edward F.—J. McDermott, $123.

Spier, Oscar A.—City of New York, $199.

Salamon, Anna M.—Same, $113.

Schlesinger, Julius—Same, $103.

Stephens, Thomas—Same, $275.

Sherman, Benjamin—City of New York, $236.

Sherkas, Benjamin—City of New York, $236.

Seymour, Edward J.—Same, $113.

Silverstein, Mary—Same, $379.

Sterling, Jacob—Same, $303.

Stillman, Catharine—Same, $199.

Silverman, Simon J.—Same, $359.

Schiffman, Jacob—Same, $103.

Shay, Jerome D.—Same, $106.

Schmitt, John—Same, $469.

Schmidt, Christian—Same, $113.

Seidenberg, Samuel, et al.—M. N. Clement, $500.

Sullivan, William, et al.—Same, $500.

Schwartz, Morris, et al.—M. N. Clement, $500.

Sayles, William W.—C. A. Jamison, $1,126.

Stack, Augusta—Edward E. Buhler Co., $361.

Smith, William J.—City of New York, $469.

Smith, Joseph E.—Same, $113.

Smith, John D.—City of New York, $108.

Smith, De Witt—Same, $199.

Smith, David F.—Same, $108.

Taragorsky, Anton, et al.—M. N. Clement, $500.

Tiborouski, Joseph, et al.—Same, $300.

Tebbo, Charles—P. Anderson, $224.

Warren, Charles S., et al.—M. N. Clement, $500.

Wilson, Cornelius A. (not summoned) and Waltwell—W. G. Limond et al., $321.

Zagarino, Frank, et al.—M. N. Clement, $1,000.

Barber Asphalt Paving Co.—E. E. Stokes, $10,301.

De Leon Realty Co.—Burns Bros., $311.

City of New York—N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., costs, $138.

Keith-Zork, Inc.—N. Y. Tel. Co., $135.

Krenkel's Stable Co.—Long Dock Mills and Elevator, $776.

St. Joseph's Church of Tremont et al.—Twelfth Ward Bank of the City of New York, $7,861.

Four Corners Realty Co of Staten Island—C. Breen, costs, $107.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—J. M. Brereton, Feb. 9, 1909, $190.

Same—J. Gurman, Jan. 26, 1909, $2,153.

Jacobson, Israel—C. Bloom et al., July 1, 1908, $220.

Matto, Salvatore, et al.—V. Mellini, Jan. 25, 1910; $520.

Russo, Rocco, et al.—Same, Jan. 25, 1910, $520.

Ogston, Frank F.—W. Jones, Oct. 31, 1901, $169.

Stein, Jacob A.—D'Amico & Co., Sept. 9, 1909, $259.

Valvo, Benjamin—A. Ratner, Dec. 15, 1909, $539.

Jacobson, Israel—C. Bloom et al., July 1, 1908, $220.

Stoops, James C.—F. S. Howells et al., March 23, 1906, $355.

Hurwitz, Herman—Eagle Brass Works, Dec. 7, 1909, $121.

Lossing, Helen S.—James Beggs & Co., Nov. 24, 1906, $220.

Minton, Maurice M.—J. G. Agler, Nov. 5, 1909, $896.

Regan, Thomas—L. G. Bloomingdale, May 5, 1905, $1,427.

Hudson Counties Co.—M. Whissel et al., Jan. 14, 1910, (canceled.) $156.

Oceanus Mfg. Co.—S. B. McKenty, Jan. 31, 1910, (vacated,) $315.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

The subject of a protest filed with the Board of United States General Appraisers is a commodity known as "halva" or "halawy," a sweet substance composed of sugar and sesame oil, mixed with pistachio nuts or ground almonds. It had been assessed by the Collector as "confectionery" under the Dingley Tariff act, but the importers claimed it to be dutiable as a "sweetmeat."

In a previous decision testimony was introduced to show that this kind of merchandise is used as a sweetmeat among the Syrians, being eaten with bread much as jelly or canned fruit might be used. As the product of the present importation is of about the same appearance and consistency, except that it contains a small quantity of chopped nuts, the protest is sustained and the Collector is instructed to reliquidate at 1 cent per pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem.

The board also handed down a decision yesterday overruling a protest filed against the Collector of the Port of Boston in regard to certain marble parts of a fountain, consisting of a sort of curbing or low fence in hexagonal shape within which stands a pedestal surmounted by a circular basin, all of which are of plain marble without decorative sculpture of any kind.

Duty was assessed on the merchandise as "manufactures of marble," but the importers claimed that it should have been entered as "statuary." It has been uniformly held by the Board of Appraisers, however, that the word "statuary" as used in the tariff act has reference only to representations of the human or animal form and does not include representations of inanimate things or of merely conventional or architectural objects. Under such construction articles of ornament or utility, such as well curbs, tables, seats, vases, pedestals, &c., have been held not to be "statuary" within the meaning of the tariff.

R. H. Macy & Co. recently had imported to them some articles of trivial value through the mail on which the Collector at the Port of Bangor, Me., assessed each importation with a fine equal to duty. Although it appears from the record that these articles were American goods returned, there was no attempt on the part of the importers to comply with the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the identity of the goods and the protests were therefore overruled.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving and resident buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. B. Denny, cloaks and suits; Miss Kaufman, waists; 115 Worth Street.

Hartenbaum & Robinson, New Haven, Conn.; J. Bernstein, linens; 75 Spring St.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. T. Jones, books; 648 Broadway.

Gable, W. F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; Miss Plank, laces; 2 Walker Street.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; C. S. Odor, ladies' cloaks and ready-to-wear; 17 East Sixteenth Street.

Rieser, M. H., Company, Columbus, Ohio; A. H. Rieser, dry goods; Hotel Knickerbocker.

Milner, W. L., Company, Toledo, Ohio; Mr. Foor, silks and dress goods; F. A. Gerdes, domestics; Miss Renner, shirtwaists and infants' wear; 884 Broadway.

Nordhoff & Co., Seattle, Wash.; Mr. Hickey, toys; A. Hellenthal, housefurnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Blackwell, ladies' and infants' wear; P. J. Craddock, dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. F. Sans, muslin underwear and infants' wear; 438 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. L. Childs, laces and white goods; 75 Spring Street.

Horne, J., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; B. H. Stauffer, furnishing goods; 820 Church Street; Hotel Brostell.

Kennedy-MacInnes Company, Pittsfield, Mass.; E. S. Lowe, cloaks and suits; 41 Union Square; Hotel York.

Carl Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; G. Anderson, silks and dress goods; The Breslin.

White, J. B., Company, Augusta, Ga.; P. A. Kelly, silks and dress goods; 214 Church Street.

Lewis, A. T., & Son Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. H. Carey, laces and veilings; 16 East Eighteenth Street.

Wilkins Brothers Company, Des Moines, Iowa; F. B. Dallas, cloaks, suits, and waists; 45 East Seventeenth Street.

Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; B. T. Drake, cloaks, suits, and waists; 214 Church Street.

Reid & Hughes Company, Norwich, Conn.; N. E. Church, dress goods and silks; 75 Spring Street.

Moody, A. L., Fargo, N. D.; carpets; L. C. Keogh, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. M. Morton, infants' wear; D. E. Walsh, wash goods; D. A. Burdick, women's coats and skirts; W. H. Byrnes, small wares; 31 Union Square.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. J. Kohnweiler, clothing; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Latham.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; E. J. Dives, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Rhodes Company, Seattle, Wash.; Miss A. Otten, laces; 100 Fifth Avenue; The Breslin.

Harned & Von Mour, Davenport, Iowa; R. H. Harned, cloaks, suits, waists, and millinery; 31 Union Square; Park Avenue Hotel.

Scott, Griggs & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; R. G. Henderson, cloaks, suits, and waists; 43 Leonard Street.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; Miss E. Lowe, millinery; 15 Mercer Street; Hotel Collingwood.

Denver Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; Miss A. M. Wilson, millinery; 30 East Twenty-fifth Street; Hotel York.

Read, J. R., Company, Charleston, S. C.; E. H. Semken, cloaks and suits; 31 Union Square; Hotel Collingwood.

Roberts, John A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. H. Turney, Oriental rugs; Hotel Latham.

Paris Fashion Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. B. Schoen, cloaks; Hotel Cadillac.

Fashion Company, St. Paul, Minn.; J. M. Kahn, cloaks; Hotel Cadillac.

Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. H. Lamprey, notions and leather goods; C. Allen, hosiery and ribbons; C. H. Stroud, upholstery goods; 51 Leonard Street.

Davison-Paxon-Stokes Company, Atlanta, Ga.; E. A. White, domestics; 884 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; L. W. Rosenpfl, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. D. Stoll, sporting goods; 438 Broadway.

Prussia, W. L., & Co., San Jose, Cal.; W. L. Prussia, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.

"Froelich's," Baltimore, Md.; G. L. Froelich, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Filene's, William, Sons, Company, Boston, Mass.; J. E. Berkowitz, ready-to-wear clothing; Hotel Imperial.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; P. L. Short, silks; 41 Union Square.

Chandler & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. W. Barhard, ladies' hosiery and underwear; Hotel Imperial.

Meekes, John, Sons, Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. Meekes, carpets; Hotel Imperial.

United Cloak and Suit Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mrs. K. Lemon, cloaks and suits; 52 Union Square.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Tiernan, waists; 450 Broome Street.

McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss K. Shields, corsets; 214 Church Street.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss Fitzgerald, millinery; 821 Broadway.

Carter, Webster & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. L. Webster, notions, hosiery, and underwear; Hotel Imperial.

Ambach, D. S., Columbus, Ohio; clothing; Hoffman House.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Cator, dry goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albemarle.

Broughton, H. & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. D. Foxall, hats; The Breslin.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; W. C. Hager, carpets; R. C. Masterson, notions, gloves, and furnishing goods; E. E. Snyder, clothing; 498 Broadway; The Breslin.

Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; L. E. Greenough, tailored suits; 31 Union Square; Hotel Wolcott.

Kline, Epphimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; J. S. Tobias, upholstery goods; 817 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Maas & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; J. Kemper, laces; Hotel Earlington.

Barney, H. S., Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; J. C. Harbeck, notions and laces; 75 Spring Street; Hoffman House.

Hearne Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; C. H. Ray, cloaks and suits; 468 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; M. J. Sullivan, carpets; Hotel Marlborough.

Drennen Company, Birmingham, Ala.; T. Chancellor, cloaks, suits, underwear, and millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Dejong, Max, Evansville, Ind.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Seville.

Hart, L., & Son, Company, San Jose, Cal.; A. J. Hart, cloaks, suits, and waists; 129 West Twenty-seventh Street.

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; P. Johnson, notions; 31 Union Square; Hotel Martinique.

Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Salt Lake City, Utah; A. H. Woodruff, domestics and dress goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Wells, J. B., Son, & Co., Utica, N. Y.; C. H. Bickert, cloaks, suits, and waists; Herald Square Hotel.

Wyckoff, A. B., Stroudsburg, Penn.; dry goods; The Breslin.

Caron, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. C. Thorne, dry goods; 115 Worth Street; The Breslin.

Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; F. Long, millinery; 214 Church Street; The Breslin.

Wall, T. R., Buffalo, N. Y.; corsets, laces, and ribbons; The Breslin.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Miss E. Mackin, millinery; Miss K. Mellen, ribbons; W. McWilliams, cloaks, suits, waists, hosiery, and gloves; Hotel Grand.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss J. Armstrong, waists; 31 Union Square; Hotel Grand.

Porter, J. L., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. L. Gullett, flowers; Miss K. Wells, millinery; Hotel Grand.

Donelan, W. J., & Co., Ottumwa, Iowa; W. J. Donelan, dry goods; 45 East Seventeenth Street; Hotel Lonsacre.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; A. Whitbeck, furnishing goods; Hotel Grand.

Frederick & Nelson, Seattle, Wash.; W. S. Newton, notions and leather goods; 16 East Eighteenth Street; Hotel Woodward.

Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss M. Geisel, millinery; 31

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Million-Dollar Co-operative Apartment for Park Avenue and Sixty-second Street—Activity in Loft Building Zone—Many Bronx and Suburban Deals.

Park Avenue has furnished a number of important apartment house developments within the last few months, and among these the co-operative apartment house seems to be growing in popularity. One of the largest improvements of this character will be a $1,000,000 apartment, announcement of which was made yesterday by Pease & Elliman. The new building will occupy the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-second Street, having a frontage of 80.5 feet on the avenue and 117.6 feet on the street, comprising in all about 10,000 square feet.

The building will be controlled by a co-operative syndicate, which has purchased through Pease & Elliman the various plots forming the corner mentioned. Purchases were made from five owners, being as follows:

Southeast corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-second Street, 100 to 104 East Sixty-second Street, three three-story dwellings, forming a plot 50.5 by 48, from Charles E. Rushmore; 106 East Sixty-second Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 16 by 80, from Dr. James G. Johnson; 108 East Sixty-second Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 16 by 80, from Mrs. Samuel Nauheim; 110 East Sixty-second Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 18.9 by 100.5, from Dr. L. E. La Fetra, and 112 East Sixty-second Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 18.9 by 100.5, from Mrs. Emily H. Smith.

The total plot will be improved with a co-operative fourteen-story apartment house of the most modern construction from plans of Herbert Lucas. The building will enjoy unusual light privileges, as the new building being erected from plans of the same architect on the adjoining corner of Sixty-first Street has its greatest length on Park Avenue, while the proposed Sixty-second Street structure will have its largest frontage on the street.

The northwest corner of Park Avenue and Sixtieth Street, 100.5 by 90, was recently purchased by a syndicate, which plans to erect a twelve-story co-operative structure.

Sells Ninth Avenue Corner.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought 211 Ninth Avenue, northwest corner of Twenty-sixth Street, a four-story tenement, with stores, on lot 24.8 by 73. The property has not changed hands for over half a century.

Deal on Sixth Avenue.

Ames & Co. have sold for Herbert Fitz R. Aymar to William Stewart 642 Sixth Avenue, a four-story business building, on lot 20.6 by 80, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Streets. The property has been in the seller's family for seventy-five years.

Activity in Loft Building Zone.

William J. Roome & Co. have sold for a client 209 West Twentieth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 81.9, to Henry Heilman, who recently acquired No. 207, adjoining, and now controls a plot 50 by 83, 115 feet west of Seventh Avenue.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for James T. Pyle the vacant lot, 25 by 75, at 602 West Thirty-seventh Street, to the Williams Printing Company, which holds title to the corner adjoining this lot.

W. Cruikshank's Sons, in conjunction with Frederick Zittel & Sons, have sold for Rand Parmley 303 West Thirty-first Street, a three-and-a-half-story dwelling, on lot 17 by 82, to a client, who will occupy it after extensive alterations.

Buys McCreery House in 70th Street.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Robert S. McCreery the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling at 38 West Seventieth Street, occupying a plot 20 by 100.5, to a client for occupancy.

The Frank L. Fisher Company has sold for Mrs. Warren Curtis 13 West Eighty-second Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 23 by 102.2.

The Henry M. Weill Company has sold for Maria M. Muller to a Mrs. Beiser 361 West Fifty-second Street, a four-story single flat, on lot 18.9 by 100.5 by irregular.

P. I. Husted has sold 32 West Fiftieth Street, a four-story brownstone front dwelling on lot 20 by 100.5, Columbia College leasehold.

Market for East Side Tenements.

A. Blumenthal has sold for the Hamilton Holding Company to Rachel Solow 808 and 810 East Ninth Street, a six-story tenement, on plot 49 by 93.11.

The N. S. Gearty estate has sold 1,258 Third Avenue, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100, near Seventy-second Street.

John Peters has sold for Frank Casper to E. Martin Pietzsch 1,094 and 1,096 Second Avenue, a six-story new-law apartment house with stores, on lot 40.2 by 100.

Pease & Elliman have sold for the estate of Felix Thurnauer 113 East Sixty-first Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 19 by 100.5. The buyer is Dr. L. E. La Fetra.

Joseph Levy has bought through his attorney the five-story triple flat located at 428 West 124th Street.

Mrs. Sofie Van Amberg has sold to Martin O'Dowd 418 West 150th Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 16.6 by 99.11.

Bronx Sales.

The Colombian Board of Brokers has sold for a client to Bernstein & Rabiner the six-story apartment house on a plot 50 by 100 at the northeast corner of Washington Avenue and 173d Street. The following parcels were taken in part payment: A plot 50 by 100 on the south side of 185th Street, 100 feet east of Park Avenue; also plot 79 by 100 on east side of Park Avenue, twenty-five feet south of St. Paul's Place, and a plot 50 by 50 on the northeast corner of Park Avenue and 171st Street.

Mrs. Jennie H. Galbraith has sold through W. J. Huston & Son to Charles M. Rosenthal the plot of three lots on the west side of Nelson Avenue, 211 feet north of 172d Street, 75 by 96.

Mrs. Galbraith bought the lots from the Gould estate following an auction sale the latter part of 1907. Values in this section of the Bronx have enhanced considerably and Mrs. Galbraith is understood to have netted about 300 per cent. profit on her investment.

Kurz & Uren, incorporated, have sold for Louis Lese the southeast corner of 164th Street and Morris Avenue, a plot 104 by 100, with two two-story one-family frame dwellings.

Arnold, Byrne & Baumann have sold for Charles P. Stobbs to a builder the plot at the northwest corner of 175th Street and Clinton Avenue, 200 by 150. The buyer will improve the site with four-story double flats.

Ernst & Cahn, in conjunction with J. Herzog, have sold for the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company 2,048 Bathgate Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling on lot 25 by 99.4.

Patrick Monahan has sold to William H. Rooney the plot 54.5 by 102.11 by irregular on the north side of 196th Street, 25.1 feet east of Creston Avenue, for $5,700.

Patrick Monahan has sold to the E. S. Prince Company the plot 50 by 94.9 by irregular on the north side of 196th Street, 25.1 feet west of Creston Avenue, for $5,500.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for Mrs. Augusta Morris de Peyster the plot, 100 by 100, situate southwest corner of Webster Avenue and East 167th Street.

Brooklyn Sales.

Charles E. Rickerson has sold the southwest corner of Sterling and Butler Places, fronting 127.7 on Sterling Place by 107.6½ on Butler Place, for the estate of Henry Newman of Manhattan to Levy Brothers, who intend to erect an up-to-date six-story elevator apartment house, with three apartments of eight rooms and two baths on each floor; also, a lot on the north side of Butler Place, adjoining this corner lot, 11 by 75, for a client, to Levy Brothers, who will use it in connection with the corner.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has sold for the Whitehouse estate the property 293 and 295 Fulton Street, a four-story and basement building, on lot 26.4 by 120.

300 Acres Sold at Red Bank.

Through Joseph P. Day's private sales department Edward K. Summerwell, the well-known lawyer, of New York City, has purchased 300 acres known as the Field farm, in Monmouth County, N. J., across the Shrewsbury River from Red Bank, N. J., and half a mile from that town. The property adjoins the estates of William B. Lloyd, the broker; Herbert N. Straus and John A. Haskell. The consideration was about $65,000.

The sale, which was to settle the estate of Joseph Field, deceased, and to establish a fund for the benefit of a minor child, was confirmed by Chancellor Mahlon Pitney, yesterday.

The property, which is close to the Shrewsbury River, is a popular Winter and Summer point for clubs and those fond of skating and iceboating, has nearly a mile frontage on the automobile road, and a good trolley frontage, and is on both sides of the Pennsylvania and Jersey Central tracks.

Recent Buyers.

George W. Young, a Director of the Windsor Trust Company, is the buyer of the dwelling 8 West Ninth Street, sold recently by Miss Mary H. Ward through Frank D. Weiller.

Leon Wilner is the buyer of 129 West Twelfth Street, sold recently through Mooyer & Marston. Mr. Wilner owns No. 133, adjoining.

Le Roy Coventry is said to be the buyer of 175 West Seventy-third Street.

Three New Apartments for Heights.

John M. Linck is the buyer of the twelve lots on the south side of 181st Street, 146 feet east of Fort Washington Avenue, sold recently by the Hudson Realty Company through Arnold, Byrne & Baumann. Mr. Linck will immediately commence the erection of three six-story elevator apartment houses which will provide accommodations for 120 families.

New Home for Mount Vernon Argus.

James M. Reid has bought from Frederick T. Rich 11 and 13 South Third Avenue, Mount Vernon. On the site, 50 by 100, Mr. Reid will erect a two-story brick building, which has been leased for ten years to the Mount Vernon Argus. The property adjoins the East Chester Savings Bank, and is opposite the proposed building of the Mount Vernon Trust Company.

Mills & Gibb Building Plans.

Title was passed yesterday by the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church of the property occupied for over fifty years by the church at the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street to Mills & Gibb of Broadway and Grand Street. In the official transfer only a nominal consideration is given, but the price actually paid has been stated to be $660,000. Bids for tearing down the old church will be let within a few days, as the new owners are anxious to have the new building, which will be occupied by the firm, finished in less than a year. Mills & Gibb have a lease of their Broadway building until February, 1911, and before that time they hope to be settled in their uptown home. For the carrying on of their building operations Mills & Gibb have obtained from the Bank for Savings a mortgage of $400,000.

Remodel Old House in Novel Manner.

Plans have been filed for alterations and improvements in the old-fashioned four-story tenement at 65 Varick Street, which will also be enlarged to adapt it for light manufacturing purposes. An unusual feature of the reconstruction of the old dwelling will be the building up of the interior of the old chimneys with solid masonry, converting them into piers to support girders for strengthening the floors. The improvements are to be made from designs by A. L. Kehoe, architect for the Greenwich Investing Company, at a cost of $14,000.

Apartments on Brooklyn Heights.

The development of Brooklyn Heights into a high-class apartment house district, which has been going on for the last few years, has just received an additional impetus by the completion of plans to erect two new apartment houses in that once select residential section. One will be on the south side of Montague Street, between Hicks Street and Montague Terrace, and the other will occupy the plot at 62 to 66 Pierrepont Street. The former apartment will be the larger, on a plot 100 by 100, about $100,000 being paid for the property by the 191 Broadway Company, the sellers being the Realty Associates. The apartment on this plot will accommodate forty-eight families.

Secures Western Contract.

The Thompson-Starrett Company, which on Monday of this week secured the contract for the new Rector Hotel in Times Square, announces that it has to-day been awarded the contract for an addition to the Rockefeller Building in Cleveland, to be erected from the plans of Knox & Elliott, architects, and to cost approximately $500,000.

The building will be sixteen stories high, and the exterior will be practically a duplication of the present Rockefeller Building, which is one of the finest buildings in Cleveland, and which also was erected by the Thompson-Starrett Company.

Realty Company Elects Officers.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dunton Lodge Realty Company was held at the office of the company, 454 Marbridge Building, last Saturday. John Dey, William Rockwell, and J. W. Capen were elected Directors for the ensuing year. At a meeting of the Directors Mr. Day was elected President, Mr. Rockwell Vice President and Manager, and Mr. Capen Secretary and Treasurer.

The report of President Dey was very gratifying, covering as it did the eight months' work done since the organization of the company last April. To Dec. 31 the sales of 292 lots amounted to $205,355.57. Total estimated returns from land at present list prices, $457,885.57; cost of land purchased, $159,345; operating expenses to Dec. 31, $33,297.98; estimated future operating expenses, $74,437.76; surplus, $190,304.83.

The President also reported that the reserve fund for the redemption of bonds amounted on Dec. 31 to $3,300, and that the options for lots on which deposits had been received at that date amounted to $20,670.

Receivers of Rents Appointed.

Justice Hendrick of the Supreme Court has appointed Edward T. McCrystal receiver of the rents of 824 St. Nicholas Avenue, an apartment house, pending a suit brought by Marie Verhaeren against the Apartment Construction Company and others to foreclose a second mortgage of $30,000. The prior mortgage is $115,000.

Albert Sanders has been appointed receiver of the rents of 609 and 611 East 159th Street, a six-story tenement, pending a suit brought by Mattie Feldman to foreclose a second mortgage of $7,000 made by Annie Lomax and others.

Samuel Marx has been appointed receiver of the rents of 305 East Houston Street by Justice Hendrick of the Supreme Court, pending a suit brought by Leopold Zimmerman against Albina Klauber and others to foreclose a mortgage of $20,000.

Notes.

William J. Roome & Co. were the brokers in the sale of 207 West Twentieth Street for Leo J. Kreshover, and also 209 West Twentieth Street for Nicholas Werner to Henry Hellman, President of the Junction Realty Company.

George C. Oeters has been elected President and Secretary of the Madison Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street Company, to take the place of Warren McConihe, resigned.

Henry R. Chittick of the Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company will speak on the subject "Examinations of Titles" before the students of the Real Estate Law Class of the Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A., this evening.

Samuel H. Martin has leased for the estate of Jacob Appley the building at 160 and 162 Delancey Street and also the buildings at 204 and 206 Eldridge Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Monroe St, 235, n s, 168 ft e of Scammel St, 25.8x96x24x96, five-story tenement; to Michael Rothstein, $21,925; also

Henry St, 237, n s, 115 ft w of Montgomery St, 25x100, five-story tenement; to Moritz Neuman, $28,850; also

98th St, 204, s s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5, four-story tenement; to Moritz Neuman, $9,750; also

Clinton St, 47, w s, 150 ft s of Stanton St, 25x100, five-story tenement and store; to Moritz Neuman, $40,100; also

East Broadway, 46, n s, 379.6 ft e of Catharine St, 24.11x69.2x24.11x69.4, four-story tenement and store; partition sale, to Thomas Williamson, $35,200.

103th St, 211 and 213, n s, 188.4 ft e of 3d Av, 40.10x100.11, six-story tenement and stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Theodore Bilterman, $50,716.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

90th St, 302, s s, 90 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8, three and four story dwellings; foreclosure sale, adjourned to Feb. 9.

Lispenard St, 23 and 25, n s, 75 ft w of Church St, 50x100, seven-story loft and store building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, C. E. Manierre, $90,905.

By Jacob H. Mayers.

Hughes Av, 2,126, e s, 52.7 ft n of 181st St, 16.7x85.1x16.7x84.10, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, adjourned to Feb. 9.

Hughes Av, 2,128, e s, 60.4 ft n of 181st St, 16.10x85.3x16.10x85.1, two-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, adjourned to Feb. 9.

By Solomon de Walltears.

182d St, 57, n s, 115 ft w of Park Av, 20x99.11, three-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, T. F. Holmes, $5,000.

By Samuel Marx.

Henry St, 214, s s, 70.7 ft e of Clinton St, 23.7x100x23.6x100, five-story tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Meyer Jarmulowsky, $29,129.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Creston Av, w s, 99.71 ft s of 198th St, for three two-story frame dwellings, 21x55 each; Paul J. Ebner Building and Construction Co., Inc., owners; John Madison Av.: B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $16,500.

Unionport Road, e s, 171 ft n of Morris Park Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x85; Anthony Faturi, 1,817 Amethyst St, owner; Timothy J. Kelly, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Mulberry St, 171, to a six-story brick tenement for stores, 25x65.6; D. Saladino, owner, 81 Belvedere St, Brooklyn; Sommerfeld & Steckler, architects; cost, $5,000.

Varick St, 65, to a four-story brick tenement, 22x42, Greenwich Investing Co., owner; A. L. Kehoe, architect; cost, $14,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 80 ft n of 175th St, 119.10x100, (mtgs $48,000; Amsterdam Av, w s, 259.10 ft n of 175th St, 119.10x100, (mtgs $88,000;) Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 177th St, 84.11x100, (mtg $38,000;) 7th Av, n w corner of 150th St, 199.10x100, (mtg $70,000;) 146th St, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 125x99.11, Fleischmann Realty and Construction Co. to Freybell Realty Co., $100.

AVENUE C, 192, e s, 25x62.6; Joseph Silberman and others to William Lohrmann, (mtg $12,500,) $100.

BEAUMONT AV, w s, 220 ft s of 187th St, 50x100; Hoxie Realty Co. to Herman Tuchman, (mtg $3,700,) $1.

BECK ST, 837, w s, 40x100; Sidney Falk to Adolph Kross, (mtg $31,800,) $100.

BECK ST, w s, 270 ft n of Longwood Av, 40x100; McIntee & Melly Co. to Sidney Falk, (mtg $31,800,) $100.

BROADWAY, 350 and 352, e s, 61x175; Broadway, 364 and 366, e s, 50x150; Louis M. Jones to James F. Gilliane, $100.

BROADWAY, 350 and 352, e s, 61x175; Broadway, 364 and 366, e s, 50x150; James F. Gilliane to Frank N. Hoffstot, (mtgs $1,800,000,) $100.

BROADWAY, e s, 24.2 ft s of 44th St, 65.6x irregular; Charles E. Rector to Hotel Rector Co., (mtgs $585,000,) $100.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 156th St, 99.11x100; Gross & Heenan to Canavan Investing Co., (mtg $200,000;) $100.

BROADWAY, s e corner of 98th St, 100.11x185.2x101.11x150; 98th St, s s, 150 ft e of Broadway, 36.6x101.11; Antoinette E. Wood to Henry P. Gibney, $100.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 98th St, 100.11x135.2x101.11x150; 98th St, s s, 150 ft e of Broadway, 30.6x101.11; Henry P. Gibney to Samuel Borchardt, (mtg $217,000,) $100.

BAILEY AV, e s, Lots 105 and 106, map of Kingsbridge Real Estate Co.; Hogenauer & Weslau Co. to James M. Scofield, $100.

BOSTON ROAD, e s, 159.10 ft n of 168th St, 98.8x222.8; John M. Linck to Charles Rosenbaum, (mtg $86,000,) $100.

BOSTON ROAD, e s, 258.1 ft n of 168th St, 98x181.8; John M. Linck to Emil S. Levi, (mtg $86,000,) $100.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 100.2 ft s of 173d St, 62x114; Nathan Cohen to Leader, Bloom & Silverman Realty Co., (mtg $5,000,) $100.

BEECH TERRACE, s s, 111 ft e of Crimmins Av, 75x100; William M. Greer and others to William Nelson, (mtg $6,000,) $100.

BROOME ST, 171 to 177, s e corner of Clinton St, 80x--; Isak Flam to Charles Finkelstein, (mtg $125,000,) $100.

BRIGGS AV, 2,559, 25x100; George D. Kingston to Joseph Reynolds, (mtg $6,500,) $100.

BORCHARDT, Samuel G., to Leo M. Klein and another; Broadway, s e corner of 98th St, 100.11x185, prior mtg $217,000, 1 year, $64,250

BERGMANN, John, to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 94th St, 107 East, 3 years, 4½%, $7,000

BENENSON, Benjamin, to Louis Lese; 154th St, n s, 220 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100, prior mtg $9,000, 1 year, 6%, $3,000

BEACH, Charles Y., to John J. Riker and others, executors; Cliff St, 45, n e corner of Fulton St, 31.11x —, due, &c., as per bond, $70,000

BRISKY, Morris, to Ella L. Murphy; Stanton St, 50, 26x100, due, &c., as per bond, $30,000

BAUER, Philip, to Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States; Jennings St, 322, 21.1x78.9, 5 years, $2,000

BUSATH, Charles, to Sophia M. Bach; Decatur Av, w s, 75 ft s of 209th St, 25x100, due, &c., as per bond, $5,000

BREVOORT, Delia, to William C. Bergen; 198th St, s s, 87.11 ft w of Decatur Av, 20x75, prior mtg $6,500, installments, $2,400

COX, Abraham B., and another to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Murray St, 31, n s, 25x100, 3 years, 4½%, $30,000

COTTLE, Shubael, executor, &c., to Mutual Life Insurance Co.; 21st St, s w corner of Gramercy Park, 26.8x110, due as per bond, $8,000

CASPAR, Frank, to Herbert E. Sudderly; 40th St, 217 East, 25x98.9, prior mtg $26,000, 5 years, 5½%, $8,000

COHN, Charles, and others to Bowery Savings Bank; Grand St, 307, 23.1x90, 1 year, 4½%, $3,500

COHN, Charles, and others to Johanna Mann; Grand St, 307, 23.1x90, due, &c., as per bond, $1,500

CHARLES T. STREETER CONSTRUCTION Co. to Enoch C. Bell; Elton Av, e s w corner of 163th St, 48x100, 1 year, 6%, $28,000

CHARLES T. STREETER CONSTRUCTION Co. to Rockland Realty Co.; Elton Av, s w corner of 158th St, 48x100, 1 year, 6%, $4,500

DUMINUCO CONSTRUCTION CO. to North American Mortgage Co.; Belmont Av, s e corner of Crescent Av, 47.7x100, 1 year, 6%, $50,000

EAGER, Thomas A., to William T. Emmet; 4th Av, 437, prior mtg $30,000, due, Nov. 20, 1911, $10,000

ELLIOTT, Frederick A., to Theodore Offerman; 72d St, s s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2, 2 years, 6%, $16,500

ECKHOFF, Peter, to Donald Robertson; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 185th St, 57x100x56.4x100, prior mtg $70,000, due, &c., as per bond, $21,000

ECKHOFF, Peter, to John D. Wilkens; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 185th St, 57x100x56.4x100, prior mtg $91,000, 3 years, 6%, $8,000

FISH, Jacob, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Houston St, 309 and 311 East, prior mtg $85,000, 1 year, 6%, $15,500

FRANKEL, Solomon, to Moses Goodman; Attorney St, 166, prior mtg $21,000, due, &c., as per bond, $8,000

GIBERSON, Indiana, to Herbert R. Limburg; 28th St, 31 and 33 East, 45.10x98.9, prior mtg $95,000, 3 years, 5%, $18,500

GIBNEY, Henry P., to Antoinette E. Wood; 98th St, s e corner of Broadway, 100.11x135.2x 101.11x150; 98th St, s s, 150 ft e of Broadway, 30.6x101.11, prior mtg, Feb. 1, due, &c., as per bond, $217,000

GILLANE, James F., to Louis M. Jones and another; Broadway, 350 and 352, 61x175x 61.4x175, prior mtg $720,000, 3 years, $200,000

GILLANE, James F., to Louis M. Jones and and another; Franklin St, n e corner of Broadway, 150 ft to Cortlandt Alley x50, prior mtg $700,000, 3 years, $200,000

GARNER, Anna, to Mathilda Ehrmann; 108th St, 9 East, 25x100.9, 5 years, $20,000

HENSLE, Charles, to Thomas Alexander; Vermilyea, Av, s s, 100 ft w of Emerson St, 100x150, prior mtg $10,500, 2 years, 6%, $8,500

HENSLE, Charles, to Max Marx; Vermilyea Av, w s, 100 ft n of Emerson St, 100x125, prior mtg $12,000, 2 years, 6%, $6,000

HEIL, Louis J. K., to Woldemar Franze; 117th St, 305 East, 20x100.11, prior mtg $13,000, 2 years, 6%, $3,000

HAYES, Alice S., to William H. Rolston and another, trustees; 3d Av, s e corner of 91st St, 19.8x95, due Jan. 31, 1913, $35,000

HOME CLUB CO. to Bank for Savings in City of New York; 45th St, 11 to 15 East, 75x100, 5 years, 4½%, $50,000

HOME STREET REALTY CO. to Morris Halpern, Home St, n s, 86.5 ft e of Longfellow St, 50x100, due, &c., as per bond, $3,500

JACOBS, Samuel K., to Jane K. Fraser and another; 22d St, 20 West, s s, 3 years, $77,500

JACOBS, Samuel K., to David A. Clarkson and others; 22d St, 22 West, 25.6x98.9, 3 years, $77,500

JOHN M. LINCK CONSTRUCTION CO. to Owners' Syndicate Co.; 181st St, s s, 140.6 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 200x129, due, &c., as per bond, $12,000

KOENIGSBERGER, Herman, to Freybell Realty Co.; Broadway, e corner of Liberty St, 100.11x100, 2 years, 6%, $30,000

KLEIN, Leo M., to Milly E. Falk; Grand Av, n w corner of 176th St, —x—, 5 years, $20,000

KRAMER, Samuel, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 35th St, 242 West, 25x98.9, due, &c., as per bond, $20,000

KAFFEMAN, Frederick, to John Nordt; 184th St, n s, 182.8 ft e of Cedar Av, 67.8x 68.6x58.7x110.7, due, &c., as per bond, $7,000

KLAR, Samuel, and another to Morris S. Thompson and another, trustees; Avenue B, w s, 48.1 ft n of 4th St, 24x100, 5 years, 4½%, $15,000

LEVY, Abraham, and another to Marc H. Mack; 44th St, 157 and 159 West, 3 years, 4½%, $80,000

LIPPMAN, Samuel, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 13th St, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 50x103.3, due, &c., as per bond, $55,000

LIEBLING, Joseph, to Wilson M. Powell; 120th St, 341 East, 3 years, $34,000

McILVAINE, Tompkins, to Luis J. Phelps and another, executors; 35th St, s s, 139.9 ft e of Lexington Av, 14.9x97.6, 3 years, 4½%, $20,000

McFINGH, Richard, to August Brandes and another, trustees; 134th St, 306 West, s s, 24.9x99.11, prior mtg., 5 years, $18,000

MAGILL, William J., to American Mortgage Co.; 3d Av, 1,225, 5 years, $15,000

McKINNEY REALTY CO. to James R. Pierson; 19th St, 429 and 430 West, due March 1, 1910, 6%, $4,000

MILLS & GIBB, (a corporation,) to Bank for Savings in the City of New York; 22d St, n w corner of 4th Av, 99.1x—, due, &c., as per bond, $400,000

OAKES, Marcella M., and others to Robert F. Schorah; Ollnville Av, w s, 97.6 ft s of Duncomb Av, 84.6x166.6, 3 years, 5½%, $4,000

OAKES, Marcella M., to Susan A. Tier; Ollnville Av, w s, at e s of Duncomb Av, 97.6x irregular, 3 years, 5½%, $3,000

PAUTLET, Edward, to Sarah D. Purrington; Southern Boulevard, n s, 250 ft w of St. John's Av, 50x121, prior mtg $47,000 due Aug. 1, 1912, 6%, $3,000

POWERS, Robert, to Alfred Powers; 1st St, n e corner of Tilden Av, 50x100, due, &c., as per bond, $2,000

PINE INVESTING CO. to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 40th St, 834 to 840 West, prior mtg $20,500, 1 year, 6%, $34,000

PENDANT REALTY CO. to Emil E. Baake; 128th St, 211 West, prior mtg $10,000, 1 year, 6%, $1,500

ROSENTHAL, Harris, and another to William Jay, trustee; East Broadway, 206, n s, 26.9x 118.3, 5 years, 4½%, $42,000

REYNOLDS, Joseph, to George D. Kingston; Bridges Av, n w s, 20x100, installments, 6%, $2,450

RECHTEN, John H., to C. R. Stumpf and others; Columbus Av, n s, 20 ft e of Victor St; 2 lots, each 25x100; 2 mtgs $4,500, 4 years, $9,000

REITMAN, Szerena, to Adelaide C. Hausman; 119th St, 134 East, 5 years, $24,000

REALTY HOLDING CO. to Annie T. Atterbury; 26th St, 15 West, 19x—, due, &c., as per bond, $84,250

STEIN, Louisa, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 123d St, s s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 100.11, 3 years, 4½%, $30,000

SCHEELS, John, to George Ehret; Amsterdam Av, w s, 74.11 ft s of 146th St, 25x100, prior mtg $3,000, 1 year, 4%, $2,000

STEWART, Annie MacC., to J. Frances Pease, Trustee; 96th St, 128 West, 3 years, $30,000

SEITZ, Frederick J., to Frank Seitz; 11th St, n s, 330.4 ft w of 5th Av, 51.5x103.3, due, &c, as per bond, $60,000

SWENN, Leah E., to Theodor Riehl; 49th St, n s, 166.8 ft e of 7th Av, 20.10x100.4, prior mtg, 3 years, $27,000

SWENN, Leah E., to Mary T. Burdett; 49th St, n s, 145.10 ft e of 7th Av, 20.10x100.4, 3 years, $27,000

TURNEY, Cathleen, to Margaret L. Kelley; Vermilyea Av, n s, 100 ft e of Emerson St, 75x125, 3 years, $12,000

VAPO CRESOLINE CO. to Archibald A. Forrest; Cortlandt St, 62, 3 years, 4%, $20,000

WEIL, William M., to Title Insurance and Trust Co.; 121st St, 222 West, 3 years, 4½%, $7,000

WENDT, Charles, to August Brandes and another, trustees; 134th St, 308 West, 5 years, $20,000

WILSON, Nellie B., to W. P. Rose Co.; Lots 284 and 319, map of 327 lots of Hunter estate, 3 years, 5½%, $335

WEINER, Adolph, to U. S. Trust Co.; 4th Av, 357, e s, 20x80, 5 years, 4½%, $35,000

WARNER REALTY CO. to Bronx Investment Co.; 25th St, 516 to 524 West, prior mtg $65,000, 1 year, 6%, $5,000

WARNER REALTY CO. to United States Savings Bank; 25th St, 516 to 524 West, 5 years, $65,000

ZUK, Matens, to Charles Gloce and another; Hill Av, w s, 300 ft s of Jefferson Av, 3 years, 6%, $2,500

ZUK, Matens, to Charles Glore and another; Hill Av, w s, 300 ft s of Jefferson Av, 25x100, 3 years, 6%, 2,500

20 WEST SEVENTEENTH STREET CO. to Mary F. Seymour; 17th St, 20 West, s s, 33.4x92, due, &c, as per bond, $56,250

NINETY-SIXTH STREET CO. to Moritz Walter; 96th St, n s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 100x100.11, 3 years, $80,000

NINETY-SIXTH STREET CO. to Moritz Walter; Broadway, n w corner of 96th St, 100.11x 125, 3 years, $250,000

NINETY-SIXTH STREET CO. to Moritz Walter; West End Av, n e corner of 96th St, 100.11x100, 3 years, $120,000

54 BARCLAY STREET CO. to W. J. Clark, executor; Barclay St, 54, due, &c, as per bond, $75,000

Mechanics' Liens.

MATHILDA AV, e s, 200 ft s of 239th St, 100x100; Eagle Plumbing Supply Co. against Fox-Miller Realty Co., owner; John J. McNally, contractor, $96.

187TH ST, n s, 160 ft w of Bathgate Av, 60x100; Michael Crowley and others against Mountain Construction Co., owner and contractor, $1,400.

164TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 265x100; Atlantic Terra Cotta Co. against Heights Metropole Construction Co., owner and contractor, $1,608.

VYSE AV, 1,559 to 1,563; Sam Dutchin and others against Carmines Cioffi, owner and contractor, $675.

VYSE AV, 1,563; Sam Dutchin against Emma Warshawsky, owner; Carmines Cioffi, contractor, $225.

BASSETT AV, w s, 246.2 ft s of McDonald St, 24.2x100; Giuseppe Vetrano against Gunderson Brothers, owners and contractors, $572.

BECK ST, w s, 360 ft n of Longwood Av, 50x100; Michael F. O'Neill against Cunningham & Shand Construction Co., owner and contractor, $414.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 174th St, 150x150; North Side Hod Elevator Co. against H. G. Realty Co., owner; Corrier Construction Co., owner and contractor, $255.

ST. PAUL'S PLACE, s w corner of Brook Av, 80.2x86.9; H. Herrmann Lumber Co. against Robert J. Matthews Co., owner; Emoh Realty Co., contractor, $500.

VANDERBILT AV WEST, w s, 40 ft n of Welch St, 40x70; Griffin Roofing Co. against New York Edison Co., owner; Kennwell Contracting Co., contractor; Leonard Sheet Metal Works, sub-contractors, $426.

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 168th St, 28x95; William E. Wright against Lillian E. Morrison, owner and contractor, $589.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

132D ST, 508 to 518 West; Max Blumberg against Robert Friedman Construction Co. and others, Dec. 30, 1909, $322.

BROOME ST, 262; Max Gomberg against Mary O'Neill and others, Dec. 29, 1909, $15.

BROOME ST, 262; Max Torgow against Mary O'Neill and others, Dec. 29, 1909, $40.

BROOME ST, 262; Isaac Moshkowitz against Mary O'Neill and others, Dec. 29, 1909, $20.

BROOME ST, 262; Louis Elsner against Mary O'Neill, and others, Dec. 31, 1909, $10.

BROOME ST, 262; Julius Stoloff against Mary O'Neill and others, Dec. 23, 1909, $66.

1018T ST, 137 and 139 West; Moses A. Wiener against Herman Gerstein and others, Feb. 1, 1910, $4.

WEBSTER AV, 3,536 to 3,554; James O'Connell against Irving Construction Co. and others, Jan. 22, 1910, (by bond,) $658.

Lis Pendens.

150TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 75x99.11; Mary A. Palmer against Bisch-Hoef Realty and Construction Co. and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. H. Hayman.

GREENWICH ST, 719 and 721; Alexander W. Fraser and others against Greenwich Holding Co., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Stern.

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 44 ft n of 170th St, 16.10x100; Adella Jenkins against Annie Garner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. H. Stoddard.

171ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 175x 85; Estates Settlement Co. against One Hundred and Seventy-first Realty Co., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

2D AV, 1,824; John A. Schappert against Annie Messer and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Sundheimer.

157TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x 99.11; Elizabeth Grady, administratrix, against Owen E. Kelly and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. Whalen.

69TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of West End Av, 25x 100.5; 80th St, s s, 300 ft w of West End Av, 4¾ inches x75x9¾ inches x75; Amalia Friedman against Giacomo Ghiglione and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. G. Friedmann.

146TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 150x 99.11, two actions; Jessie C. McBride and others, trustees, against Giacomo Ghiglione and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, N. A. McBride.

65TH ST, 342 East; Julius Stich and others against Frederick Herrmann and others, (partition;) attorneys, Weed, Henry & Meyers.

7TH AV, 245 to 251, and 24th St, 163 West; Midtown Construction Co. against J. Montgomery Hare, (specific performance;) attorneys, Peacock & Steves.

127TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of 2d Av, 50x99.11x irregular to 126th St; Emma E. Gross, executrix, against Catharine Sulzer and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Wendel, Jr.

GOERCK ST, 1; J. Leo Honigman and others, trustees, against Adam Stone and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. C. Levi.

LOTS 205 and 206, Block E, amended map of Mapes estate, Bronx; William Lloyd, executor, against Sarah Spero and others; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. H. Gulick.

6TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 23x97, and 8th St, s s, 288 ft e of 3d Av, 42.5x102.2; Samuel M. Fischer, trustee, against Henrietta Bennett and others, (action to set aside two deeds;) attorney, B. F. Feiner.

LOT 391, map of Van Nest Park, Bronx; Levi H. Wood, referee, against Louis Jampol and others, (amended action to set aside deed;) attorney, O. Greenberger.

3D AV, n w s, 30.6 ft s w of Mott St, runs s w 25.6x n w 70x s w 25x n w 12x n e 45 to Mott St, s e 22.5

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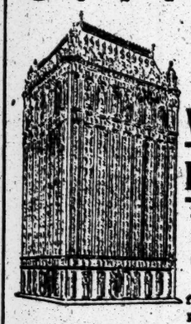

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CEDRIC CELTIC
Feb. 16 Mar. 16
ROMANIC.....February 26; April 2
CRETIC.....March 12, April 16
CANOPIC.....March 24.....
9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

North German Lloyd
Large, Fast, and Luxurious Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Steamships
Equipped with Wireless and Submarine Signals.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN
Express Sailings Tuesdays at 10 A. M.
K. Wm. der Gr..Feb. 8 | Cecilie.....Mar. 22
K. Wm. der Gr..Mar. 8 | Kaiser Wilh. II..Apr. 5
BREMEN DIRECT
Twin-Screw Sailings Thursdays at 10 A. M.
Roon.....Feb. 10 | Rhein.....March 3
*G. Washington..Feb. 24 | Zieten.....Mar. 10
*Calls at Plymouth and Cherbourg.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA—ALGIERS
Mediterranean Sailings Saturdays at 11 A. M.
†Gr. Kurfuerst..Feb. 5 | Barbarossa.....Feb. 26
K. Albert.....Feb. 12 | P. Irene.....Mar. 5
†Orient Cruise.
Independent Around the World Tours.
Travellers' Checks Good All Over the World.
Apply OELRICHS & CO., General Agents
5 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FABRE LINE
REGULAR FAST STEAMERS NEW YORK DIRECT TO NAPLES, NICE, MARSEILLES. FRENCH CUISINE. WINES GRATIS. OUTSIDE STATEROOMS ON PROMENADE DECKS. $70 & UP
1ST CLASS.....
ROMA FEB. 6TH; VENEZIA, FEB. 12TH
MEDITERRANEAN CRUISES, $299.50 UP
ALL EXPENSES INCLUDED.....
BOOKLETS, INFORMATION FROM
J. TER KUILE, G. P. A., 33 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
Columbia, Feb. 5, 2 P. M. | California, Feb. 19, 3 P. M.
Caledonia, Feb. 12, 10 A. M. | Furnessia, Feb. 26, 10 A. M.
FIRST CABIN, $67.50 AND $72.50.
SECOND CABIN, $42 AND $47.50.
THIRD CLASS, $28.75 AND $30.
Apply for Illustrated Booklet of Tours.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

ITALIAN LINES
*NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE-ITALIANA.
†LA VELOCE. (Fast Italian Line.)
‡ITALIA Societa di Navigazione a Vapore.
TO NAPLES AND GENOA DIRECT, connecting with steamers for EGYPT, the HOLY LAND, CONSTANTINOPLE, and ATHENS.
*D. D. Genova..Feb. 9, n'n | *D. D'Aosta..Feb. 19
†Oceania..Feb. 15, noon | Taormina.....Feb. 24
HARTFIELD, SOLARI & CO., 21 State St., N. Y.

HOLLAND - AMERICA LINE
Twin-Screw Passenger Service
New York—Rotterdam via Boulogne
Statendam..Feb. 5, 9 AM | Noordam.....Mar. 9
Potsdam..Feb. 22, 9 AM | Statendam.....Mar. 19
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

12 DAY TOURS All Expenses, Tropics. $50.
Information W. H. Brett, 39 B'way, N. Y.

CUNARD LINES
From Piers 51-53-54, North River, 9 A. M.
Liverpool Service. Calling at Kinsgtown, South Wales.
Quickest Route to London and Continent via Kingstown.
Wednesday from New York
Monday in London
MAURETANIA—LUSITANIA.
Largest, Fastest Steamships Afloat.
Still Wednesdays.
Wireless Telegraph—Submarine Signals.
Mauretania....Feb. 9 | Mauretania....Mar. 2
Campania....Feb. 16 | Lusitania....Mar. 9
Umbria.....Feb. 23 | Campania....Mar. 16
TWO SPECIAL CRUISES.
To Italy & Egypt
CARMANIA & CARONIA
Magnificent New 20,000-Ton ones.
Feb. 12—March 5
Via Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar.
ALSO TWO SPECIAL CRUISES
SAXONIA TO ITALY, Feb. 5 and March 26.
HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN SERVICE TO FIUME, VIA GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES, TRIESTE.
Saxonia..Feb. 5, noon | Caronia.....Feb. 19
Pannonia..Feb. 12, noon | Carmania.....Mar. 5
BOSTON—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
Fast twin-screw mail passenger steamers.
IVERNIA..Feb. 5, March 16, April 12, May 10
Travellers' checks issued—good everywhere.
THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., 21-24 State St., opposite the Battery.

INSTRUCTION.

NEW YORK—Manhattan.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Civil Service and Academic Departments.
Open during the entire year.
Call or write for Catalogue.
Eastman School
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Practical courses in Cooking, Embroidery, Millinery, Dressmaking, Household Decoration, Accounts, Management. Specially intended for girls who do not go to college. One or all of the subjects may be taken. New classes now being formed.
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FRENCH—GERMAN—SPANISH—ITALIAN.
The Language Phone Method.
807 Metropolis Building, New York.

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MUSIC LESSONS FREE in your own home; any instrument; beginners or advanced; over 100,000 successful pupils. Write for free offer, U. S. School of Music, Box T, 225 5th Ave., New York City.

WINTER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

HOTEL TRAYMORE
Atlantic City, N. J.
Open Throughout the Year
Famous as the hotel with every modern convenience and all the comforts of home.
D. S WHITE, Pres.
CHAS. O. MARQUETTE Mgr.

HOTEL WINDSOR
Directly on the ocean front, the very heart of all amusements and features.
American and European Plans.
Sea water in all baths. Newly renovated and refurnished. Equipped with everything modern. Orchestra. Famous Windsor Cafe and Restaurant. Open all year.
S. P. PHOEBUS, Manager.

HOTEL RUDOLF
One of the largest and most modern beach-front hotels. American and European plans. No extra charge for sea or fresh water baths. Orchestral concerts. Special Winter rates now in effect.
A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr. JOEL HILLMAN, Pres.
N. Y. booking office, Tyson's, 1,122 Broadway.

THE RUNNYMEDE
Park Place, overlooking the Boardwalk, the City Park and the Casino; central yet exclusive location; elevator, steam heat, private and public baths, sun parlors, etc. Write for illustrated booklet. MRS. I. McILWAIN.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Ave and Beach. Ocean view. Greatly improved and refurnished. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, sun parlor, etc. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly, $2.50 up daily. Booklet. SAMUEL H. ELLIS.

THE WESTMONT Hotel and Sanitarium.
Rhode Island Av. and the Beach. Excellent table; homelike; always open. Reservations for Lenten season. Booklet and rates on request. W. H. MOORE, Manager.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Josiah White & Sons Company.

VIRGINIA.

OLD POINT COMFORT, HOTEL CHAMBERLIN,
THE COMPLETE YEAR-ROUND RESORT.
Golf, Tennis, Boating, Dancing.
Military Drills, Naval Manoeuvres.
The most magnificent sea water swimming pool in America.
A COMPLETE SYSTEM OF MEDICINAL BATHS, RECOMMENDED BY EMINENT PHYSICIANS.
Reservations and all information at Hotel Chamberlin office, 1,122 Broadway, 'phone, 1872—Madison Square; or address
GEO. F. ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

HOTEL PARK IN THE PINES
AIKEN, S. C.
HARRY W. PRIEST CO., Props.
Golf, Tennis, Riding, Driving
Now open. J. A. SHERRARD, Mgr.

AIKEN, S. C. Magnolia Inn. Ideal health and pleasure resort. A modern family hotel. Booklet. Henry Busch, Prop.

GEORGIA.

HAMPTON TERRACE
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA
Most magnificently furnished Winter Resort Hotel in America. Ideal Winter climate. Unexcelled cuisine. Splendid orchestra. 18-hole golf course on hotel grounds. New automobile roads. Write for booklet.
New York office, 281 Fifth Av.

Tourists going South can be entertained in elegant private home; furnace and open fires if required; large, sunny rooms; magnificent views; near Bon Air Hotel; no consumptives entertained. Address Mrs. Chas. B. Patterson, The Hill, Augusta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

"Just Around the Corner from White House"
and in the very heart of things is where travelers will find
HOTEL RICHMOND Washington, D. C.
American and European plans. 150 rooms. 50 baths. Reasonable rates. Fifteen minutes from Union Station. Send for Booklet and Map giving rates and location.
CLIFFORD M. LEWIS, Prop.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

VICHY—HOTEL DU PARC & Majestic Palace
J. Alatti, Manager.

Furnished Rooms of the better sort. See Page 11.

Lost.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST—Union Pacific Railroad Company Preferred Stock Certificate No. A. 88,572, for ten shares in the name "Cornelius Sullivan." Notice is hereby given to show cause why duplicate should not be issued. Cornelius Sullivan.

LOST—Will the person who took sterling silver mesh bag in ladies' room, Cafe Madrid, Sunday evening, Jan. 30, return same to Times Office, keeping money? No questions asked. Initials on bag, A. E. P. X 75 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Tuesday night, diamond solitaire and three cluster rings, between Broadway Theatre, Albany Hotel cafe, and Shanley's restaurant; liberal reward. 247 West 52d St.

LOST.—$40 reward—no questions—return large mink neckpiece lost Jan. 27 between Astor Hotel and 103d St. and West End Av. from taxicab. Davis, 874 West End Av.

LOST—Bank book No. 19,615, issued by The American Savings Bank; payment of same has been stopped. Finder will please return book to the bank, 115 West 42d St.

LOST—Wednesday, pointed fox muff, in New York Cab Co. cab or on sidewalk, West 59th St. $10 reward. Return to Nevada, Apartment 3E, 2,025 Broadway.

LOST—Diamond and pearl pendant at Hotel Knickerbocker on Saturday, Jan. 29; reward $50. Return to Room 32, Aberdeen Hotel, 17 West 32d St.

LOST—Bank book No. 15,075, Brevoort Savings Bank, corner Macon St. and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—In Franklin Simon's, Friday, Jan. 28, lady's open-face gold watch; monogram "M. A. H."; reward. William L. Pierce, 100 Broadway.

LOST—Bank book No. 27,672, on Brevoort Savings Bank, corner Macon St. and Nostrand Av., Brooklyn; payment stopped; please return to bank.

LOST—Monday, Jan. 31, lady's fountain pen, with 3-inch-wide gold band; reward. G. R. Brown, Jr., 463 Hawthorne Av., Yonkers, N.Y.

LOST.—Night of Jan. 24, between 24 East 38th St. and Hotel Knickerbocker, fur neck piece, (silver fox;) $25 reward. 24 East 38th St.

LOST—A black pocketbook on Broadway local in Subway, Wednesday noon, containing key and money; reward. X 105 Times, Times Sq.

LOST—Gold watch and pin, between 30th St., Lexington Av., and Grand Central Subway station; reward. Dreyfus, 577 West 124th St.

LOST—Gentleman's 19-jewel Waltham gold watch; initials "E. W."; substantial reward, no questions. X 104 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Scarfpin, diamond and ruby in square setting; finder liberally rewarded; no questions asked. Martin, 1,657 Broadway.

LOST—Thursday, black and white enamel watch, initials "I. S. W." Room 106, Hotel Seymour, 50 West 45th St.

LOST—Tuesday, turquois scarab, part of watch fob; liberal reward. E. Chamberlen, 50 Broadway, room 78.

LOST—Lady's diamond and pearl pin, Tuesday evening, Jan. 4; suitable reward. Box 83, North Side News.

LOST—Monday night, mink neckpiece, Broadway, near 180th St.; liberal reward. Return to 4,241 Broadway.

LOST—Pearl opera glasses, Empire, Monday; name engraved; reward. E. M. Gilmer, 400 Riverside Drive.

LOST—On Tuesday, lady's open-face gold watch, initials "L. E."; reward. L. Ellwell, 120 Broadway.

LOST—On Tuesday, Lenox Subway, black bag, initial "C."; reward. Bowman, 201 West 112th St.

LOST—Liberal reward return ermine muff left in taxicab Tuesday evening. 307 West 84th St.

LOST—Seal neckpiece, 84th St., 5th Av. Return to Room 1,106, 341 5th Av.

LOST—Heavy gold chain fob. D. S., 611 West 40th St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Lost and Found—Cats, Dogs

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

LOST—Black French poodle on Park Av. and 84th St., last Thursday night between 11 and 12; reward. 997 Park Av.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Found.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

FOUND—Pocketbook in front of Times Building, Tuesday evening, Feb. 1; owner may have pocketbook by properly identifying it. Apply Lost and Found Department, first floor, Times Building, Times Square.

FOUND—Purse, with money, on Broadway, near 48th St. Sterling, 420 East 136th St.

FOUND, Feb. 1.—INTERBOROUGH R. T Co. Apply 9 Morris St. SECOND AV. ELEVATED—Pair of glasses, sum of money, book, drawings, pair of gloves, shoes, shawl, muff, neckpiece, bottle of liquor. THIRD AV. ELEVATED—Purse, bag, satchel, gloves, papers, overalls, trousers, jacket, handkerchief, glasses, mirror. SIXTH AV. ELEVATED—Umbrellas, box of peanuts, purse, 2 rolls of paper, plans, gloves, odd glove, key, handkerchief, rubbers, collars, muffs, cage. NINTH AV. ELEVATED—Envelope, books, bag, check book, glove. SUBWAY—Pocketbooks, plates, umbrella, 2 bags, purse, money, pen, glasses, 2 books, gloves, suitcase, stationery, muff, clothing, piece of cloth, muff, waist, slippers, hat, music, beads, keys, waist, stand.

FOUND, Feb. 2, L. I. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, L. I. City: Two packages.

FOUND, Feb. 2.—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Desk, Jersey City: Package, umbrella, pair gloves.

FOUND, Feb. 2.—D., L. & W. R. R. Apply Information Desk, Hoboken, N. J: Muff, 8 packages, 3 umbrellas.

FOUND, Feb. 2.—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Baggage Master, Jersey City, N. R. R. TRAINS: Inspector's gold eyeglass case; satchel, 2 nightshirts, bundle, 3 pairs rubbers, slippers, umbrella, pajama coat, pajama pants, muff, rubber gloves, eyeglasses, bundle. JERSEY CITY STATION: Dress suit case, package, valise. LEHIGH VALLEY TRAIN: Parasol.

FOUND, Feb. 2.—N. Y. CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Article Office, Grand Central Station: Three packages, odd glove, roll of blue prints, 2 books, punch, 2 pairs rubbers.

FOUND, Feb. 1.—NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO. S. S. PRISCILLA, Fall River Line—Hairbrush, baby drawers, hatpin, 1 rubber shoe.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Help Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

Commercial Help.

BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, office help, furnished free. 4470 Murray Hill. Universal Exchange, 110 West 34th.

EFFICIENT STENOGRAPHERS, office workers furnished free; expert multigraphing. Jupp Exchange, 37 Nassau. Cort. 4221.

STENOGRAPHERS.—When in need of stenographers, typewriters, bookkeepers, or office assistants for permanent or temporary positions write or telephone Miss S. M. Gahagan, 233 Broadway. Tel. 7035—Barclay.

Domestic Help.

A.—COLONIAL BUREAU, 60 West 39th.—Strictly reliable domestic help; specialties: governesses, lady's maids; references thoroughly investigated. Telephone 5582—Murray Hill.

FOR SELECT COLORED HELP apply Duncan Help Exchange, 250 West 133d. 'Phone 5078—Morning.

RELIABLE SERVANTS, all kinds. Mrs. Nelson, 603 5th Av., Room 300; 42d St. entrance.

Help Wanted—Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

CHOCOLATE DIPPERS AND PACKERS, experienced, wanted. Henry Heide, Hudson and Vandam Sts.

NURSEMAID.—German; experienced; boy 4, girl 1 year old; must be refined, good education; $25. Apartment 43, 508 West 114th St.

THE CENTURY CO., Union Square, has an opening in its Magazine Book Department for a bright, educated woman of good address; desirable opening for right party; salary and commission.

WANTED as a detective, a strictly honest, intelligent person, man or woman; one with some knowledge of a foreign language preferred; excellent references required; salary about $12; permanent position. Address in handwriting, G 150 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN, between 17 and 23 years of age, to learn telephone operating for Central Office positions; for those who qualify salary of $5 a week paid while learning. Apply after 9 A. M. at Application Department, New York Telephone Co., 58 West Houston St., cor. Wooster St.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Help Wanted—Males.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

DRAUGHTSMEN, American preferred, with some experience in designing small apparatus. Apply Western Electric Co., 57 Bethune St., N. Y. City.

FURNITURE.
R. H. Macy & Co.
require experienced salesmen for their furniture department. Apply at office of General Manager.

MAN over 50 for outside work; $5 weekly to start; must furnish best references. Morris, 165 West 82d St.

MEN, any nationality, over 25, speaking and writing English, to work on legitimate proposition; special inducements to intelligent workers and men who speak foreign languages. Address, stating age and experience, Manager, Room 601, 277 Broadway.

MEN WANTED.—To prepare for railway mail examinations; commencement salary $800; preparation free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 260 L, Rochester, N. Y.

ORGANIST for city church, $400; tunist, $250-$300. Webster's Choir Exchange, 136 5th Av.

SALESMAN.—ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE ON LADIES' NECKWEAR IN NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY; EXTRAODINARY GOOD PROPOSITION TO RIGHT PARTY. X 98 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

SALESMAN and collector; or capable man willing to learn to sell at retail and collect; steady employment with old established firm at their Bronx branch, 822 Westchester Av.

SALESMAN—Experienced, on cloaks, suits, for office and city trade. X 94 Times, Times Sq.

SWITCHMEN WANTED — EXPERIENCED RAILROAD SWITCHMEN FOR YARD WORK WHERE STRIKE IS IN PROGRESS; ONLY COMPETENT MEN, PHYSICALLY SOUND, ACCEPTED. APPLY ONE FLIGHT UP, NO. 129 CEDAR ST.

WANTED.—Able bodied men for the U. S. Marine Corps, between the ages of 19 and 35; must be native born or have first papers; monthly pay $15 to $69; additional compensation possible; food, clothing, quarters and medical attendance free; after 30 years service can retire with 75 per cent. of pay and allowances; service on board ship and ashore in all parts of the world. Apply at 109 W. 42d St., 101 Park Row, 79 Cortlandt St., 252 Third Ave., New York; 330 Fulton St., Brooklyn; or 288 Market St., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A man with ability to write circulars which bring business and to organize a mail and retail department for a wholesale coffee house; a knowledge of the business is essential, and willingness to start with very moderate compensation; unquestionable references and ability required; state age and give full particulars. Address Ability, R 146 Times Downtown.

WANTED as a detective, a strictly honest, intelligent person, man or woman; one with some knowledge of a foreign language preferred; excellent references required; salary about $12; permanent position. Address in handwriting, G 150 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Ambitious young man of good presence as city salesman, visiting department stores and jobbers. 97 Water St., Room 508.

Agents Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

TEA AND COFFEE AGENTS wanted; experience not necessary. Apply by letter or personally, Burns & Reed, 209 Hudson St., New York City.

Situations Wanted—Employment Bureaus.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A.—RASMUSSEN BUREAU.
Now waiting, Scandinavian chambermaids, waitress, general housewokers, useful men, married couple, cooks. 722 Lexington, (58.)

COMPANIONS, governesses, teachers, housekeepers, maids, secretaries. Mrs. Pillsbury, 507 5th Av. 6185 Murray Hill.
TRAINED AND PRACTICAL NURSES.

COOK.—Competent; institution, club, school, or boarding house; personal references; city or country. Mrs. Cooper's Bureau, 657 6th Av., (38th St.)

Cook, German, $25; laundress, $25; waitress. Flaherty's Bureau, 485 Columbus Av. Telephone 741—Riverside.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places in small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4790—Columbus.

HOUSEWORKERS, laundresses, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, useful men. Henderson's Agency, 110 West 134th. Tel. 486 Morningside.

HOUSEWORK.—By neat young woman; excellent references; city or country. Call Mrs. Cooper's Bureau, 657 6th Av., (38th St.)

LAUNDRESS, North of Ireland Protestant; shirts, cuffs, and collars, ladies' and children's linen; city or country. Mrs. Cooper's Bureau, 657 6th Av. (38th St.)

OLD DOMINION EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 88 West 134th.—Bond $1,000; guarantees colored help. 1119—Harlem.

Situations Wanted--Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A CAPABLE YOUNG LADY
is desirous of obtaining suitable employment as companion, chaperon, secretary, or invalid's attendant, and understands housekeeping perfectly; will travel; best references. X 85 Times, Times Square.

CAPABLE and refined young woman would like to go out by the day to do mending. Address Brunson, Box X 108 Times, Times Sq.

DRESSMAKING.—Home or out; good fit, stylish; $2.50 day. Address J., 64 Col. Av.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Six years' experience; three years with machinery house; High School graduate; best references; understands all office work. G 151 Times Downtown.

OFFICE WORK.—Young lady wishes a position in an office; knowledge of stenography and typewriting; good penman; moderate salary. M. L. F., 460 44th St., Brooklyn.

PARLOR MAID.—Best city references. P. M., care of Higgins, 304 East 79th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced, accurate, quick; highest references; well educated; salary $15. Miss Nolan, 644 East 235th St., Bronx. 'Phone 250—Williamsbridge.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent; several years' experience in various lines; willing to work; best references; $15. Qualified. 114 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, Remington, Underwood; experienced; age 22; opportunity wanted; no agencies. Address letter only, L. L., Room 1,418, 25 Broad St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience fire insurance; fully competent and familiar with work; $16 week. Competent, X 69 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, clean-cut, ambitious girl; willing worker; good education; permanent position; references; $6. Miss M., 113 Times Downtown.

Valuable Necklace Found by The New York Times

New York, Jan. 29.

The New York Times:—

I desire to express my appreciation of the excellent results I obtained from your Lost and Found column.

On December 4th, 1909, I lost a string of pearls. I immediately advertised and upon the advice of your Lost and Found Department continued to do so off and on for a period of four weeks. Yesterday morning the string of pearls was returned to me as a direct result of my advertising in The New York Times. The finder is a resident of Boston and brought them to me personally.

Very truly yours,
ETHELYN McKINNEY,
31 Madison Avenue.

The Lost and Found column of The New York Times daily restores many Lost articles to the owners. Bear this in mind, and if you lose anything telephone 1000 Bryant and advertise the loss in The Times.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Situations Wanted--Females.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, experienced, well educated, capable, wishes permanent position. Robson, 548 West 156th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Four years' experience; neat, accurate, and willing; attend strictly to business. Miss Marklin, 2,538 Old Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Limited experience, capable touch operator; high school education; references. Christian, 121 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—2½ years' experience; capable and efficient; permanent situation. I. M., 147 East 78th St.

STENOGRAPHER—SECRETARY.—Exceptional ability; earned $20 weekly; desires responsible position. G 140 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; responsible; anxious to secure desirable position; $12. G 136 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, quick, accurate, painstaking, takes special business interest. Efficient, P. O. 1,045.

STENOGRAPHER and typist wishes position; two years' practical experience. Box X 87 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, reliable, neat, rapid. H. S., 153 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a competent waitress or parlormaid; five years' city reference. 2,140 Honeywell Av., Bronx.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Situations Wanted—Males.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

A LIVE YOUNG MAN WHO WANTS OPPORTUNITY TO GROW, TO HANDLE CORRESPONDENCE IN CONNECTION WITH SALES AND AS HOUSE SALESMAN WITH MANUFACTURER IN NEW YORK, REACHING ONLY JOBBING TRADE; NO ATTENTION TO REPLIES EXCEPT WHERE FULL DETAILS OF PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE ARE GIVEN WITH FULL REFERENCE; STATE SALARY EXPECTED. G 154 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

An experienced office manager and accountant is open for a position where BRAINS, energy, skill, and competence are in demand. X 103 Times, Times Square.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, disentangles, balances, supervises, closes, audits books; $5 monthly upward; financial statements rendered; references. Accountant, 320 Broadway, Room 1,204. 'Phone 2114 Worth.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept, part time; reasonable. Accountant, 33 Union Square. 'Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert bookkeeper; writes up, balances books regular intervals. Accountant, 80 Henry St., Brooklyn.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN.—10 years' experience; highest references. X 110 Times, Times Square.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, seven years' experience, account and systematizer, good correspondent, accurate figurer, and able to take full charge of office, wishes position where ability and hard work will gain advancement. G 147 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT. — Books opened, audited, systems installed; firms not employing bookkeeper, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, Room 285, 280 Broadway. Telephone 2471—Worth.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, desires position with chance of advancement. Address J. Chelsea, 50 West 18th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 28 years, six years' experience, good mechanic, best of references, speaks French, German, Hungarian, English, desires good position. Kennedy, 3,458 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR.—34; good appearance; lately worked in garage; can take care of any gasoline car; references. H. Serra, 310 East 34th St.

CHEMIST, aged 26, can furnish good references, wishes position in industrial or commercial chemistry where there is good opportunity for advancement. W 158 Times, Times Square.

ESTIMATOR desires position with good builder; highest references as to ability, honesty, &c.; 14 years' experience. William James, X 64 Times, Times Square.

HAVING OBSERVED VARIOUS EDITORIALS and articles, also heard it mentioned quite often that "it is hard to get good men nowadays," and desirous to find out what there is in it, what is considered a "good man," how much "good men" are really wanted; am 24 years old, with 10 years' business experience, honest, good habits, and good references; request an opportunity to qualify as a "good man." If really interested address G 138 Times Downtown.

IF YOU WANT estimate on carpenter work, telephone 6175—Columbus.

SALESMAN.—Experienced rubber salesman, familiar with automobile and carriage trade on Long Island, wants position in same line or some other line, same territory; highest business and personal references. X 101 Times, Times Square.

SPANISH.—Translations and correspondence by gentleman, with thorough knowledge of the language; would attend office in mornings if desired. Translation, G 149 Times Downtown.

VALET, COURIER.—Who understands his business thoroughly, speaking several languages; honest and quick; first-class traveler. Emil J. B., 109 West 54th St.

WANTED—Situation by young man thoroughly acquainted with the paper business. G 129 Times Downtown.

WATCHMAN.—Nights; age 40; reliable; references and bond. W. Ransom, 257 8th Av.

YOUNG MAN, 25, best habits, respectable connections, highest reference, seeks position where there is future. Address Honest, 263 West 125th St.

YOUNG MAN, 20 years, desires position in brokerage office; references. Tuthill, 450 West 145th St.

YOUNG MAN, 21, wants position with real estate firm; uptown preferred. G 128 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

1.—Attractive suites, single rooms, with and without board; all locations; references; doctors' offices. Leland Board Directory, 4 West 33d St.

5TH AV., 2,068, 2,070.—Beautifully furnished second story front room; other rooms, with board.

5TH AV., 46.—Handsomely furnished large back parlor bedroom, bath, suitable gentleman; other rooms.

16TH ST., 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; elegant surroundings; excellent table; telephone; reasonable.

21ST ST., 350 WEST.—Single rooms, airy and well furnished, with board; high-class cooking; modern conveniences. Call or telephone, 3066—Chelsea.

37TH ST., 64 WEST.—Large room, private bath; couple; three gentlemen; single rooms; excellent table.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Desirable single, double rooms, well heated parlor; good board; reasonable; 'phone.

Boarders Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

45TH ST., 103 WEST.—Under new management; large room, well furnished; superior board; table guests.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—DOCTOR'S OFFICE. Also large room; first-class; references.

55TH ST., 351 WEST.—Comfortable large rooms; splendid table; all conveniences; reasonable.

57TH ST., 319 WEST.—Southern exposure; large room with private bath; hot and cold water; open fire; good table.

58TH, 360 WEST.—Light, comfortable, heated connecting rooms; running water; excellent board; best home cooking; central location; elevator; telephone; only boarders are two young business men; $7 for two gentlemen or $10 for one. Shepard.

58TH ST., 336 WEST.—Medium-sized room; good location; board optional.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant, second story front room, southern exposure; excellent table; moderate.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with all conveniences; good table; moderate terms; references.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large third-story front room, private bath; hot water supply; telephone in room; single room adjoining; references.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite; private bath; single room; steam heat; table guests.

79TH ST., 149 WEST.—Desirable room, with board; table guests; $5 and $6; home cooking; references.

79TH ST., 151 WEST.—Large, well-furnished back room, second floor; table board.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—High-grade rooms, with board.

80TH, 150 WEST.—Table guests; home cooking specialty; best food; also nicely furnished room.

91ST ST., 48 WEST.—Delightful, warm rooms; excellent cooking; telephone; convenient "L," Subway; table guests.

92D ST., 56 WEST.—Near "L" and Park; hall room; parlor dining room; references.

94TH ST., 138 WEST.—Single room; also large skylight room; excellent table; telephone; table board.

95TH ST., 146 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, private house; board optional; all conveniences.

96TH ST., 54 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations; Southern cuisine; parlor dining; table guests. Telephone 429—Riverside.

96TH ST., 64 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms, bath; superior table board; references.

104TH ST., 33 WEST.—Room, board; all conveniences; parlor dining room; table guests; telephone; references.

111TH ST., 127 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny rooms; good board; private family; "L" and Subway.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Private residence; highest references; first-class accommodations; exceptional table; convenient neighborhood.

156TH, 540 WEST.—Large front room, well furnished, hot and cold running water, suitable one or two gentlemen; meals optional; one block from Subway express station; private house.

"ROCKHURST," Spuyten Duyvil-on-Hudson.—30 minutes; sixth year; home cooking. "Lesley," 104L—Kingsbridge.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 847.—Large front room, well furnished; hot and cold running water; suitable one or two gentlemen; meals optional; home cooking; references required.

East Side.

1.—IRVING PLACE, 53, (GRAMERCY PARK DISTRICT, NICHOLAS FISH MANSION.)—ATTRACTIVE TO THOSE APPRECIATING QUIET, WELL-ORDERED HOUSE; BREAKFAST SERVED IN ROOMS; REFERENCES.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; references; 'phone.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board; exceptionally good table; table board; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Desirable furnished rooms; suite two rooms; private baths; small rooms.

MADISON AV., 839, (70th St.)—Large and small connecting rooms, with board, in handsome private house; breakfast served in rooms; references.

Long Island.

DOUGLAS MANOR INN, DOUGLASTON, L. I.; easy commuting distance. For Winter rates, apply New York Office, 1,123 Broadway.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Country Board Wanted.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times 18c. a line a day; 7 times 15c. a line a day.

Country board wanted for Summer months for young girl who has been advised to go to the country for the Summer, but cannot afford it unless board is free; excellent references. X 86 Times, Times Square.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Furnished Rooms.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,460.—Nicely furnished light rooms, all conveniences; telephone; refined and homelike; references.

9TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large room, one flight; private bath; single rooms; telephone.

19TH ST., 237 WEST.—Large room, heat, bath, for one or two gentlemen. Mrs. Doty.

28TH ST., 310 WEST.—Nicely furnished back parlor, with or without board; private house.

36TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; one, two men; breakfast optional; references.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Desirable, well-furnished rooms; quiet, refined; board optional; moderate; references.

45TH ST., 232 WEST.—Exceptionally cheerful rooms; large and small; near Hotel Astor; quiet home.

45TH ST., 344 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike room; abundant hot water; quiet; central; references.

46TH ST., 301 WEST.—Large sunny front room with bedroom and bath; southern exposure; suitable for two; near Broadway. Apartment 1. Telephone.

52D ST., 229 WEST.—Large room, second floor; private house; every convenience; $5-$6.

65D ST., 127 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large parlors, rooms; telephone; suitable for two; $3-$5.

63D ST., 158 WEST.—Front hall room with bath. Walsh.

64TH ST., 149 WEST.—Beautiful furnished rooms; private baths, hot water supply; reasonable; 'phone.

Furnished Rooms.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Exceptionally pleasant, warm, homelike room; attractively furnished; all improvements; central; moderate.

67TH ST., 140 WEST.—Front room and bedroom, furnished; also hall bedroom. Ross.

68TH, 38 WEST.—Rooms for gentlemen; absolutely clean; daintily furnished; private house; electric lights, telephone; private baths; every modern convenience; exceptional service; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

69TH ST., 102 WEST.—Elegant large rooms; twin beds; two gentlemen; $10 weekly; breakfast optional.

70TH ST., 126 WEST.—Room with private bath; southern exposure; references; 'phone.

75TH ST., 58 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, with private bath; references; telephone.

77TH ST., 309 WEST.—Large, small, handsomely furnished rooms; refined home; convenient Subway, all cars.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Handsome room; private bath; gentlemen preferred; opposite Subway station; private family.

79TH ST., 161 WEST.—Large front room, parquet floors; southern exposure; dressing room; gentlemen.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Bachelor home; superior accommodations for gentleman appreciating refined surroundings; park and Riverside, Subway and elevated; references; phone 7063—Schuyler.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; private house; near Subway and "L."

82D ST., 119 WEST.—Two large light rooms; running water, well furnished, baths, telephone; breakfast optional; gentlemen; references.

82D ST., 130 WEST.—Large room; suitable two; running water; large back parlor; private bath.

83D ST., 57 WEST.—Private house; desirable; warm, sunny; large, small; plenty hot water; telephone.

83D ST., 56 WEST.—Delightful, sunny room; private house; references.

85TH ST., 140 WEST.—Large room with lavatory; southern exposure; suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife; telephone.

88TH ST., 71 WEST.—Dainty, light room; running water; private family; gentleman; reasonable; references. Hayden.

88TH ST., 265 WEST.—Large sunny front room; running water; refined surroundings; private family; Subway.

90TH ST., 103 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; steam heat and hot water. Walsh.

91ST ST., 31 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; near Subway and "L."

91ST, 21 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, large room; private bath; also small room; conveniences; telephone.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large alcove room, lavatory; also pleasant room; business couple; $6; telephone.

94TH ST., 78 WEST.—Single, connecting rooms, running water, adjoining bath, one flight; elevated. Corwin.

96TH ST., 138 WEST.—Clean, attractive rooms; near Subway, "L" express; breakfast optional; reasonable. Muir.

96TH ST., 35 WEST.—Bachelors; attractive rooms, high-class apartment; breakfast; "L," Subway express station.

103D ST.—Large, light, steam-heated rooms; running water; telephone; bath; elevator apartment, overlooking Park; Subway, elevated. Becker, 424 Central Park West.

111TH ST., 119 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; all prices; bath; Subway; 'phone service. Mrs. Buckley.

121ST ST., 164 WEST.—Furnished rooms to let; terms moderate; adjoining bath; choice location.

122D ST., 514 WEST.—High class rooms; elevator, electric light, steam heat. Kenyon.

134TH ST., 534 WEST.—Cheerful front rooms; elevator, electricity, steam, telephone, piano; Subway; reasonable. Morris.

143D ST., 518 WEST.—Unusual outside room; quiet; elevator; telephone; Subway; Christian family. Apartment 26.

A.—A.—
Newport Court.
111-117 West 104th St.
Telephone, 5420—Riverside.
Single rooms, $3-$6 week.
Two rooms, kitchen, $10, $15 per week.
Elevator service day and night.
Restaurant on premises.
Special rates for resident guests.

Absolutely select, noiseless residential neighborhood; overlooking Central Park; luxuriantly heated; reasonable. K 193 Times Downtown.

CHARLES ST., 10.—6th Av. Elevated; large room, heated; hot water; southern exposure; gentlemen.

LENOX AV., 210, (121st St.)—Two desirable rooms, one small, in private house; gentlemen.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 843, (Corner 127th.)—Handsomely furnished four, five rooms, high-class elevator apartments; silver, linen; $12.50 weekly upward; beautifully furnished rooms, bath, kitchen, $4-$6 weekly.

East Side.

9TH ST., 18 EAST, near 5th Av.—Front parlor for manicuring or beauty parlor.

24TH ST., 134 EAST.—Large adjoining rooms, back parlor, studio, doctor's office; central location; Subway.

28TH ST., 16 EAST.—Bachelor's quarters, swimming pool, &c.; $5 and up; inspection invited.

37TH ST., 6 EAST.—Second floor front, alcove room, kitchenette, bath; meals optional; six months from April 1st. Chaffee Studio.

43D ST., 4 EAST.—Desirable room to permanent party; men only; references exchanged.

49TH ST., 227 EAST.—Comfortable rooms; running water; porcelain bath; heated; reasonable; gentlemen; no housekeeping.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms, tiled bathrooms; beds box spring; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,018, Near 72d St.—Rooms, suites; furnished, unfurnished; steam heat; electricity.

MADISON AV., 699, (near 63d St.)—Neatly furnished rooms; $20 monthly.

PARLOR FLOOR for doctor's office, between 34th and 59th Sts., Madison and 6th Aves. Reply J. G., 50 East 49th St.

Brooklyn.

GREENE AV., 41.—Do you want a beautiful suite, second floor, five windows, running water, everything comfortable, homelike, and refined? References.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 8, Heights.—Newly renovated rooms; hot and cold water, with and without private baths; convenient Wall St., Subway, bridge.

PUTNAM AV., 234, Near Nostrand.—One or two very desirable furnished rooms; private family.

VANDERBILT AV., 68.—Back parlor; exceptionally desirable, convenient location; all conveniences. Mrs. Butts.

Say you saw it in The Times.

Unfurnished Rooms.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

High School teacher will share her modern apartment with responsible woman. X 73 Times, Times Square.

Large, light back parlor, unfurnished; upper west side; Subway "L"; private family. Address T., 708 Columbus Av.

65TH ST., 156 WEST.—Two large rooms, with bathroom, closet; newly decorated; sunshine.

Furnished Rooms Wanted.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

WANTED—With or without board, two connecting rooms by two young men, between 55th and 75th Sts., west side; private family preferred. State price and particulars. X 112 Times, Times Square.

TWO LADIES, employed, wish large room and kitchen; must be moderate. L. M., 340 Times, Times Square.

Say you saw it in The Times.

PERSONAL.

Witnesses of accident, 67th St. and 8th Av., about 8 P. M. Jan. 27, when lady was run down by automobile, please communicate with Rushmore, Bisbee & Stern, 40 Wall St.

For Adoption.—Bright, healthy boy of 6; American parentage. Address L. M., 71 Times, Times Square.

Business Opportunities.

30c. a line 1 time; 3 times 25c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

A mining engineer, with highest credentials, has just opened a big body of ore; considers it the most promising strike in all his 20 years' experience. Honest man with little money can get in the opportunity of a lifetime by addressing SQUARE DEAL, Grand Hotel, New York.

DETECTIVE.
If you want to know the absolute truth about anything or anybody anywhere, call, 'phone, or write Berry, R486 Marbridge Bldg., 34th St. and Broadway. 'Phone 1875-6—Murray Hill. Cable, "Elderberry."

Wanted—Young man, good business ability, with $20,000 to $25,000 to invest in a very profitable manufacturing corporation; services not necessary but preferred. X 109 Times, Times Square.

Architect, competent, German, desires engagement spare time, professional agent; moderate charge; consider modern apartment return for services. H. 811 Tinton Av.

An executive wanted to share management of 10-year-old, well-established house, doing large and profitable business; must invest $5,000. X 111 Times, Times Square.

Successful, progressive young business man with $10,000 to $20,000 desires to purchase an interest in some well paying mercantile business. X 100 Times, Times Square.

Fac-simile multigraph typewritten letters, 300, $1.20; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8; samples submitted. Telephone 3470—Morningside. Wm. Gray, 120 West 116th.

Money advanced merchants or manufacturers on book accounts, notes, or good security; lowest interest rates. Private Bankers, Room 1,107, 198 Broadway.

Perfect duplication typewritten letters; $2 first thousand, $1 each additional. New York Letter Co., 23 Park Row. 'Phone 5748—Cortlandt.

Bills discounted, merchants and manufacturers financed, companies organized; legal papers drawn. Mercantile Advancer, 320 5th Av., Room 213.

Well-furnished 11-room rooming house for sale; modern; two baths; all conveniences; 16th St., near 5th Av. X 70 Times, Times Sq.

For Sale.—Fixtures and good-will of jewelry store; 29 years in one place. Loucheim & Son, 2,206 3d Av., New York City.

Color and commercial printing of all descriptions. Eagle Press, 202 West 34th St. Union label.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—FRANCES A. L. HAVEN, John H. Pugh, and Eustis L. Hopkins, as Executors of the Last Will and Testament of John Haven, deceased, and the said Frances A. L. Haven, John H. Pugh and Eustis L. Hopkins, individually, Plaintiffs, against Augusta D. Hopkins, Ellen H. Iredell, Sarah L. H. Morewood, Caroline E. Griffin, J. Appleton H. Hopkins, and Alison T. Hopkins, his wife; Elizabeth S. Hopkins, wife of Eustis L. Hopkins; Blanche I. C. Pugh, wife of John H. Pugh; Leonard J. Wyeth, Alice D. Stone, Thomas Pugh and Regina Pugh, his wife; Grace H. Pugh, Henry Langdon Haven and Adelaide M. Haven, his wife; Paul Hecker Haven, Clara M. Haven, widow of Ethan Allen Haven; Henry Symmes Haven and Mary Haven, the name "Mary" being fictitious, the first name of said def

M'ANENY EXPLAINS INSPECTOR REFORM

City's Corporation Watching System, He Says, Was Unfair and Inefficient.

AMOUNTED TO BLACKMAIL

He Has Agreed with Companies to Select Fewer and Better Paid Men—Smoother Pavements May Result.

Borough President McAneny of Manhattan issued a statement yesterday in explanation of his wholesale sweep among the Corporation Inspectors attached to his office, in which he declared that the system in the past had amounted practically to blackmail upon the corporations concerned. The salaries of the eighty men who held these places under Borough President Ahearn were paid by the corporations to which they were assigned to do inspection work, and not by the city.

The places were used principally as a source of small patronage for Tammany henchmen. Among the fifty-four Inspectors whom the Borough President removed on Tuesday was J. P. Holland of 140 Meserole Avenue, Brooklyn. He is a member of the Board of Education and of its Building Committee. He was assigned to the New Amsterdam Gas Company.

Mr. McAneny appointed yesterday eight engineers to do the work of the Inspectors, and announced that he will not appoint more than as many more. In his statement the President said in part:

"In removing the force of Corporation Inspectors that I found when entering office my purpose is practically to abolish the institution so far as it has previously existed, and so far, at least, as the Borough of Manhattan is concerned. I have removed fifty-four. Although I am satisfied that here and there there are good men on the list who would have performed fairly good service if given an opportunity, I have come to the conclusion that a purely technical force is needed if this work is to be done efficiently, and that in retiring the old men I would, therefore, make no exceptions. I understand that on Dec. 1 there were eighty on the roll; twenty-four were dropped during December and two have resigned.

"The use of the Corporation Inspector list for patronage purposes, practically as a measure of blackmail upon the corporations concerned, was one of the items in the complaint against the recent Borough President submitted to the Governor. The excuse for their appointment is found in Section 391 of the charter, which provides that there shall be no disturbance of the surface of the streets by corporations holding franchises without the thorough restoration of the pavements disturbed, and that the cost of such restorations shall be met by the companies, together with the expense of the inspection thereof.

"This has been interpreted to give the Borough President the power to appoint Inspectors, to be paid not by the city but by the corporations inspected, and without recourse to the Civil Service lists. As the Borough President, under this arrangement, has been free to appoint any one he liked, the appointments have usually been political.

"There has been practically no limit placed upon them. The process has been to inform the corporation concerned that a new name is to be added to its payroll at either $100 per month or $4 per day, as the case might be, and the corporations have paid the price. Before going ahead with any change in the system I satisfied myself that little or no serious inspection was proceeding and that the system was as thoroughly bad as it had ever been declared to be.

"On the other hand, the work actually required to be done is of a peculiarly important order. The broken condition of the streets has been attributable, in no small degree, to failures on the part of the companies to restore properly and promptly the surfaces that have been cut for their purposes.

"After securing a report from the Chief Engineer of Highways upon the general subject and the recommendations of that officer, it occurred to me that it would be appropriate to invite the representatives of the companies themselves to a conference on the subject. I addressed the following letter to the four railway companies concerned—the Metropolitan, Third Avenue, Central Park and allied lines, and the New York Central—and to the various companies engaged in underground work—the Consolidated Gas, New York Steam Company, New York Telephone Company, the Edison Company, Consolidated Subway Company, and the Empire City Subway Company:

> I expect to make some changes in the system of inspection on the part of the city of the relaying of pavements disturbed in connection with the construction of repair work of public service corporations. The system, as I find it, seems to me worthless to the city, and in many respects, unfair to the corporations concerned. I wish among other things (1) to see to it that the inspection work in future shall be genuine, thorough, and efficient; (2) that the number of inspectors employed shall be reduced to the minimum actually required for efficient service, and (3) that the persons appointed shall have the technical qualifications that fit them for the work.
>
> It has occurred to me that, in securing these ends, it would be helpful both to me and the companies if I might confer with them directly. May I ask, therefore, whether you could attend such a conference at my office at the City Hall, or send your representative, at 3:45 o'clock on Friday next, the 21st inst. I have asked the representatives of the five other companies engaged in underground work to attend at the same time.

"I met the railway men in one group and the subway men in another, with our own engineers present, and some of theirs. They met me in the best possible spirit, and are, I am satisfied, prepared to help in making the future inspection work really efficient. I agreed that the force of fifty-four that I found should be cut to something between twenty and twenty-five—no more are needed. In turn, it has been agreed that the companies shall pay a higher rate of pay, increasing the annual salaries to $1,500 and practically cutting out the per diem service.

"In the case of most of them the difference, so far as cash expenditure goes, will be a profitable one. The force on the work of the Consolidated Gas Company is, for instance, reduced from seventeen to six.

"In making up the new force I have thus far made but seven appointments. I shall appoint only engineers or persons who have had to do in some supervisory way with highway work. There is some evidence of the popularity of the old basis of service, from the fact that I have had between three and four hundred applications from persons who do not possess these qualifications.

"Some of these measure up pretty well, in one way or another; but I have felt that here, too, it would be better to make no exceptions. The men who were appointed will serve between regular hours, as other city employes do; they will serve also under the immediate direction of the Chief Engineer of Highways, and the work of inspection generally will be as efficient as we can make it.

"The representatives of the companies tell me they will welcome this not merely for the reason that they prefer to be treated upon business principles in every way but because strict inspection on the part of the city will key up the work of their own men and give them incidentally better direct results than they would otherwise have."

BURGLAR CHOKED WOMAN.

Mrs. Shapiro Bound in Her Apartment When Her Husband Arrives.

Mrs. Anna Shapiro, the young wife of Max Shapiro, a leather merchant, went with her husband last night to a Brooklyn theatre. The Shapiros started for home at 521 New Jersey Avenue, East New York, at about 10:30 o'clock.

When they were within a few doors of their apartment house, Mr. Shapiro said he had some business with his father-in-law, Julius Resnick, who lives on the other side of the avenue, and he crossed the street to Mr. Resnick's house.

Mrs. Shapiro let herself into her own apartment house, conscious that some one was following her.

"Is that you, Max?" she asked, as some one came behind her into her own apartment on the first floor. Being sure it was her husband, she walked on into the dark dining room and began to hunt for matches. Then she was grasped by the throat.

A man's fingers pressed so tightly that she could not cry out, but she struggled blindly from the dining room into the kitchen and back into the dining room again. While her assailant was wrestling with her in the kitchen he snatched several bath towels, and throwing Mrs. Shapiro to the floor he tied her hands behind her back and stuffed the end of a towel into her mouth.

Mrs. Shapiro retained her senses long enough to hide under the edge of the carpet her wedding ring and a diamond ring which she was wearing. Her husband entering ten minutes later found her unconscious and tied to a leg of the dining room table. His shouts attracted Saul Francenbaum, a neighbor, and Sergt. Atwater of the Liberty Avenue Station.

Dr. Graham of the Bradford Street Hospital found that Mrs. Shapiro had narrowly missed being choked to death and that she was suffering greatly from shock. Deep finger marks were on her throat. She described the man as having a black beard and wearing black clothes. He did not rob the apartment of much, but he got away by the fire escape on Mr. Shapiro's return. The Shapiros have been married only six months. A robber got into their apartment a month ago and stole $150 worth of furs and jewelry.

A week ago a burglary occurred in the home of Mrs. Helen Cox, at 200 Arlington Avenue. While Mrs. Cox was in the kitchen preparing a late supper she heard some one in her bedroom and investigated in time to see a man run off with her gold watch and diamond ring.

Fearing that a "crime wave" is beginning to hit East New York, Police Capt. Reimels of the Liberty Avenue Station sent all his reserves out to look for the Shapiro burglar last night. Mr. Shapiro is a member of the firm of Benjamin Fishel & Co., 127 Mercer Street.

F. J. Brinnier to Jail for Forgery.

Frederick J. Brinnier, who made a plea of guilty to forgery in the second degree, was sentenced by Supreme Court Justice Goff yesterday to three years and three months in State prison. Detective Flood brought him down from Bridgeport, Conn., recently to answer the complaint of Judge Smith of the City Court, to whom the young man gave a worthless check for $30. Brinnier is 22 years old. He is the son of William D. Brinnier, ex-Mayor of Kingston, N. Y.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

	Loss.
A. M.	
12:20—200 W. 124th St.; Casino Laundry Co.	$5
12:55—21 9th Av.; Lutz & Harighoost	None
3:30—342 Robbins Av.; Mr. Kiscis	$5
4:20—1,747 Madison Av.; Benjamin Mintus	$75
8:50—St. Nicholas Av.; M. C. Anderson	$25
9:05—38 Harrison St.; Morris Muskilin	$200
9:25—55 E. 102d St.; Louis Kaplin	Slight
9:55—52 West End Av.; S. B. Hanning	Slight
P. M.	
12:20—206 Grand St.; J. Wagner	$50
12:20—50 W. 23d St.; Walter Gelshanon	$6,000
12:35—257 W. 84th St.; Augustus Anderson	$250
12:45—336 6th Av.; F. Bloom	Trifling
1:15—72 East 116th St.; Isaac Sulkin	$50
1:30—1,901 Lexington Av.; Mr. Edelstein, Dahlberg	Trifling
1:30—166th St. and Barnes Av.; Richard	Trifling
3:05—229 East 81st St.; J. Riney	Trifling
4:10—58 East 103d St.; J. Shuster	$10
4:15—19th St. and 11th Av.; Consolidated Gas Company	Trifling
4:55—152 East 86th St.; A. Hiller	Trifling
5:35—406 8th Av.; John Gaffney	$20
6:15—308 Cortlandt Av.; R. Lestastiano	Trifling
6:20—333 East 34th St.; J. Sudenberg	$25
6:25—277 East 154th St.; John Marino	Trifling
6:55—518 East 172d St.; Anna Shubert	$150
6:30—125 East 138th St.; Mr. Fisher	$100
8:25—2,389 Arthur Av.; A. Gunano	$5
8:25—42 Monroe St.; Harry Levy	Trifling
9:10—281 E. 149th St.; Emily Restolle	Trifling
10:00—250 Broome St.; unknown	Trifling
11:00—152 West 45th St.; Mrs. Frances Lynch	Trifling

SUFFRAGISTS HISS ATTACK ON WOMEN

A Reign of Terror Coming If They Vote, Opines Alexander Harvey at a Dinner.

THEIR HUSBANDS TOO EASY

Agree with Wives Just to Keep Peace—Mrs. Gilbert Jones's Hat as an Oratorical Asset.

For a time last night it looked as if the debate on "Woman Suffrage" by Suffragists, Socialist Suffragists, and anti-Suffragists, which was the star feature on the programme at the general meeting and dinner of the Collectivist Society at Kalil's restaurant in Park Place, would break up in a row. This was when Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the League of Civic Education for Women, a pronounced anti-Suffragist, and Alexander Harvey of Current Literature told the Socialists and Suffragists some harsh things about their cause. Peace was established by Mrs. Anita C. Block, the presiding officer, before the demonstration got beyond the hissing and cat-calling stage.

About 250 men and women were present, the latter being much in the majority. Things went smoothly until Mr. Harvey, in reply to a speech by Miss Ida Rauh, asserted that science and women were the two greatest foes to human liberty. He also said that Marie Antoinette was a perfect prototype of the modern suffragist, and that the qualities which animated the cause to-day were the same which provoked the French Revolution. The men who were dominated by the suffragists, he said, amid hisses from both men and women, were like Louis XVI., too weak, vacillating, and pitiful and too eager to preserve peace in their households to assert their own divine sovereignty.

"When women get the franchise in this country," he went on, "it will mean another reign of terror."

Mrs. Jones did not pacify the women any when she said that her husband had told her when she complained about being afraid to face the gathering to go ahead as they would be too busy looking at her hat to listen to what she was saying.

Mrs. Block in calling the meeting to order remarked upon what she said was the wonderful impetus which has been given to the woman suffragist movement last year. There was a tenseness about the subject in the very air we breathe, she said. Even her colored elevator man wears a suffragist button, while the shop girls read suffragist literature instead of Laura Jean Libby.

Miss Rauh, who has taken an active interest in the present strike of girl shirtwaist makers, started off by saying she would speak for only five minutes, as she could exhaust every subject she knew anything about in that time.

"I believe all women are unconscious Socialists," said Miss Rauh, while the Socialists applauded. Women, she said, were interested in the suffragist movement because it meant the building up of their lives, and every woman, whether a mother or not, was interested in children. Some woman who did not need to earn their own living, she said, were parasites, although, perhaps, unconscious ones. Women, she said, were raw material for the creation of a state of society that would be an immeasurable improvement upon the present state.

Mr. Harvey, who has bearded the suffragists before, called their movement "the feminization of the polls." To strengthen his argument that man should dominate the world, he quoted the Fifth Chapter of Ephesians, which says: "Wives, submit yourselves unto your husbands as unto the Lord."

Hisses and catcalls came from all over the hall. Cries of "Shame!" and "Put him out!" drowned his words.

"Is that the only verse in the Scriptures you know?" one woman asked.

"Well, that is the only one that has a sting in it," the speaker replied.

Silence, he went on, approved of the dissection of animals, and suffragists upheld the idea. Next it would be the cutting up of human beings.

"What term shall we apply to the women who are clamoring for the feminization of our American institutions?" he asked.

"Angelic," suggested some one.

"So was Lucifer characterized before he fell," he replied amid groans and hisses.

Mrs. Meta Stern argued that women demanded the ballot because the changed industrial conditions made it necessary. Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Mackay, and other well-known women workers in the suffragist cause, she said, were splendid proofs of the general awakening of womanhood.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt caused something of a surprise by attacking the Socialists. She said they didn't always act squarely at the elections in various countries when they promised to stand by woman suffrage. She said she didn't think they were any better suffragists than the Democrats and Republicans.

"If you are going to sell us out at the crucial moment then your espousal of our cause is not desirable," she declared. "In your trades unions you are doing to women what you complain the capitalists are doing to you."

Mrs. Jones complained of the abuse which the suffragists generally heaped upon the anti-suffragists. She said she did not oppose the granting of the ballot to women so much as she wanted to make men and women understand what it meant. She wanted to join with the suffragists and all work together for the common cause of enlightening the people. Men, she said, were given a voice in the affairs of the Government because they were supposed to have the power. When women shouldered the musket in times of war the same as the men then they should have the right to vote too. Because of her advocacy of this theory she said she had come to be known as "Fundamental Jones."

TRAIN VICTIM IDENTIFIED.

Man Put Off the Culver Line Was Robert Corr, Not Sackendorf.

The body of the man who was killed by a Culver Line train at Fort Hamilton Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, on Monday night, was identified yesterday at the Brooklyn Morgue as that of Robert Corr, who lived at the Gravesend race track.

Corr was employed as a watchman at the Newcastle stables. It is alleged that he was put off the train after a row with the guards, and that he was killed while trying to get back on the cars.

Because of a mix-up on the part of the police, the body was identified on Tuesday as that of John Sackendorf of 382 Atlantic Avenue. Reporters who visited Sackendorf's home on Tuesday night found him alive and well. He was much annoyed when informed that the police had accounted him as dead.

MRS. ASTOR'S ESTATE IN COURT

Surrogate Refuses to Accept Appraisal as Not Sufficiently Definite.

Surrogate Cohalan refused yesterday to approve the appraisal of the estate of Mrs. Caroline W. Astor until it had been made more definite and certain.

The appraisal was the subject of much public discussion at the time it was filed by Appraiser Yearance, since it appeared that the furniture, silverware, paintings, and other household property of the late leader of New York society were of slight value.

Testimony was offered to show that many of the paintings were bogus; that the furniture was in disrepair, and the household effects generally shabby and worn.

NEW RULES FOR VOYAGERS.

Loeb and MacVeagh Discuss Revision of Regulations for Examining Baggage.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Customs frauds in New York occupied the attention of Secretary MacVeagh and William Loeb, Jr., Collector of the Port of New York, for a considerable portion of their conference at the Treasury Department this afternoon.

The Secretary has under advisement a revision of the regulation pertaining to the examination of baggage of steamship passengers arriving from foreign countries. The disclosures at New York since Collector Loeb took charge there have been startling, and the Government means to use every precaution to keep from being defrauded out of duties both by importers of merchandise and American travelers returning from abroad.

300 at Sphinx Club's Dinner Dance.

The Sphinx Club gave its annual dinner "to the ladies" in the grand ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. It was the 106th dinner, and about 300 persons were present. A dance followed. Music was provided by a quartette of men in Tyrolese costume and a group of mandolin players in Veronese dress; also a stringed orchestra.

One-Fourth Clipped Off—

our already low prices on clothing represents without doubt the most liberal sale values in town. Our 25% off sale is in full swing.

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DECISION IN BROKAW SUIT.

Justice Putnam to Announce the Result of Separation Trial To-day.

Justice Putnam, who presided at the trial for separation and $30,000 alimony which Mrs. W. Gould Brokaw brought against her husband in the Supreme Court at Mineola, L. I., last December, announced last night that he would hand down his decision at 10 o'clock this morning. It will be filed with the County Clerk of Nassau County at Mineola and then be made public.

The Justice's Secretary, William H. Griffin, worked last night preparing copies of the decision. Arthur J. Baldwin, counsel for Mrs. Brokaw, is due to arrive on the Mauretania on Friday, while John F. McIntyre, Mr. Brokaw's attorney, is in Wyoming. Eugene P. Bushe, Mr. Brokaw's personal counsel, is spending the Winter at a Winter resort, so that none of the lawyers on either side will be present when the decision is given out.

Mrs. Brokaw, who was a Miss Blair before her marriage and Mr. Brokaw's second wife, alleged in her suit that her husband had treated her cruelly and deserted her.

Justice Putnam would not intimate what his decision is to be. It was generally thought at the time of the trial that Mrs. Brokaw would receive a favorable verdict with about half the amount of alimony asked for.

TEST RED-MAN Collars

One will wear you longer than three of any other make. STRAPPED seams.

2 for 25 cents,

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EARL & WILSON.

PLAYS WORTH WHILE. GARDEN THEATRE.

Requests have come to me that I should give another series of plays, this season, in New York. Plays worth while for the people.

From past associations, size, location, the GARDEN THEATRE is suitable, its acoustics perfect. A good all-round company is being engaged, and the plays will be adequately staged.

The subscription sale will be open till February 19th. (Seats allotted in order of application.)

Orchestra Seats 15 Performances eighteen dollars
Balcony " " " twelve dollars.
2d Balcony " " " seven fifty.

Private Boxes, (six, five and four seats,) one hundred dollars for Fifteen Performances; or can be retained, at a reduced scale, for the season.

PROPOSED PROGRAMME:

Feb. 14-19. Goldsmith's 'She Stoops to Conquer.'
" 21-27. Shakespeare's 'Macbeth.'
" Special Friday Matinee of 'Everyman' at 3.
" 21-27. Special Friday Matinee of 'Everyman' at 3.
" 24-Mar. 5. Sheridan's 'The Rivals.'
" Special Friday Matinee of 'Everyman' at 3.
Mar. 7-12. Shakespeare's 'The Merchant of Venice' (Elizabethan).
" Special Friday Matinee of 'Everyman' at 3.
" 14-19. Marlowe's 'Dr. Faustus' (Elizabethan).
" Special Friday Matinee of 'Everyman' at 3.
" 21-26. Shakespeare's 'Julius Caesar.'
" Special Friday Matinee of 'Everyman' at 3.
" 28. Gilbert's 'The Palace of Truth.'
Special Matinees March 28, 29, 30, 31.
April 1. Hawthorne's 'Wonder Book' Plays.
April 4-9. Bulwer-Lytton's Comedy, 'Money' (in costume of the early Victorian period.)
" 11-16. A Greek play or a play of modern life not previously acted.
" 18 to 30. Devoted to Shakespeare's plays, celebrating the 346th anniversary of his birth. 'Hamlet,' 'As You Like It,' 'Two Gentlemen of Verona,' 'The Tempest,' 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' 'Twelfth Night,' 'Romeo and Juliet,' 'Much Ado About Nothing,' and 'Julius Caesar' will be acted.

All letters addressed to George Vivian (Manager of the Ben Greet Players), Garden Theatre, N. Y.

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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. "Powerful, Thoughtful Drama."—Post. ETHEL BARRYMORE in Sir A. W. Pinero's MID-CHANNEL.

LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. "Held the audience captive."—Sun. BILLIE BURKE in W. S. Maugham's MRS. DOT

SAVOY 34th St. & B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. HIT "A WINNING PLAY."—Sun. "KEENAN SINCERE AND EFFECTIVE."—Herald. "THE HEIGHTS HERE TO STAY."—Commercial. "FRANK KEENAN GIVES VIVID IMPERSONATION."—Times. "ADMIRABLE ACTING OF FRANK KEENAN."—Ev. Telegram FRANK KEENAN in THE HEIGHTS

HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. "The funniest person on the stage to-day."—Alan Dale. WM. COLLIER in his greatest success, A LUCKY STAR

HUDSON THEATRE—Special Matinees LAST 2 TIMES TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW at 3 RUTH ST. DENIS in HINDOO DANCES

GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. "As lovable as Rip Van Winkle."—Telegram. OTIS SKINNER in Your Humble Servant By Booth Tarkington & H. L. Wilson.

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Sat. Only, 2:15. "As tender as Little Lord Fauntleroy, and 3 times as funny." FRANCIS WILSON and THE BACHELOR'S BABY.

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38 St. Evs. at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. THE DOLLAR PRINCESS

CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S GLOBE BROADWAY & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Wed. & Sat. Mat. 2:15. Montgomery and Stone in THE OLD TOWN.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. FIRST MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15. HENRY W. SAVAGE will offer MADAME X By Alexandre Bisson. A SENSATIONAL HIT.

NEW YORK B'way & 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. MAX ROGERS and MAUDE RAYMOND in the new Musical Play, The Young Turk 3 BIG SENSATIONS TOOTS PAKA and THE HAWAIIANS, "HULA-HULA," THE PARISIAN GLIDE.

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. "Don't miss it at any cost."—Eve. Sun. The Fantastical Musical Comedy THE ARCADIANS WITH ITS WONDERFUL CAST OF 100

GAIETY B'WAY & 46th ST. MAT. WED. & SAT. 2:15. FORTUNE HUNTER

JOE WEBER'S Evs. 8:15. HENRY LEE'S Matinee Sat. 2:15. "Life of the World." NEXT MONDAY NIGHT. Seats on Sale. A NEW PLAY. Adapted from the French. WHERE THERE'S A WILL

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE

Evenings at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2.
To-night at 7:45, Tristan und Isolde. Mmes. Fremstad, Homer; MM. Burrian, Amato, Blass, Muhlmann. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. Evg., Alessandro Stradella. Mlle. Gluck; MM. Slezak, Reiss, Goritz, Muhlmann. Cond., Bendix. Followed by Ballet: Divertissement.
Sat. Mat. at 2:30.....La Boheme
Sat. Evg.....Fra Diavolo and Ballet Divert't
Sun. Evg. at 8:30, POPULAR PRICES, VERDI'S REQUIEM.
Soloists: Mmes. Destinn, Homer; MM. Martin, Witherspoon. Augmented Orchestra of 130 and Chorus of 200. Cond., Toscanini.
Next Week: Mon. Evg., Germania. Wed. Evg., Faust. Thurs. Evg., Alessandro Stradella and Ballet Div't. Fri. Evg., Lohengrin. Mmes. Fremstad, Homer; MM. Jadlowker, Soomer, Hinckley, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.

AT THE NEW THEATRE.
To-day, Mat., Manon. Mmes. Alda, Dubois; MM. Clement, Dutilloy, de Segurola. Conductor, Podesti.
Fri. Evg.....Elisir d'Amore
At the Brooklyn Academy of Music.
One block from the Flatbush Av. Sub. Sta.
Mon. Evg., Feb. 7, Alessandro Stradella. Mmes. Gluck; MM. Slezak, Reiss, Goritz, Muhlmann. And Ballet Divertissement. Cond., Bendix.
WEBER PIANO USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. TUES. EVE., FEB. 8, NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL TO PEARY GOVERNOR HUGHES presiding
Res'd Seats $1 up at Box Office and Hotels.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St. & 8th Av. Friday at 8, GRISELIDIS, Miss Garden & reg. cast. Sat. Aft., SAMSON & DELILAH, Mlle. D'Alvarez, MM. Dalmores, Dufranne, etc. Sat. Eve. (pop. prices), BOHEME, Mme. Carmen-Melis, Mlle. Trentini, Mr. McCormack, M. Sammarco, etc.
Next Sunday Eve., BUSONI.
Mon. Ev., 8:30 ELEKTRA Mme. Mazarin, Miles. Baron, Gerville-Reache; M. Huberdeau, etc. Wed., TRAVIATA, Mme. Tetrazzini, Mr. McCormack, M. Sammarco.
Fri., RIGOLETTO, Mme. Tetrazzini, Miss Gentle, Mr. McCormack, MM. Renaud, Gilibert, Vallier.
Sat. Aft. at 2:30, ELEKTRA Regular Regular Prices. Cast.
Sat. Eve. (pop. prices), HERODIADE, Miles. Cavalieri, D'Alvarez, M. Renaud, etc.
Next Week's Sale Opens To-day, 9 A. M.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE.....Special MONDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 7th, MONSTER OPERATIC CONCERT for the Benefit of the Paris Flood Sufferers. Miss Garden, Mme. Tetrazzini, Mlle. Cavalieri, Maud Allan, MM. Dalmores, McCormack, Renaud, Sammarco, Gilibert, Vallier, Dufranne, Huberdeau, and other artists.
Tickets Now on Sale, $5 to $1.

PLAZA HOTEL, Wed. Eve., Feb. 9, at 8:30. SONG RECITAL C. V. BOS WÜLLNER at the Piano
Benefit German Governesses' Home. Seats $3 and $2. Mail Orders to Mrs. A. Victor, 130 W. 79th St.

METROPOLIS Daily Mat. 25c. GINGER GIRLS Nxt Wk—CRACKER JACKS
HURTIG & SEAMON'S Matinee Daily SCRIBNER'S BIG SHOW.
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ONE OF NEW YORK'S ODD SIGHTS. MINER'S AMATEUR NIGHTS EVERY FRIDAY.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Every Eve., 8:15, the great comic opera success, Die Foerster Christ'l (Christ'l, the Forester's Daughter); Sat. Mat., 2:15, "Loganbrudar."

KEITH & PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE. B'way, 28th St. Mat. Daily, 25 & 50c. DENMAN THOMPSON, Andy Rice, Robledillo, Mignon, Six American Dancers, 3 Keatons, others.

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Never Better Played in New York.—Tribune.
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In Preparation THE WITCH A Play of the Salem Witchcraft Period.
To-day at 2 (Opera).....Manon
To-night at 8:30.....The Nigger
Fri. Eve., 8 (Opera)..Elisir d'Amore
Sat. Mat., 2:15.The School for Scandal
Sat. Eve., 8:30.....The Nigger
NEXT WEEK.
Mon. & Wed. Evgs., The Nigger; Thurs. & Sat. Mats. & Fri. Evg., Twelfth Night; Thurs. Evg., The School for Scandal; Sat. Evg., Don. PRICES: Drama, $2 to 50c. Opera, $5 to $1.
At the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Tues. Evg., Feb. 8, School for Scandal.

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A Trip Ballet to Japan of Jewels Inside the Earth 10 New Circus Acts
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Next Week: Special Mats. Mon., Tues., Wed. & Fri., The Watcher
DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. MAXINE ELLIOTT in THE INFERIOR SEX.
COMEDY 41st St., Bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. To-day—Special Ministers' Matinee. A Modern Psychic Drama, The Watchers by Leora Maynard
Begin. Tues. Eve., Feb. 8 Seats on Sale MARY MANNERING in A MAN'S WORLD By Rachel Crothers.
Broadway Then., B'way, cor. 41st. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. The Jolly Bachelors with Nora Bayes
LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Clyde Fitch's Greatest Play, THE CITY
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE, 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. FORBES-ROBERTSON The Passing of the Third Floor Back.
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. WHITNEY OPERA CO. THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER
BIJOU B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. CYRIL SCOTT in THE LOTTERY MAN
LEW FIELDS HERALD SQ. B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. LAST WEEK LEW FIELDS AS OLD DUTCH Mat. Sat. Only. 2:15
Begin. THURSDAY, FEB. 10 Seats on Sale. BLANCHE RING in THE YANKEE GIRL
WEST END Andrew Mack in The Prince of Bohemia, with Christie Macdonald Next Week—Is Matrimony a Failure?

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.50. GREATEST COMEDY HIT IN 20 YEARS. SEVEN DAYS
ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Evs. 8:15. Good Reserved Seats 50c. Last Week—Augustus Pitou Presents CHAUNCEY OLCOTT IN Ragged Robin. Popular Prices. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.
Next Week SOTHERN & MARLOWE
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Silver Water Set on Exhibition in Lobby.

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PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York.
This Evening at 8:15
Sixth Evening Concert of the First Series.
GUSTAV MAHLER Conductor.
Soloist: TILLY KOENEN Contralto.
PROGRAMME:
Symphony No. 4.....Schumann
Scena and Aria, "Ah Perfido".....Beethoven
Fantasia "Don Juan".....Strauss
Songs by.....Strauss, Fiedler and Wolf
Overture, "Tannhauser".....Wagner
Seats, 75 cents to $2. Boxes, $12, $15 & $18.

THE BELASCO STUYVESANT 44 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2:15. DAVID BELASCO presents THE LILY

BELASCO Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. First Mat. Sat. 2:15. "A GREAT PLAY, FULL OF THE STRONG, ETERNAL CRY OF THE WOMAN AGAINST MAN'S 'DOMINATION.'—COMMERCIAL. CHARLOTTE WALKER in EUGENE WALTER'S play JUST A WIFE

ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. GERTRUDE HOFFMANN, Simon-Gardner & Co., Jas. Thornton, others.
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HOTEL PLAZA
Last of 3 SONATA RECITALS. MISS CAROLYN Beebe
TO-NIGHT, FEB. 3, 8:30 o'clock. M. EDOUARD Dethier
Tickets, $2.00.
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AMERICAN W. 42 St. Daily Mat. 25c "THE STAR BOUT," MA GOSSE, FRED NIBLO, RINALDO. Those 3 Fellers.

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SOLOIST, with N. Y. PHILHARMONIC Concert Direction M. H. HANSON, 437 5th Av.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft at 2:30, FEB. 5 Only Piano Recital Bloomfield Zeisler
Tickets 50 cts. to $1.50 at Box Office. Mgement Wolfsohn Bureau. Steinway Piano.

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ICE HOCKEY ST. NICHOLAS H. C. Vs. CRESCENT A. C. Tonight at 8:15. St. Nicholas Rink, 66th St. & Columbus Av.

GRAND —THE TRAVELING SALESMAN. Nxt Wk—Genee—The Silver Star.

MURRAY Hill Thea. Mat. To-day Smoking. VANITY FAIR.

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Odd lots from our own stock and a M'f'r's surplus.
Prices about half.
Madras Negligees 65c, worth 1.50
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2.00 Pleated Negligees at 95c.
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These 3 items Half price.
35c Lisle Suspenders at 19c.
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Balance of High Grade Stock of hand-tailored Clothing must be disposed of at once.
Your chance to obtain a FULL DRESS OR TUXEDO SUIT
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